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BEAUFORT HOUSE BUTCHER ROW, TEMPLE BAR.

The first Residence of the Duke of Sully,

London & Paris. Minister of Henry the Great of France in 1600.

London Plate set by J. Smallcomb 1842

No 54, 9

(THE)

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

(L.V.D.)
London Review,

(Containing

Portraits, Lives, Biography, Anecdotes,

Literature, HISTORY, Politics,

(S.V.S.) Manners & Amusements of the Age

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

(B) (THE)

Philological Society of London

(Vol. 12.)

From July to Decr

1862.

(S.V.S.)
Oxford

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THE European Magazine,

For JULY 1801.

[Embellished with, 1. An elegant FRONTISPIECE, representing OLD HOUSES lately pulled down in BUTCHER-RÖW. And, 2. A PORTRAIT of JAMES RENNELL, ESQ.]

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For J. SEWELL, CORNHILL.

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VOL. XLII. JULY 1802.

B

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Juvenis's piece is on a subject not adapted to discussion in a Magazine. We therefore decline the intertion of it.

G. H.'s favour is received.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from July 10, to July 17.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans						
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Essex	70	4	31	0	32	3	24	0	28	10
											Kent	67	6	00	0	30	3	23	8	30	9
											Suffex	66	1	00	0	27	0	23	1	00	0
											Suffolk	65	6	30	0	29	5	19	5	27	9
											Cambrid.	67	6	31	10	28	9	14	8	29	7
											Norfolk	66	7	00	0	27	0	18	1	28	6
											Lincoln	69	1	00	0	00	0	16	4	31	3
											York	68	3	44	8	00	0	16	6	34	6
											Durham	68	1	00	0	38	0	20	9	00	0
											Northum.	64	2	44	0	27	5	18	5	00	0
											Cumberl.	74	2	51	9	32	8	18	8	00	0
											Westmor	80	7	55	4	30	2	20	1	00	0
											Lancash	75	2	00	0	00	0	18	7	36	0
											Cheshire	71	3	00	0	00	0	21	2	00	0
											Gloucest.	65	8	00	0	27	4	23	2	33	1
											Somerset	61	21	00	0	27	0	00	0	00	0
											Monmouth	66	2	00	0	28	1	00	0	00	0
											Devon	62	4	00	0	22	8	20	0	38	0
											Cornwall	62	2	00	0	24	2	15	6	00	0
											Dorset	53	10	00	0	22	0	25	2	00	0
											Hants	64	3	00	0	26	7	20	11	34	3
											WALES.						8	16	0	00	0
											N. Wales	70	0	42	0	30	0	13	3	00	0
											S. Wales	55	0	00	0	24	0	13	3	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JUNE.				JULY.			
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
27	29.95	59	N.W.	12	30.05	58	N.
28	29.72	60	W.	13	30.10	62	W.
29	29.55	58	S.W.	14	30.00	61	N.W.
30	29.81	60	W.	15	29.94	60	N.
				16	29.86	59	N.
				17	29.71	62	W.
				18	29.72	61	S.W.
1	29.56	61	S.	19	29.85	61	S.
2	29.47	60	S.W.	20	29.90	57	N.W.
3	29.71	60	S.W.	21	29.60	58	S.E.
4	29.94	59	W.	22	29.71	60	S.W.
5	30.19	61	S.W.	23	29.85	60	W.
6	30.02	60	S.W.	24	30.17	59	W.N.W.
7	30.04	62	S.W.	25	30.04	60	S.W.
8	30.00	64	S.S.W.	26	29.90	62	S.S.W.
9	29.90	64	S.W.	27	29.90	62	W.
10	29.42	62	W.	28	29.90	61	S.W.
11	29.57	63	W.				

Engraved Head of



of the Author of

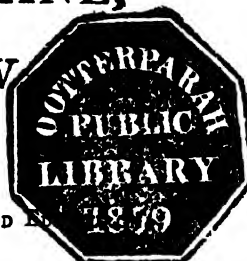
THE HISTORY OF THE

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW

FOR JULY 1802.

JAMES RENNELL, ESQ. F. R. S. OF LONDON AND

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]



WHILE we present our Readers with an admirable Portrait, we must express our regret that we have it but little in our power to satisfy the laudable curiosity of the Public as to the personal history, of so justly eminent a character.

MAJOR RENNELL was born of a very ancient and respectable family at Chudleigh, in Devonshire, on the 22d November 1742; and is first cousin, by the paternal side, to the reverend and learned Master of the Temple (whose father, the Rev. Dr. Rennell, was a Prebendary of Winchester).

After receiving a private education, his first outset in life was in the naval service. While yet very young, he was employed at the siege of Pondicherry, and was much noticed for his active assistance in cutting out some French men of war from the roads in the night.

At what time he exchanged the naval for the military service, we have not heard; but about the year 1770 we find him in India, attached to the corps of Engineers, his zeal and services in which promoted him in no long course of time to the rank of Major; and his very extensive and accurate acquaintance with the requisite sciences soon pointed him out to the Government as the most proper person to fill the important office of Surveyor-General in Bengal.

We remember to have heard from good authority some years since, that one day, marching in India at the head of a detachment, he was suddenly attacked by a tiger; when with great coolness he received the animal on the point of the bayonet, which he thrust down his throat, and dispatched him: the bayonet was much bent by the force of the thrust.—It is worthy of

remark, that, in the war before last, Major Rennell was for the second time engaged in the siege of Pondicherry.

Some time, we believe, about the year 1778, while in India, he married Miss Thackeray, daughter of the Rev. Dr. T. many years Head Master of Harrow School; by whom he has living two sons and a daughter.—Few men (particularly who have travelled) are so much attached to domestic enjoyments as the Major, who, having long declined public employments, now leads, for the most part, a retired life in the bosom of his family, but assiduously pursues his literary labours.

In his intercourse with his friends, the Major possesses a remarkable flow of spirits, and abounds with interesting subjects of conversation: at the same time, as to whatever relates to himself, he is one of the most diffident, unassuming men in the world.

To the indefatigable labours and profound knowledge of Major Rennell, the science of geography has been more indebted than to any modern writer that we can name, not excepting even D'Anville or De Lisle; and when his name was enrolled among the Fellows of the Royal Society, that learned body received, perhaps, as much honour as it conferred.

We entertained a hope that we should have been enabled to furnish our Readers with some account of the Major's active military services in India, of which we understand he bears many honourable testimonials about his person; but in this expectation we have been for the present disappointed: at a future time, however, we may, perhaps, be enabled to render more complete and satisfactory, both to the Public and to ourselves, a Memoir which we must here close by a brief but

complete enumeration (with occasional remarks) of the literary productions of Major Rennell.

1778. "A Chart of the Bank and Current of Cape Lagullas:" with Letter-prefs.

1781. "A Bengal Atlas," in folio: with Letter-prefs.

— "An Account of the Ganges and Burrampooter Rivers;" which intersect the country of Bengal in such a variety of directions, as to form the most complete and easy inland navigation that can be conceived. This account is contained in a letter written from the spot to the President of the Royal Society*, and accompanied by a plan of the course of the Ganges, than which we find the Burrampooter (though much less head of) is a still larger river. They both "derive their sources (says the Major) from the vast mountains of Thibet, from whence they proceed in opposite directions, the Ganges seeking the plains of Hindostan by the West; and the Burrampooter by the East. The Ganges, after wandering 750 miles through mountainous regions, issues forth a deity to the superstitious, yet gladdened, inhabitants of Hindostan or Indostan. From Huidoar, in latitude 30 deg. where it gushes through an opening in the mountains, it flows with a smooth navigable stream through delightful plains during the remainder of its course to the sea (which is about 1350 miles †), discharging plenty immediately by means of its living productions, and secondarily by enriching the adjacent lands, and affording an easy means of transport for the productions of its borders. In a military view, it opens a communication between the different posts, and serves in the capacity of a *military way* through the country; renders unnecessary the forming of magazines, and infinitely surpasses the celebrated inland navigation of North America, where the *carrying places* not only obstruct the progress of an army, but enable the adversary to determine his place and mode of

attack with certainty. In its course through the plains, it receives *eleven rivers*, some of which are equal to the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames; besides many others of lesser note." The inland navigation of Bengal gives constant employment to 20,000 boatmen; and by the latter end of July all the lower parts of Bengal, contiguous to the rivers, are overflowed more than 100 miles in width.—From what we have here extracted, the reader will see that this is a very curious work, and will well recompense the trouble of a reference to the Philosophical Transactions, in which it will be found at length.

1782. "Memoir of a Map ‡ of Hindoostan; or, The Mogul's Empire: with an Examination of some Positions in the former System of Indian Geography, and some Illustrations of the present one: and a complete Index of the Names to the Map." 4to.—An analytical review of this work will be found in our III^d volume (for 1783), p. 52.

1784. A Second Edition of the "Memoir," &c. improved.

1788. "A Map of Hindoostan in four Sheets;" with a new Memoir, in 4to

— "A Map of the Peninsula of India in two Sheets."

1790. "Memoir on the Geography of Africa," 4to. with a Map of Africa.—This was subjoined to the Narratives of Messrs. Ledyard and Lucas, in the "Proceedings of the Association for promoting the Discovery of the interior Parts of Africa:" a work not sold, but printed for the use of the Members of the Association.

1791. "On the Rate of Travelling as performed by Camels; and its Application, by a Scale, to the Purposes of Geometry."—This paper was presented to the Royal Society §, and the Major had the prize medal awarded to him for it. It gives the results of the observations of several travellers ¶ in the Great and Little Deserts, and is extremely curious.

1792. A Second Edition of the "Me-

* Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXXI. Part I.

† In the whole, 1100 miles.

‡ The Map itself is on two sheets.

§ Phil. Trans. Vol. LXXXI. Part II.

¶ Mr. Carmichael, Colonel Capper, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Irvin, Mr. Holford, &c.

moir" of 1788 was published: with additional Maps and Letter-press.

- "The Marches [to Seringapatam] of the British Armies in the Peninsula of India, during the Campaigns of 1790 and 1791," illustrated and explained by Reference to a Map, compiled from authentic Documents transmitted by Earl Cornwallis from India." 8vo. with a large Sheet Map.—This is a very important and interesting military detail, and affords the most regular and best connected narrative that has yet been published of the operations to which it relates.
1793. A Third Edition of the "Memoir" of 1788 was published.

- "A new Map of the Peninsula of India," in one Sheet: with a Quarto "Memoir," on occasion of the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792.

- A Second "Memoir on the Geography of Africa;" for the African Association.

- "Observations on a Current that prevails to the Westward of the Scilly Islands."—This was printed in the Philosophical Transactions.

1798. A Third "Memoir" on the Geography of Africa, with a Map illustrative of Mr. Parke's Route (for the African Association).—In these geographical illustrations the sources of modern error on the subject of the Niger are well pointed out; the authority of Herodotus is established; the course of the Senegal river ascertained; the grounds for the construction of a map of Africa, and the variations of the compass, judiciously laid down; the physical and political geography of North Africa well discussed, and the comparison of the ancient and modern geography made with great judgment and precision.

1800. "The Geographical System of Herodotus examined and explained, by a Comparison with those of other ancient Authors, and with modern Geography. In the Course of the Work are introduced Dissertations on the itinerary State of the Greeks, the Expedition of Darius Hydaspes to Scythia, the Position and Remains of Ancient Babylon, the Alluvions

of the Nile, and the Canals of Suez; the Oasis and Temple of Jupiter Ammon, the ancient Circumnavigation of Africa, and other Subjects of History and Geography. The Whole explained by Eleven Maps, adapted to the different Subjects, and accompanied with a complete Index." One volume, quarto. We find, however, that this volume, though complete in itself, is only the commencement of a great plan of its Author, to correct the Geography, ancient and modern, of that part of Asia which lies between India and Europe; a task which the Major tells us, in his Preface, he had many years ago undertaken, and which he has since performed to the best of his abilities, so far as his stock of materials admitted; but that it would have been an act of imprudence in an individual to venture on so great an expence as the execution of the work in all its parts required. The Geography of Herodotus, therefore, in the present volume, may be considered as the first part. The remaining parts will consist of the ancient geography, as it was improved by the Grecian conquests and establishments; together with such portions of military history as appear to want explanation. Maps of ancient geography, on scales adapted to the purpose, are intended to accompany them.

- "A corrected Sheet Map of the Peninsula of India, in which the Partition of the whole Empire of Tippoo Sultan is shewn; and the Cessions of 1792 clearly distinguished from those of 1799."

1802. A Fourth "Memoir" on the African Geography, with an improved Map of Africa, and a Map of Mr. Housemann's Route (for the African Association).

The foregoing list exhibits strong proofs of the talents and industry of Major Rennell; who still enjoys a general state of health and spirits that enable, and will we hope encourage, him to lay the learned and political world under additional obligations. J

SOME ACCOUNT OF THOMAS GARNETT, M. D. &c.

THIS Gentleman, whose parents are still living, was born the 21st of April 1766, at Barbon, near Kirkby

Lonsdale, of a respectable family. About the age of fourteen, after having received the first rudiments of educa-

tion

tion at his native village, he was placed under the tuition of Mr. Dawson, at Sedburgh, in Yorkshire, where he laid the foundation of his medical and philosophical knowledge. After this he proceeded to Edinburgh, and took his degree about the year 1788. During his residence there, he became the pupil of Dr. Brown, whose new system of medicine Dr. Gannett, from this time, held in the highest estimation. Soon after this he visited London, and attended the practice of the hospitals. He had now arrived at an age which made it necessary for him to think of some permanent establishment. With this view he left London, and, on the death of Dr. Wilson, repaid to Hilarogate, where he published his analysis of the Spathe, and was soon engaged in an extensive practice. As this, however, was necessarily limited to the length of the season, which lasted only three or four months, Dr. G. soon after his marriage, which took place in 1795, formed the design of emigrating to America. At Liverpool, where he was waiting to embark, he was so strongly solicited by Dr. Currie, and several others, to give a chemical course of lectures, that he could not refuse his consent. These lectures met with a most welcome reception, and did also a course on experimental philosophy, which he was afterwards induced to begin. He then received a pressing invitation from Manchester, where he delivered the same lectures, with equal success. These circumstances happily operated to prevent his departure to America, and he became a successful candidate for the vacant Professorship of Anderson's institution at Glasgow, which made it impossible for him to accept an invitation he had received to give lectures at Dublin. In Scotland, his leisure hours were employed in collecting materials for his "Tour through the Highlands," which work was in some degree impeded by the sudden death of his wife (for whom he had the sincerest affection) in child birth; an event which so strongly affected his feelings, that he never thought of it but with agony. Dr. G. was induced to relinquish the institution at Glasgow, by favourable offers from the new Royal Institution in London, where, for one season, he was Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, and delivered the whole of the lectures. On returning from this

situation, which was far too laborious for the state of his health, at the close of 1801, he devoted himself to his professional practice, and took the house in Great Marlborough-street, where he built a new and convenient apartment, and completed an expensive apparatus for the purpose of giving lectures to the public. During the winter of 1801 and 1802, he gave regular courses on experimental philosophy and chemistry, and also a new course on "Zoonomia," or, "the Laws of Animal Life," arranged according to the Brunonian theory. These were interrupted in February, for some weeks, by a dangerous illness, which left him in a languid state; though he not only resumed and finished the lectures he had begun, but also commenced two courses on botany, one at his own house, and the other at Bloomsbury. In the midst of these, he received, by infection, from a patient whom he had attended, the fever which terminated his existence in the space of ten days.

Thus, in the prime of life, at the precise period when manhood attains its highest point of perfection, and the labors of early industry and application were about to be compensated by a proportionate degree of emolument and reputation, Death closed the scene—the hope of friendship was blighted, and the bright prospect, just opened to the view, shrouded in darkness. His lots will be felt and lamented far beyond the circuit of his immediate acquaintance, but who can paint the details of his family and connections, of those who knew him well, and tenderly loved him; who have experienced his amiableness of disposition, his intrinsic goodness of heart, his steadiness of friendship, his manly benevolence and sensibility, and the unassuming modesty of his deportment. As an author, his writings have uniformly tended to encourage and promote the cultivation and advancement of useful knowledge, as a philosopher and a man of science, he has secured for himself a lofty place in the temple of Fame, and an honourable mention in the annals of posterity; as the private friend and companion, his name is engraven on the hearts, and will be dear to the recollection, of all who enjoyed the happiness and the advantage of his society.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY XVIII.

"My mind to me a kingdom is."—*Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*

THE mind is an indefeasible estate for which we owe homage to no Lord or Baron, it is derived from the Creator himself, a treasure kindly bestowed on his creatures for their felicity, sufficient, if used with discretion, to bear us through life, and comfort us when all other treasures fail. How truly great, how independent, is the human mind, when unenlived by vice or prejudice, and how superior to the attacks of tyranny or the scorn of fools. The man of sense may feel himself reproached or neglected; but he has only to retire from the objects of his vexation to Solitude, who will at all times receive the exile from the world, and present him purer delights and pleasures for his entertainment and instruction, unfading and immortal.

There are few rational people who have not tasted at times the bliss of being free, who have not left the metropolis and its cares to snatch a moment of tranquillity, abstracted from common pursuits and amusements, who have not looked behind on the town with a mind of triumph, and cried out, with exultation, "Good bye! I am at liberty!"

And yet, wander where we will, the tyranny of wealth and power will pursue us.

Moredius was one of those beings who asked little from fortune or ambition, he was quiet and inoffensive, and shrunk back like the sensitive plant at the touch of rudeness. Moredius was fond of peace and retirement, and one day struggled from a country village near town, within the boundaries of a Nobleman's park, through which there was a public foot path. Moredius, attracted by some beautiful scenery to the left of the entrance, cautiously bent his steps toward the spot, to indulge in contemplation, when his attention was awakened by the voice of a man who was pursuing him at a distance, accompanied by a dog. Moredius stopped, when the man in rude and insulting language ordered him back, telling him, that it was his Lordship's orders that no one should go out of the footway. Moredius instantly obeyed, without uttering a syllable, and kept the path with the most exact measurement, walking

as fast as he could, and looking behind him at every instant, in apprehension of the park-keeper, in his green jacket being still at his heels, until he came to the gate, where he met a man of decent appearance whom he immediately accosted, "Pray, my good friend, am I out of the Park?"—"Yes."—"Moredius instantly began to jump and dance about, to the astonishment of the stranger."—"I am at liberty!" cried Moredius, "I am at liberty!"—"It was time to think of returning home; and he enquired the nearest way."—"The nearest way to the village," answered the stranger, "is through the Park."—"Through the Park," replied Moredius, "rather let me go twelve miles out of my way than while Nature will invite me in, and a park-keeper turn me out, because I did not walk upon a chalk line. I have a great mind to write to his Lordship, and complain of the treatment of his servant."—"You may give yourself that trouble," replied the stranger, "his Lordship has the line chalked out too."—"How so?" interrupted Moredius—"The ground is every inch mortgaged, and the estate just now foreclosed."—"Good heavens!" cried Moredius, "what a wretched, miserable, unjust, oppressive, and tyrannical man who sees, through his extravagancies, one blessing substituted after another, till nothing is left him but the contemplation of objects which he cannot enjoy, and leave to walk like a stranger in domains once his own, let me no longer complain of the unfair distribution of Fortune, she may do all she can for her favourites, but Providence smooths all inequalities, and will permit the good alone to be rich, the mind is the best kingdom, and without it parks, mansions, servants, and the luxuries of the table, are only the tormenting objects of reflection incident to the situation of the man who has every thing, and owns nothing. Methinks I see him in a thoughtful attitude reclining on his sofa. How grand! how beautiful! how elegant! is every article of furniture. Empty pomp! wretched magnificence! his company are refused, he is left alone, the eye that just now sparkled in all the glorious phantasm of the moment is dulled, Reflection

Ætion chafes this season for her visit ; What is he to do to-morrow ? Where can he raise another sum of money ? Unhappy slave ! 'tis the base imprisonment of the mind thou sufferest, and Reason alone can set thee free ; and then, if thou hast only half an acre left, 'twill be a territory to what thou hast now to boast of." These observations naturally engaged the attention of the stranger, who readily entered into conversation with Moredius. "There are but few men in the world," cried he, "whose minds are not in a complete state of slavery, either to pleasure, ambition, self-interest, custom, or prejudice ; these throw their chains about us, and drag us on, leaving us scarcely a moment to wonder at our insatiable rans, and to call Reason to our assistance. Constrained and fettered, the mind becomes diseased and impoverished ; we live active only to common every day pursuits, and passive to all that is good and superior. This may in some measure account for the kind of fatality that appears to attend the Great, who owe all their anxieties to a mistaken system of enjoyments, in which the mind has no share, and which alone is neglected, though alone capable of bestowing happiness. Nothing is sown by education or manners but luxuriant weeds of pride and dissipation, that choke up truth and impoverish the understanding."

"The poverty of the mind," cried Moredius, "is the most insupportable of any ; and the man who has the riches of the understanding can never be truly said to be poor. Fortune may strip him of the advantages of wealth and power, but she cannot deprive him of that which she never gave. Through all the tricks and chances of life, by which merit may become misplaced or displaced in the world, a certain character remains, a stamp that shews the value of the coin, and gives it currency with every man of sense. Through every vicissitude he is the same, and he forsakes only the splendid mansion and gay assembly to taste in retirement purer pleasures in a parterre, where, from his cottage window, he may view the unbounded prospects of nature unconstrained, and enjoy, with two or three rational friends, the luxuries of sense and taste, the superiority of such as have minds above those who want them."

"The poverty of the mind is most common," replied the stranger, "among

the higher classes, where we might naturally expect finer sense and taste, and more cultivation than among others, when we consider the opportunities they have from education, and the means of obtaining knowledge ; but the truth is, they have never had time for improvement ; the manners and the mind are at variance. I have a proper respect for the Great, if they are good, or distinguished by merit ; but as I consider the business of a fool to be incompatible with the proper employments and character of a man of rank, I always estimate him accordingly ; and a Lord who is a blockhead appears to me to be a much more pitiable object than the blockhead who is not a Lord. This poverty of mind among the Great occasions me to recollect the bon mot of a witty Barrister, who, being questioned one day on the nature and propriety of hereditary titles, very strongly supported their validity, "particularly (said he) as every one must admit that it is a kind of *fee simple*." I happened the other day (continued the stranger) to dine with a party of fashionable, who were all so poor in the article of understanding, that they were utterly unable to pass the time with any other than the most insipid and commonplace topics of conversation. There did not appear any one of the whole group who had saved a pittance from education, or experience enough to have lived in the world had they been thrown upon it. I had promised myself that day the highest gratifications from refined taste and manners ; though I confess I was a little confounded at a circumstance which happened before dinner. The Lady of the house, when it was announced, whispered me, as we were going down stairs, not to say a word against *cock fighting*. This caution puzzled me very much, as I could not, for the soul of me, recollect that I had assented in any such way, particularly as I knew nothing of the *science*. But my doubts and fears were removed as soon as we had said Grace ; for a noble Lord at the upper end of the table, to our infinite amusement, commenced a treatise on the art of cock fighting that lasted till the cloth was removed : but my astonishment was increased when I was told, that it was the only subject on which his Lordship could talk at all."

(To be continued.)

VLS IIGES,

FOR JULY 1802.

VESTIGES, COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

NUMBER I.

OLD HOUSES, &c.

BUTCHER-ROW.

IN revolving the progress of improvement, one very prominent object forcibly strikes the inquisitive mind, and that is, the dilapidation which must literally *pave* the way to convenience and elegance. This is a reflection which very naturally introduces another, namely, the change that must be effected, both with respect to property and residence, before any work of public utility can be carried into effect in a crowded city or its immediate environs. Heavens! What an immense mass of buildings, some indeed old, but many of a very recent date, are crumbling into dust, are vanishing at the word, or receding from the touch, of the surveyor, whose five foot rod, like the wand of Magician, or the sword of Harlequin, causes edifices to rise and fall, deluges the land with water, floats navies upon the sites of streets, houses, and churches, conveys vessels through woods and forests, over mountains and under rocks; sets one ship sailing above, another below a bridge at the same time; and, in short, performs those wonders with respect to docks, aqueducts, tunnels, and canals, which I have a presentiment will make this ingenious age and country as much the admiration of posterity for their internal as they certainly are at present for their external navigation.

These observations occurred to me the other day, as I was, as I have hinted, considering levitation as the precursor of improvement, and contemplating the site on which the Butcher Row had till lately, for several centuries, impeded the way. Why it was not deemed a nuisance till within these twenty years it would be a waste of time to endeavour to conjecture: "Better late than never," saith the proverb. We are inclined to view every step toward the *amendment of our ways* as an object of such general ad-

vantage, that so the end is gained, we are not disposed to criticise the means; yet it occurred to me, that if our ancestors had done what I am now doing, *i. e.* preserved vestiges of the numerous buildings (I mean, more minute vestiges than are to be found in Stow and our other civic historians), that have either been crushed by time, consumed by fire, or have, like those on the spot alluded to, been sacrificed to public convenience, with some traits of the occupation and mode of life of their inhabitants, the changes they had undergone, &c. it would, though perhaps not a pre-eminently useful, have been certainly a very curious speculation.

Butcher Row, which has slowly receded before the still (in this respect) slower progress of refinement, was once, indeed till a period much within living memory, a place of considerable traffic. The stack of houses, which lately occupied the spot which now forms a wide opening on the west side of Temple Bar, was, with respect to the ground plan, in the form of an obtusangular triangle, the eastern line of which was formed by a shoemaker's, a fishmonger's, and another shop, with wide-extended fronts, and its western point blunted by the intersection of the vestry-room and alms-houses of St. Clement's parish; both the sides also contained shops of various descriptions; the South (Strand), a number of respectable tradesmen, such as bakers, dyers, dry-salters, smiths, tin-plate-workers, &c.; the North (Butcher Row) was, as its name implied, really a flesh market, it was at first wholly occupied by butchers, who had, from a very early period, brought their meat in carts from the country, and sold it just without the civic liberties, for the supply of the western parts of the city. These *foreign* butchers, as they were termed, were considered so extremely useful in repressing the exorbitant demands of the *native* butchers, and lowering the prices in the London markets of those days, that the competition

petition was encouraged, and their dealings attended with such success, that I fear the desire of immoderate profit operated upon them as it has upon their descendants in the present age, and induced them to become stationary; perhaps to go hand in hand with the people they had formerly opposed. Be this as it may, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Butcher

Row, which had, for the purpose I have specified (the convenience of *foreign* butchers), been, in the twenty-first of Edward the First, granted to Walter le Barbur, took the form of an established market; in process of time, other shops, besides butchers, fishmongers, and green-grocers, were opened. Many, I presume, can remember a scalemaker's, tinman's, fire-drawer's, Betty's

* The house, or rather houses, exhibited in the Frontispiece of this Magazine (for they as well as several others in Butcher Row had been divided), are a very accurate specimen of the stile of building which pervaded the whole pile. They seem of about the age of Edward the Sixth, as we may judge from many of the same date still extant, and probably were ornamented with the fleur de lis and coronets, in compliment to the Count Beaumont †, who when they were one mansion was its inhabitant, at the time the Marquis of Rosny arrived in England. It appears from Sully's Memoirs (pages 91 and infra), that the Marquis was appointed Ambassador from the King of France (Henry IV.), 1603, to congratulate the King (James I.) upon his accession to the English crown. His account of this embassy is curious. He states, among other particulars, that the beginning of June he set out for Calais, with a retinue of upwards of two hundred Gentlemen; that he had express orders from the King his master that he should appear in mourning with all his train at his first audience; but was afterwards told, that this affectation of sorrow, for the death of Queen Elizabeth, would disoblige that Monarch, who would, doubtless, look upon it as a reproach to him for not having put on mourning on the same melancholy occasion. For the more solemn reception of this and other Ambassadors, it also appears, that at this period a new office was instituted, with a salary of two hundred a year, namely, that of Master of the Ceremonies ‡; the first of whom was Sir Lewis Lewkenor, whose *debut* in this situation was, accompanied by Count Beaumont, the meeting M. Rosny at Dover.

It is further hinted, in the work to which I have alluded, that Sir Lewis had either exhausted his stock of politeness at his reception of the Ambassador, or was alarmed at the numerous train of his attendants, for he gives him occasion to complain of his rudeness and parsimony with respect to horses and carriages, even before he set out for London, and there is no question but that there were cogent reasons for his disgust, as we find that he was obliged to procure a conveyance in the carriage of Count Beaumont, while his retinue were almost suffered to take the chance of the road; that is, to make the best bargain they could with the Kentish innkeepers, from whom the Dover landlord, and those others who, in the year 1762, furnished accommodations for the Duke de Nivernois and his suite, seem to have been the legitimate descendants.

Of the neglect of the Master of the Ceremonies, or rather the Court, with respect to the Marquis of Rosny, there is a striking instance, in suffering him to reside, even for a night, in the house which we are now considering, and which, as I have observed, forms the Frontispiece to this volume: at the same time his mode of treating it would have done honour to the school of Chesterfield. He states, without seeming offended, "As to myself, I sup'd and lay at Beaumont's, and din'd there the next day, for so short a time had not been sufficient to procure and prepare me lodgings until the Palace of Arundel, which was destin'd for me, could be got ready: but this greatly embarrass'd my retinue, which could not all be lodg'd at Beaumont's House, and, therefore, apartments were sought in the neighbourhood."

To any one who remembers the structure of these old houses, or who refers to the print,

† There were two families of the Beaumont's: the first descended from Roger de Bellamont of the Norman race, Earl of Warwick; the other Viscounts Beaumont, still older.

‡ Stow. page 824. Rymer's Fœdera, tom. 16. page 637. Sully's Memoirs, page 101.

Betty's chop-house, cheesemonger's, grocer's, &c.; the houses of the whole stack were originally of wood, one story hanging over the other; and indeed the style of building, ornaments, &c. strongly indicated the date of its erection.

I have been informed, that the large old house which was formerly at the back of the Swan public-house, and upon the site of which, and its garden, Crown Place is built, was once occupied by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, perhaps after Admiral Lord Thomas Seymour had obtained from Edward the Sixth Hampton Place; wherein the Bishops of that See formerly resided, and on the site of which Arundel-street, &c. was erected. This palace was within these thirty years in existence; it was let out in tenements; a leather dresser occupied a considerable portion of it; in one suit of rooms resided the parish-clerk of St. Clement's Danes; another part of it was devoted to the purposes of a billiard table, which was much frequented. In this apartment the Mitre still remained over the chimney. Close to this palace, and on the site of Crown Court, was the Crown Tavern; perhaps the present Crown and Anchor arose upon its dilapidation. More eastward, the Ship Tavern, of which some vestiges are still to be seen, and more westward the Robin

Hood, in which a debating society, about the middle of the last century, was a source of considerable amusement, and has by some of its members or visitors been rescued from the stream of oblivion which has swept every trace of the building away.

I was informed by a Gentleman about twenty years since, who was then near ninety, that within his memory all those back-houses that have a long narrow passage, for entrance *, in the Strand, Fleet-street, and all our other public streets, were once taverns †. This I firmly believe, because I can still remember, and indeed have had pointed out to me, the vestiges of a cluster of them on this spot, the Star, the Swan, the White Hart, the noted Bear and Harrow. How fond were our ancestors of bacchanalian conviviality! Of this propensity numberless instances may be discerned in the old comedies, and the periodical writings of former ages. By these it should seem that all the business of life was transacted, and great part of its pleasures were to be found, in taverns, which on many occasions were frequented by ladies as well as gentlemen. It seems strange to us that such a loose kind of morality should ever have existed; that such an indiscriminate mixture of the sexes, of the modest and immodest, the grave and the gay, the sober and

print, it will appear difficult to conceive how the Ambassador himself, the representative of Henry the Great, could, in those days of state and splendor, be, even for a short period, accommodated in this place. The reader, glancing his eye upon its external appearance, will immediately judge that its interior (as was actually the case, for I observed the demolition of the whole pile) must have consisted of small incommodious rooms, four, nay six, or eight, upon a floor, a well stair-case running up the middle in the rudest stile, lighted by a sky light which only diffused a "darkness visible over the upper stories, while the lower were, as Dr. Johnson says, "totally obumbrated." The ceilings of these apartments were low, transversed by large unwrought beams in different directions, and *lighted*, if that phrase could with propriety be applied, by small casement windows: yet here we find that Gallic complaisance induced the Marquis to reside without murmuring, though I believe before his settlement in Arundel Palace, as he terms it, he, as will be shewn in the third number of these Vestiges, removed to Crosby House, in Bishopgate-street; though how long he continued there is uncertain.

* Many, I think most, of these passage entrances are now converted into shops, &c. of which the Globe Coffee-house and the late Mr. Macklin's print warehouse, Fleet-street, are sufficient instances, these being formerly the Globe and Mitre Taverns.

† The ichnography of these taverns, as may be seen in the few specimens that still remain in the metropolis, was a long passage like entrance, great part of it latticed over. The bar, for good reasons, fronting the great stair-case; the kitchen open for the reception of customers, who used to be named *Dumplin Dampers*, *Sippers*, and *Butters*, and the whole terminated by a garden, or sometimes a court surrounded by small apartments, which might have been anciently called *Cubulas*, or, in more refined language, *Cajunas*.

the dissipated, should ever have been allowed in the private way in which it was conducted.

It may seem trifling to be so particular with respect to a place never very important, and which, like most of its inhabitants, has vanished. But should an objection of this kind be made, it may easily be answered, by stating, that, in fact, the *farveys* to which I have alluded were composed of such kind of materials. No enquiry that has for its object either local or moral information, can, in my opinion, be deemed trifling or unimportant, as things apparently frivolous have, by the best writers, been frequently made the vehicles of ingenious and useful reflections. In endeavouring to imitate those, it therefore strikes me, that this spot of earth, which seems small when the number of buildings once upon it, and its consequent number of inhabitants are considered, might, from the vast variety of transactions that, through a long period of ages, have taken place, be deemed a microcosm, a kind of miniature representation of the circumjacent cities of London and Westminster. What fortunes have here been gained, and perhaps dissipated! What joy and sorrow have at times prevailed! How have its inhabitants been at different times affected by public events? What attention have they paid to their private concerns? How have they acted collectively as members of the State? How individually as members of the district? These points open a wide field for speculation, as we traverse the contracted space that gave rise to them, and may frequently, in idea, lead us to restore the houses, to repopulate the spot, from which buildings and inhabitants have passed away. To posterity, they may serve as an intimation that such things once were, and by the change that a few years has here produced, introduce reflections upon the great changes (it is devoutly to be hoped for the better), which the face of the metropolis, the face of the country, morals, manners, every thing, has undergone in the lapse of ages, and those to which property and existence are liable.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, CLEMENT'S WELL, &c.

Tracing the ruins and dilapidation which so strongly mark the progress of improvement in this parish, we cannot help observing, that the church, having from its erection been, as is the case with many much more elegant fabrics, encumbered and obscured by old buildings, seems, since its surrounding space has been in some degree cleared, a new fabric in several points of view we have never seen it before. The name of this church (St. Clement's Danes) has been frequently, as to the latter part of the appellation, an object of conjecture. Every one has heard the story of the silver anchor said to be found in this place; but it should seem, that before the arrival of the Danes, with whom *silver* was not so plenty as to make anchors of it, there was a church upon this spot; for William of Malmesbury saith, that *they* burnt it, together with the Monks and Abbot, and that they continued "their savage, their sacrilegious, fury throughout the land." "Desirous at length to return to Denmark (he continues), they were about to embark, when they were, by the just judgment of God, all slain at London, in a place which has since been called the Church of the Danes." There is also another reason given for the denomination of this church, namely, that when most of the Danes were driven out of this kingdom, those few that remained, being married to English women, were obliged to live betwixt the Isle of Thorney (Westminster) and Carr Lud (Ludgate), where they built a synagogue, which was afterwards consecrated and called "Ecclesia Clementis Danorum." This is the account which Fleetwood, the antiquary, Recorder of London, gave to the Lord Treasurer Burghley, who resided in this parish*. If I might hazard a conjecture upon this subject, I should suppose that the church was *originally* built by the Danes, who, from the contention arising from local circumstances betwixt them and the Normans, were banished the city, and were obliged to inhabit this suburb. The

* Another account is, that Hardicanute, to be revenged of his deceased brother, Harold, caused his corpse to be dug up, and thrown into the Thames, where it remained until a fisherman found it, and buried it in the church-yard of St. Clement without Temple Bar, then called the Church of the Danes. Baker's Chron. p. 17.
church

church arose in consequence, and was dedicated to the then Pope, Clement the Second, or probably, as his reign was very short, it might only be termed "the Church of the Danes," and acquire the addition of St. Clement during the time of the Crusade, i. e. in the reign of Richard the First, as it is well known that Clement the Third, who then filled the papal chair, not only took an active part in the Holy War, but, by the means of the Knights Templars, and other orders, had a much greater influence in this country than any of his predecessors: it is therefore probable he might become the nomenclature of this as of many other churches, which he was fond of having dedicated to St. Clement the Martyr*, in the second century.

The well, which derived its name from the same source, was, about this period, much resorted to on account of the virtue of its water. It was situated in Clement's-lane, and is still in use, having a pump erected over it; but its water has, I believe, long ceased to be esteemed, either for its sanctity or efficacy in the cure of cutaneous and other diseases, for which it was once so celebrated †.

On the west side of this lane, betwixt St. Clement's and Holy Well, was, till very lately, an inn, the Lamb, in ancient times the Holy Lamb, which, previous to the Reformation, was as much frequented by persons who visited these streams, either for devotion or health, as its neighbour the Angel Inn was, and perhaps still is, by Cornish and West Country lawyers.

At the corner of this lane and the Butcher Row, connected behind with the Robin Hood, had stood for ages a house, which I have frequently contemplated as an object of veneration, the lower part of this mansion was occupied as a grocer's shop; this had been in some small degree modernized, but the fabrick was, as I have been in-

formed, betwixt three and four hundred years old at the period of its dissolution (which was very lately), and from the style of the building I have reason to believe this information to be correct, for notwithstanding it had been frequently patched and plaistered, there was something of rudeness in its construction which is not to be found in the wooden buildings of a more modern date. It contained four stories remarkably low, and the upper jutting over the under, like the ward-room lights, lower and upper balconies, in the stern of a man of war. The rooms within bore a strong resemblance to cabins, the beams of oak still remained, and, with respect to the joiner's work, exhibited stronger traces of architectural rudeness than even the outside.

I have often thought, as I have observed this building, which, in former ages, was unquestionably the habitation of persons of considerable opulence, that its history, on account of the many revolutions of its tenants, the variety of changes in circumstances, manners, principles, and modes of life, that had taken place in it from its first foundation, must have been curious.

The internal transactions of palaces and superb mansions, even when unconnected with the politics of the age and country, seldom are suffered to pass intirely unobserved; fashion acts with regard to the great world as a stimulus to curiosity, and we in some event or other generally find their domestic history connected with the history of the times; we learn through this channel, from the earliest ages to the present, many circumstances respecting the private life of legislators, heroes, philosophers, divines, lawyers, physicians, men and women eminent for their talents, their beauty, their vices, their virtues, and misfortunes; all who have made a conspicuous figure upon the ancient or modern theatre of the

* St. Clement, whom this Pope termed his Patronimick, was ordained Bishop of Rome in the year of our Lord 93; he governed the Church about ten years; he was banished to the Chersonesus by the Emperor Trajan, and afterward, by his command, thrown into the sea, with an anchor about his neck, where the Christians might despair to find him.

† Round the City again, and towards the North, arise certain excellent springs at a small distance, whose waters are sweet, salubrious, and clear, and "whose runnels murmur o'er the shining stones." Amongst these, Holywell, Clerkenwell, and St. Clement's Well, may be esteemed the principal, as being much the most frequented, both by the scholars from the School and the youth from the City, when in a summer's evening they are disposed to take an airing. Fitzstephens' London.

world are here identified : we know to a certainty that one Emperor was the father of his people, and that another amused himself with impaling flies upon the point of a bodkin, and that he probably was the founder of that ingenious sect by us termed Aurelians. All these, and an infinite number of other things, we know with respect to palaces ; but in houses of the description of that to which I have alluded, which have been always devoted to the reception of the middle class of citizens, the transactions, whether merry or serious, that have occurred, unless very remarkable indeed, pass away like the lives of the inhabitants, and are as soon obliterated from the memory. Yet it certainly would be in some instances amusing, in others useful, especially for the elucidation of local history, if memorials of this class of persons had been more frequently preserved. The only traces of their existence, in many instances, now to be found, are upon tomb stones, occasionally in the tablet of benefactions to churches, and latterly in the parish registers.

CLEMENT'S INN.

It is impossible, in even a slight survey of this parish, to pass by an establishment of such antiquity as Clement's Inn, "which probably derived its appellation from St. Clement's Well, near which it is situated, and which from a house wherein the students of law resided at so early a period as the reign of Edward the Fourth became an Inn of Chancery, as may be seen in the Book of Entries 19 Edw. IVth, titulo Misnomer, where the defendant, to shew that the right place of his abode was not named, pleaded, "*dicat, quod tempore impetrationis brevis ; fuit de hospitio de Clementis Inne, in parochia S. Clementis Dacorum, extra barram Novi Templi Lon.*" in Comitatu Middlesexie ; quod quidem hospitium est, & tempora ante impetrationis brevis & diu ante, fuit quoddam hospitium hominum Curie legis temporalis, necnon hominum Conjuriorum civilium legis."

With respect to the former inheritor of this Inn, the obliteration occasioned by the lapse of time can only be supplied by the imperfect vestiges which

tradition has preserved, and only aided by those scanty materials which are thinly scattered over the pages of our civic historians. It has been stated, that even antecedent to the foundation of St. Clement's Church, which has, as I have alluded, been, upon the unstable basis of conjecture, fixed to the time of King Ethelred *, near this spot stood an inn for the reception of pilgrims and penitents who came to St. Clement's Well, that a religious house was in process of time established, and that the church rose in consequence. Be this as it may, the Holy Brotherhood was probably removed to some other situation ; the Holy Lamb, as I have observed, received the pilgrims ; and the monastery was converted, or rather perverted, from the purposes of the gospel to those of the law, and was probably, in this profession, considered as a house of very considerable antiquity in the days of Shakspeare ; for he, who with respect to this kind of chronology may be safely quoted, makes, in the second part of Henry the IVth, one of his Justices a member of that Society.

"He must to the Inns of Court. I was of Clement's once myself, where they will talk of mad Shallow still."

But to return from the uncertainty of conjecture, the infallibility of tradition, and the licence, if any in this instance was taken, of poetry, to the unerring guidance of legal records, it appears, that in the 2d year of the reign of Henry the VIIIth, Sir John Cantlow, by a lease bearing date 20th December, demised this Inn to John and William Elyot, probably in trust for the Students. About the 20th of Henry the VIIIth, Cantlow's right descended to Sir William Holles, then Lord Mayor, and from him to the Earl of Clare, with whose heirs it continues.

LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

It may not be improper in a speculation of this nature, before we proceed further westward in search of the vestiges of Old buildings, to turn a little to the North, and consider some that are comparatively *New*, taking at the same time a cursory glance at others which have arisen from the brick kilns.

* Ethelred the Second, during whose reign, and the short one of his successor Edmund, the frequent invasions of the Danes ended in their final conquest of the Kingdom ; little more than a year after his death.

on their sites, which may with great propriety be termed their *hot-beds*, with such rapidity, that, like many of the forced productions of horticulture, did we not know the excellence of their stamina, we might almost be led to doubt, whether they were even *annuals*, and were we their tenants, in the literal sense of the word, to *tremble*, for the period of their existence.

In the year 1580, Queen Elizabeth issued a proclamation forbidding the laying new foundations for houses about London; the object of which was stated to be the preservation of the health of the inhabitants. This proclamation, owing perhaps to the increase of trade * which induced such a vast multitude to flock to the metropolis, and caused such a demand for houses, that its restrictive operation seems to have been but little attended to, was, I think, never enforced; for it is a curious circumstance, that at a subsequent period it was, by the succeeding Monarch, thought necessary to publish a partial renewal of the prohibition. There is extant a letter, dated 4th September, an. 1613, 11 Jac. sent by the Lords of the Privy Council, under the signatures of G. Cant. T. Ellesmere Canc. H. Northampton, E. Stanhope, &c. and addressed to certain

Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, in which it is stated to be "his Majesty's express pleasure and commandment that the erection of new buildings in Lincoln's-inn-fields should be restrained (this is stated to be principally done at the request of the Students of Lincoln's Inn), and requiring the said Justices to *apprehend and commit to gaol* any who shall be found so offending, or to take sureties of him or them to appear before the privy council to answer the charge."

How far this order was acted upon, it is impossible now to say. It does not seem, if we may judge by the vast increase of buildings northward, any more than the proclamation of Elizabeth †, to have had much effect; but it appears that the learned profession, who were then the complainants, upon account of the *disturbance* which new buildings created, have since been the encouragers of the speculators, as well as owners and tenants, of those superb mansions which have, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, not only been erected upon the prohibited spot, but also on the vast space from the other side of Holborn to Pancras, and thence "God knows where!" Whether the inconvenience which in the said letter it was augured would be felt

* "Though the operation of trade," says an ingenious speculator on this subject, "has caused a progressive increase of the metropolis from the first, yet this increase has been accelerated during the last thirty or forty years, from a cause well known, though little considered in this point of view, which has affected other towns as well as London. It is found upon an average, that the natural small-pox destroys, one in seven; it is now above forty years since this disorder began to be inoculated upon prepared bodies, of which the Bishop of Worcester, in his celebrated sermon on this subject, informs us, that but one in five hundred were found to die; hence, in every five hundred children inoculated seventy lives are preserved to society, though few reflect how much this circumstance must advance population. Since the Bishop of Worcester's time, the hazard is almost reduced to nothing; and the practice obtaining chiefly in towns, they will increase faster than the accession of new comers will occasion." Northouck's History of London, published 1773.

Death seems, with respect to this disease, to have been absolutely disarmed of his dart, since the introduction of the vaccine inoculation; and what, though not quite so material, is certainly of considerable importance, its influence upon personal beauty is totally counteracted. We should now as soon expect to see a calf pitted with the small pox, as a child that has undergone this process, which I think circumscribes the malignity of the disorder to one pustule upon the arm, and, as the circulation of a cow is supposed to be purer than that of the human system, prevents the introduction of humours baneful to the constitution, which a vulgar error predominant in the minds of many mothers and nurses induces them to believe might be engendered under the former regimen.

† In the year 1604 (2d Jac.), another general proclamation was issued against inmates and the increase of new buildings, which being little regarded was renewed two years after, with an addition, commanding that the fore fronts and windows of new buildings should be of stone; for the disobeying which many were called to the Star Chamber, and there fined. Baker's Chronicle, p. 421.

by the "swelling multitudes of people, which the new erections occasion to be drawn together from all parts of the kingdom, in regard to provisions and victuals, which (say the Lords of the Council) are now grown to a *high rate*," has increased or diminished, it is not possible for me to determine; but it is certain, that the annoyance complained of by the learned Society to which I have alluded, has, in my apprehension, a hundred fold encreased; though, with respect to its operation upon the exquisite sensibility of the members that have, from the date of the letter down to the present period, composed it, we must conclude, either that the irritability of their nervous system must have been rendered obtuse, that their feelings must have been blunted, or, as it frequently happens with respect to noise, and many other disagreeable circumstances, that they have been so long accustomed to the nuisance, that they have become callous to its disagreeable effects; which naturally leads me to observe upon what slight grounds matters which, from the medium through which they pass, assume an aspect of the utmost gravity and importance, are sometimes erected, and to conclude that a body of men so learned, whose

professional habits obliged them to be so well acquainted with the laws of their country, must *at least* have thought their first application regular, and that, in consequence, the Justices of Middlesex were bound to commit any man to gaol who chose to let his ground upon a building lease, or, the still more atrocious offender, who dared to pile bricks and mortar upon it. How extremely different do the same objects appear in different ages! In the eighth year of George the Second, an Act passed to encourage building, to enclose Lincoln's-inn-fields, which were, previous to that period, the resort of loose, idle, disorderly persons, gamblers, mountebanks, &c. * as we remember Upper Moorfields, before the building of Finsbury-square, to have been, to appoint Trustees to carry its enactments into effect, and, in fact, to render that spot, the buildings around which had at first so annoyed the Students of the adjacent Inn, and produced the order of Council to which I have alluded, and which, by-the bye, should rather have been an order to the Justices to send their Officers to disperse, or, under 39 Eliz. to apprehend the vagrants there assembled, one of the greatest ornaments of the metropolis.

CRITICAL REMARKS ON AN ODE OF GRAY.

PERFECTION is not to be found in the works of man, else, from Gray's extensive learning, nice taste, full leisure, and the great attention he was known to give to his poetical productions, one would have expected them in the end to have been perfectly accurate in composition. This appears, however, not to be the case; and by way of amusement, let us here, with a view only to that particular, just criticise a little closely his beautiful Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College.

Stanza 1, line 2.

That crown the wat'ry glade.

Granting the term *wat'ry* to be locally just, as it contains an unpleasant idea, it seems not to be well chosen.

* The letter to which I have alluded does not state, nor even hint, that the learned body complaining had suffered the least inconvenience from this disorderly assemblage of persons, in the recessions of which the Magistrates might properly have interfered, but merely from the new buildings, which were more likely to drive them away than attract them.

Line 5.

And ye that from the stately brow.

Here ye undoubtedly refers to distant spires and antique towers in line 1; but, from the construction, one would at first take it to refer to living spectators, &c.

*Of grove, of lawn, of mead survey;
Whose turf, whose shade, whose flowers
among,
Wanders the hoary Thames along
His silver winding way.*

To have arranged the correlates of the two first lines properly, ought not either the first of them to have stood thus, *Of lawn, of grove, &c.* or the other thus, *Whose shade, whose turf, &c.* Moreover, in the two last lines the

Thames

Thames is evidently personified as an old man with a hoary head; but in the latter of them the personality seems to be in the waters of the river, simply as flowing or existing in the whole length of their channel; which two-fold image certainly manifests an incongruity, and I am afraid of the kind, too, which is figured by the whimsical idea of a man leaping down his own throat. For what else can we call the *Thames* represented as a man, wandering along a channel at the same time represented to be his identical self. This fault (if I am correct in judging it to be one) might very easily have been avoided by putting a different epithet (as *gentle*) in the place of *hoary*, and changing *his* into *its*.

In *Stanza 2* I can find nothing exceptionable, save it be in the fourth line, *A stranger yet to pain*; where *pain* seems to stand for *care*; the *care* which annoys the more advanced stages of life. To this annoyance children may be said to be strangers, as is more fully expressed *Stanza 6*,

*No sense have they of ills to come,
No care beyond to day.*

But as to *pain* itself, it is doubtless an evil to which they are as liable, and which they feel as keenly, as people in more mature years. This the author could not fail of knowing; but the rhymes, luckily, would not admit of the proper term.

In the first line of *Stanza 4*, *While some on earnest business bent*; it might be just asked, if the word *business* be sufficiently poetical?

*Gay hope is their's by fancy fed,
Lest pleasing when possi'd.*

These initial lines of *Stanza 5*, I presume, exhibit a considerable, though not uncommon, inaccuracy. *Hope* in the first of them means the *passion* or *affection* of hope; while what is asserted of the *same* hope in the second can evidently only refer to the *object* of hope; a very different thing. Hence, allowing the fact, that the objects of our hopes mostly disappoint us in fruition, yet those hopes themselves must ever be pleasing, and that too in the degree they are felt; a truth, which the latter line, from the double or *metonymical*

use of the term, has absolutely denied.

Stanza 8, line 5.

The stings of falsehood these shall try.

What *try* means here is not evident on a cursory glance. At first it seems to signify *attempt* actively considered, but its just signification must be passively taken as meaning *prove*, or *put to the test*. In cases of this kind, however, it cannot always be easy to say, whether a poet fails in due perspicuity, or his reader in due apprehension.

*And happiness too swiftly flies,
Thought would destroy their paradise.
No more; where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise.*

How a poet of that curious ear spoken of by *Mason* * (a no less curious judge) could suffer the concluding lines of this Ode to contain four such successive terminations as *flies*, *dise*, *bliss*, *wise*, is not easy to conceive; especially as there seems to be so obvious a way to avoid their monotony, and to produce the full and varied cadence which should distinguish the close of every poem, but more particularly one in rhyme. Had he written the two middle lines *thus*, we should have had exactly the same sense, and a much more tunable sound:

*Thought would their paradise destroy,
No more; where ignorance is joy, &c.*

This Ode, it may be observed, like most others of our author, where the lines are short, contains many faulty rhymes (as *towers*, *adores*—*brow*, *below*—*cleave*, *wave*—*doom*, *come*—*train*, *men*—*beneath*, *death*—*men*, *train*—*groan*, *own*); but here they appear to be justifiable, as perfect rhymes falling so near one another might have a rather cloying effect. Heroic lines, indeed, seem to be of about such a length as to exclude this indulgence. Hence, one would infer (by-the-bye), that the many bad rhymes in *Pope's Essay on Man* (in particular) are a blemish which (as far as composition is concerned) some little impeaches his industry in revision; since we scarce can attribute it to inaccuracy of judgment or want of ear.

* In his *English Garden*, b. iii.

Gray

Gray appears to have studied our English poets with great care, and treasured up their occasional felicities of thought and expression for future use. Of these adoptions into his poetry, he has given a short list himself, and several more have been since pointed out by Mr. *Wakefield* and others. They may borrow that can adorn; and, indeed, had he not applied them with such uncommon taste, or had they been the insertions of an inferior hand, they would have been deemed a kind of plagiarisms, and no compliment to his Genius and Invention. And as it may add to the amusement of this article, I shall here point out a few more of these apparent Imitations, which probably have not yet been noticed.

Quench'd in dark clouds of slumber
lie,
The terror of his beak, and lightning of his
eye. GRAY.

Whilst I with blind devotion idolize
The thunder of your voice, and lightning of
your eyes.
WICHFREY'S *Coy Mistress*.

These two imitations seem sufficiently clear; the two next have not so much evidence.

Below the good how far, but far above the
great. GRAY.

Behind the foremost, and before the last.
POPE.

Thou tamer of the human break.
GRAY.
Than he; great tamer of all human art.
POPE.

The grounds of this simile,
Full many a flower is born to blush un-
seen,
And waste its sweetness in the desert
air;

referring to the human abilities that are often lost to notice for want of culture; may be traced very far back. *Thomson* has it in two lines of his *Seasons*, which I cannot at present recollect; and thus the elegant and pious Bishop *Hall* wrote long before, in his *Breathings of a Devout Soul*. "What goodly plants hast thou (O God!) brought forth of the earth, in wild unknown regions, which no man ever beheld! What great wits hast thou shut up in a willing obscurity, which the world never takes notice of." And *Locke*, in his *Reasonableness of Christianity*, has afterwards remarked, that "Many a good poetic vein is buried under a shade, and never produces any thing for want of improvement."

I shall yet add to these literary traces, that there are a few passages in the beginning of the sixty-second number of the *Guardian*, whose complexion and turn of thought is so like that which predominates in the above Ode, that the Essay might easily be supposed to have given rise to the Poem.

W. C.

LORD HUTCHINSON (OF ALEXANDRIA), K. B.

THIS spirited and respectable Officer, who has of late acquired so much deserved celebrity, was born in May 1757, and is the second son of the late Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, Principal Secretary of State in Ireland, and Provost of the University of Dublin; a man who, in point of talent and eloquence, was certainly one of the first of his day. The family was ennobled in the person of his Lordship's mother: she was, in October 1783, created Baroness Donoghmore, of Knocklofty. On the demise of this Lady, the eldest son, Richard, lately created Earl of Donoghmore, succeeded to the Peerage.

The subject of this memoirical Sketch, after attaining a respectable degree of

classical erudition at those excellent seminaries, Eton College and the University of Dublin, commenced his professional career, while very young, as a Subaltern in a regiment of light dragoons on the Irish establishment; from which he was soon promoted to a Company in the 67th foot. In this corps he retained his commission for some years, and, towards the close of the American war, after passing through the intervening rank, was appointed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 77th, a Scots regiment.

In the interval of peace, his Lordship turned his attention to the attainment of a thorough knowledge of the laws, constitution, and interests, of his country at large, and particularly of the local concerns

concerns of Ireland; at the same time, he missed no opportunity of improving himself, not only in the theoretic, but the practical, knowledge of his profession, in the latter view, as well as spurning a life of inglorious inactivity, he determined to enter as a Volunteer into the Imperial service, that Power being then at war with the Turks, and had actually proceeded a considerable way on his route to Belgrade, recently the principal scene of action, when a pacification between the Court of Vienna and the Porte necessarily superseded his design. This anecdote of Lord Hutchinson's professional character is far from being generally known. To this should be added the relation of another circumstance, which equally evinced his Lordship's magnanimity, and quick sense of honour. On the occasion of the General Election in Ireland, in 1783, the representation of the City of Cork was warmly contested; his Lordship's father was one of the candidates, and, in the event, returned elder Member. In the course of the election, some language held by the late Sir John Conway Colthurst, Bart. with respect to his Lordship's father, induced him, whose filial affection was equal to his spirit, to call the Baronet to a personal account. On hearing that the latter expressed his determination to engage him with swords, on their first meeting, the Noble Lord, then Colonel Hutchinson, caused his adversary to be acquainted, that he was better skilled in the science of defence than, probably, he imagined (Colonel H. being esteemed one of the best swordsmen in the kingdom), and recommended the ordinary mode of fighting with pistols. A meeting afterwards took place, but which, on account of the interference of the friends of both parties, was not attended with serious consequences.

The subsequent remarkable occurrences in the Memoirs of Lord Hutchinson are certainly of more public interest; they are, however, more generally known, and many of the circumstances of too recent date, and too fully before our readers, to require touching upon in detail: a general notice of some of these will suffice. A few years after the period last alluded to, he was brought into the Irish Parliament, on the succession of his elder brother to the Peerage, as Representative for a Borough (Taghmon, in the

county of Wexford), in which the family were supposed to possess the necessary degree of influence. At the General Election in 1790, the Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson resigned his pretensions for Cork, which City he represented more than twenty years, in favour of his son, (still Colonel Hutchinson, whom he strongly recommended to the Electors, in an eloquent and affecting address, as a most eligible and unexceptionable person to succeed him: of course, he had the whole of his father's influence in his favour, which then included nearly the whole of the Corporation of Cork, and a respectable share of the Government interest. This election was rather a contested one; the candidates being, besides Colonel Hutchinson, Mr. Longfield (now Lord Viscount Longueville) and Mr. Bousfield, the author of some political productions, particularly one in answer to Mr. Burke's celebrated "Reflections on the French Revolution." The result of this election was, that Mr. Longfield and Colonel Hutchinson were returned by a considerable majority; and from that period his Lordship was a frequent, as well as a very able and eloquent speaker, on the important questions which were agitated in the Irish Parliament.

Soon after the late eventful war had commenced on the Continent, and before Great Britain was forced to become a party, his Lordship repaired to the scene of action, in order to improve himself further in the practical part of his profession. It is said, he visited the French camp, while the once popular and fortunate La Fayette commanded on the frontiers; and he certainly was soon after present at some of the most important movements and operations of the Prussian and Austrian forces, under the command of that justly-celebrated General, the Duke of Brunswick.

In a very short time after Great Britain became a party in the war, his Lordship, eager to signalize himself in the service of his country, accompanied his friend, the gallant and much-lamented Abercromby, as a Volunteer, in the first expedition to Holland, or, more properly speaking, to Belgium. On this occasion he displayed an uncommon degree of resolution and intrepidity; and it is said, he was one of the first to enter the trenches at the siege of Valenciennes. His Lordship

was soon after raised to command, and, progressively, to the rank of Major-General, in which capacity he served during the late unhappy rebellion in Ireland; and near Castlebar, a detachment under his command was opposed to a much superior force, chiefly composed of French veteran troops, led on by General Humbert; in this affair, the enemy had necessarily the advantage; but General Hutchinson evinced equal bravery and skill in his operations, and, not long after, he assisted in the final discomfiture of the French invaders, when they surrendered to the British troops, by capitulation.

In the second expedition to Holland, the General was engaged in services the most perilous and active, and on every occasion distinguished himself in the most honourable manner. In the last general action which took place in the peninsula of North Holland, he signalized himself with the greatest *éclat*, when he led on Lord Cavan's brigade, in consequence of that Officer's being disabled in the early part of the action; on this occasion General Hutchinson received a severe wound in the thigh; throughout the various dispatches from the Chief Commanders on that expedition, his name and services were mentioned in the most honourable manner, particularly in that from the Royal Duke, descriptive of the important action just alluded to.

In a few months after this, his Lordship had occasion to distinguish himself in a way very different from his recent *professional* exertions, but in an instance where, perhaps, his talents shone with a superior lustre, and in a service of much more importance to his country—we allude to the discussion of the great national question of the UNION in the Irish House of Commons: on this occasion General Hutchinson really distinguished himself, and on the 17th of February 1800 delivered one of the most argumentative, as well as eloquent and impressive, speeches, perhaps, ever

pronounced in a Legislative Assembly. One part, particularly, contains such a comprehensive and irrefragable demonstration of the superior policy of Union, that we cannot refrain from extracting it.

"Irish independence, if it could be obtained without guile, it would be the height of folly and madness to aim at. Suppose for a moment, that there was no honest prejudice in favour of Great Britain—no common links of attachment—no ties of blood—no similarity of manners, laws, and language; yet still I say, that connection and union with Great Britain ought to be the counsel and sound policy of Ireland. Surely it is better for you to be a component part of a great and free Empire, than a weak and petty State, alone, and resting on the forbearance of France, a treacherous and despotic Ally!"

His Lordship's services in Egypt are too well known, of too recent a date, and too fully before our Readers, through various mediums, to require exposition in the present instance. It is of perfect notoriety, that after the death of his illustrious and ever-to-be-lamented precursor in command, Sir Ralph Abercromby, the rescuing the whole of that valuable country from our late adversaries is chiefly to be attributed to the gallantry, skill, and professional exertions of his Lordship; and of this the Sovereign seemed so sensible, that he was honoured with the Red Ribbon of the Order of the Bath worn by his friend and predecessor; and at the close of the Egyptian warfare, which was terminated by General Hutchinson in a way, so highly honourable to himself, and serviceable to his country, he was honoured by a still higher mark of the Royal favour, in being elevated to a Peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Lord Hutchinson, Baron of Alexandria, and of Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary.

MATRIMONY.

Hail ! wedded Love, mysterious law !

MILTON.

IT has ever been a complaint exhibited against moral writers, that they are too apt to blame the present times, and extol those that are past; to repre-

sent the one as the period of all vice, and the other as the blameless and golden age. Perhaps this observation may not be wholly unfounded; and the

the remark made by others, of more acute penetration, may be just—that all ages will, if accurately examined, be found equal in their virtues and their crimes; and that the world is neither better nor worse now than it was three or four thousand years ago.

It may, however, I think, be with much truth declared, that every age, though on the whole neither more virtuous nor more vicious than the preceding, has its characteristic faults and excellencies; which flourish and decay, and gradually give place to others of a newer fashion. It has been said, that the fashionable virtue of the present age is *Charity*; and which I sincerely wish may be true, since there are certainly a *multitude of* among us which require to be covered by her extensive mantle. Were I to venture to point out the prevailing vice (and which alone even Charity herself can scarcely be hoped to hide entirely), I should name that most heinous one, CONJUGAL INFIDELITY.

My proposition will perhaps be allowed to be just, when I state, that under this term of *Infidelity* I mean to include every breach, the least as well as the greatest, of that solemn vow and promise which is made, before the altar of God, by both parties who enter into this important (let not my readers smile when I say) this *holy* state of life; and that I consider the smallest breach of the love and duty *reciprocally* due from the husband and the wife to each other, as almost undoubtedly introductory of the greatest crimes that either of them can be guilty of against God and mankind.

When a heart of true sensibility and feeling, trained up in the love of religion, of decency, of private domestic happiness, and of all those nameless innocent pleasures which the virtuous only know how to value, and which they alone are capable of enjoying; when such a heart places its unadulterated affections on a mind seemingly sympathetic, what chastened rapture does it not hope to experience in the obtaining that partner for life, without whom *Adam* in *Paradise* was acknowledged by his Creator to be destitute of complete happiness!—But how cruel is the sting, how bitter the disappointment, when, in lieu of an affectionate companion, the soother of his distresses, the calmer of his pains, he finds himself united to an artful woman, who,

with sense enough to counterfeit for awhile the most engaging mildness of manners and tenderness of disposition, after marriage throws off the mask; and valuing herself on preserving her *virtue*, thinks herself at liberty to disregard every other tie of love and duty. Such a woman perhaps sports with the misery she creates, and glories in it as a mark of her power over a man whom all her unkindness fails to alienate; and who may still continue true to his part of the engagement, from motives the most pure and praise-worthy.

Nor is the companion to this portrait less deserving our compassion, or (to the disgrace of the men be it spoken) less frequent. Here we shall see a mild and timorous female, unused to reproof, unhackneyed in the ways of the world, subject to the brutal ferocity, the unfeeling haughtiness, of some tyrannic *Lord and Master*; who, far from considering her as his equal, his dearest and best half, the confidential friend of his bosom, and the sacred repository of his nearest concerns, looks on her only as a slave, destined to obey his will and tremble at his nod; or perhaps as the mere vehicle by which *his* name and family are to be continued—the subject of his sensual pleasure and his capricious endearments, at those hours when he is tired of gaming, drinking, or other vicious, though *fashionable*, amusements.

If this be, as unhappily it is, the situation of many in the married state, it may be worth while enquiring from whence these evils spring; which, indeed, threaten to put an end to the institution itself, or at least to destroy all hopes of happiness in it in the eyes of every reasoning person of either sex.

With respect to the men, when we see how early boys are introduced into public life, and suffered to be witnesses of scenes “which shame the conscious cheek of truth”—when we reflect to what language they are daily and hourly permitted to listen—when we see the state of *Truth* entirely blotted out from the book of fashionable life, and the school boy suddenly start up into man—when vice is *known* before it can be *practised*—Are we any longer to wonder at the excesses into which they are carried headlong?—And when the bloom of virtue is destroyed, and debauchery has obtained complete possession both of his *mind* and *person*, rendering them equally disgusting to the

the eye and the heart of female delicacy, if at last, by the mediation and importunity of friends and relations, and by the hypocrisy of a few weeks, he obtains the hand of a virtuous woman in marriage—what must be expected to be the result but distaste and disgust? And this will be resented by the offender with all that malignity which the vicious ever bear towards those they have injured.

As to the female sex, I wish to deliver my sentiments in a gentler way; and yet there are surely faults on their sides which will not yield to gentle medicines. Among these stand foremost, as the leaders of those bands most hostile to connubial felicity, *Pride* and *Affectation*—A pride which induces them to consider themselves as degraded by doing their duty—which looks on every concession made to their husbands as unbecoming a woman of spirit; the most dangerous, and, let them forgive me when I add, the most detestable character, when carried to its full extent, ever assumed by those who were “framed for the tender offices of love”—a pride which blinds them to their own defects, and emblazons their excellencies beyond even the flatteries of a lover—an affectation which prevents them from acknowledging what they feel, and introduces a caprice destructive of their own and their husband's peace.—I will proceed no farther in this unpleasant description.

In addition to these, failings, peculiar to each sex, ought to be mentioned—the thoughtless indifference with which this most awful engagement is entered into by the young, the old, and the middle-aged—the utter ignorance beforehand of what they are about to do—the inattention at the time as to what they are doing—and the forgetfulness, afterwards, of what they have done.

For BETTER for WORSE; for richer for

poorer; in sickness and in health; till DEATH us do part! Do these words mean any thing? And how are they consistent with *separate maintenance*, *separate beds*, *separate pleasures*, and that great root of all evils, *DIVORCES*? If people come together with an intention, or even a consciousness of the possibility (not to say the probability), of violating every condition on which they are joined, except those contained in the *marriage settlement*, the performance of which may be compelled by law, it would be better at once to omit trifling with what is by some religions esteemed a sacrament, and to depend wholly on the *Indutment Tripartite*.

I know it is often alledged, by both parties, that the tempers and disposition of the other are so bad, *they can't be borne with*; and that it is better to part than to live in perpetual quarrels and uneasiness. But whence does this complaint arise? From hypocrisy before marriage, and want of patience and tenderness afterwards. Let but every married person, husbands as well as wives, keep in mind one single maxim, and I will venture to insure an end to at least two-thirds of the quarrels which arise between them. This maxim, therefore, I shall give my fair readers as a *charm*—it consists of three Greek words, which I will present to them in their original character, with the English pronunciation and translation; and which if they will repeat *three times* deliberately before they utter one intended half expression, they need not doubt of securing the love and tenderness of their husbands; whom I enjoin reciprocally to practice it *when it comes to their turn*:

ΑΓΙΧΗ και ΑΠΙΧΗ.

AN-ekou kai AP-ekou.

BEAR AND FOREBEAR.

AERIAL EXCURSIONS OF M. GARNERIN.

M. GARNERIN, from Paris, has, attended by different Gentlemen, made two *Ascensions* with Balloons in the vicinity of London: the first on Monday, June 28, from Kanelagh; the second, from Lord's Cricket Ground, Marybone, on Monday, July 5.

FIRST EXCURSION.

M. GARNERIN'S STATEMENT.

THE morning of the 28th (the day of his ascent) appeared to promise weather sufficiently favourable for the ascent, though it was rainy. At eleven o'clock, therefore,

therefore, he began the chemical operations necessary for the production of the inflammable gas. The balloon filled rapidly, though considerably agitated by the wind.

From one o'clock to half past four, the wind continued to increase, and, at length, blew so violently, that had he made any previous experiment in this country, he should have yielded to the earnest solicitations of the brilliant and numerous company with which he was honoured, and should have deferred his ascent to a period less tempestuous.

M. Garnerin, however, though he determined not to disappoint the public expectation himself, felt it to be his duty to press Captain Sowden not, for the sake of curiosity, to expose himself to the perils attendant upon such a journey in such weather. The Captain, however, resisted all these solicitations, and resolved to accompany him. From a quarter past four to five some showers of rain fell, which only allayed the fury of the wind for a short time, for after they had ceased it blew with more violence than ever.

At five o'clock Messrs. Garnerin and Sowden took their seats, the cords were cut, and the balloon ascended. Each held a flag of the nation to which he belonged, which he waved to the company present. The balloon first made the tour of the place where the spectators stood, and after being greeted with the loud plaudits and good wishes of every person, ascended majestically and rapidly into the regions of the air. The wind blew from the S. W. The balloon, therefore, proceeded over St. James's Park, the Thames, and Westminster and Blackfriar's Bridges.

M. Garnerin then found that the balloon began to descend; he threw out some ballast, and it rose immediately with great rapidity, and carried the travellers over the Cathedral of St. Paul's.

During all this time the whole metropolis was distinctly seen by the aeronauts, whose balloon was equally visible to the inhabitants of the metropolis. When it was over St. Paul's, M. Garnerin asked Captain Sowden how he felt himself? The Captain replied, that he was perfectly enchanted with his situation, and with the superb

expanse of sky, and with the earth, now fast lessening to the view, and soon to be seen no more. The temperature of the atmosphere now began to change very sensibly, and to be fifteen degrees colder than when they began to ascend. It was extremely cold. The balloon continued rapidly to ascend, was soon above the clouds, and the earth was visible no more. When the travellers were above the clouds, the climate became sensibly milder: the inflammable air began to dilate, and M. Garnerin gave it all possible means of vent proper for their safety.

They now dined with good appetites, and very comfortably above the clouds, at an elevation of upwards of 12,000 feet above the earth. During the descent, M. Garnerin told Captain Sowden, that the pleasantest part of their journey was passed, and that they must now prepare for a very disagreeable descent, on account of the continued violence of the wind.

About half an hour had elapsed since their ascent. M. Garnerin now opened the *soupepe* (the sucker), and the balloon descended through black and cold clouds; they then descried land again, and also the sea, towards which their course was carrying them.

As soon as they had approached sufficiently near the earth, they threw out their anchor and cable. When the balloon first touched the ground, it rebounded with considerable violence; this rebound was followed by about twenty more, more violent than the first. The gusts of wind dragged them over fields and hedges, which tore their hands and clothes: their anchor touched the ground several times, but dragged; and it was not till some minutes had elapsed that it took steady hold in a thicket near a house. Here they conceived themselves to be released from all peril; but the inhabitants of the house, alarmed at the balloon, would not assist them; nay, actually offered to fire on the adventurous travellers. In the mean time the cable of the anchor broke, and they were dragged through trees and branches, the balloon being agitated to an extreme degree, and rebounding very violently. At length they were driven against a tree, and Captain Sowden received a severe blow on the back part of his head.

* It is even stated that they crossed an arm of the sea; but we cannot perceive how this could have happened.

The balloon was now torn in the lower part, the cords broke, the boat broke; the travellers had hold of a tree, from which they were torn by the violence of the wind. At last, a bound which the balloon made enabled them to jump out. The balloon, abandoned to itself, and much torn, fell about two hundred paces further.

The place where M. Garnerin and Captain Sowden landed was on a common, four miles beyond Colchester, and sixty miles from Ranelagh. The time that elapsed from their departure to their landing on the common was three quarters of an hour.

M. Garnerin's hands are much torn, and his legs and thighs considerably bruised. Captain Sowden is much more hurt. He has received a severe blow on the back part of his head, and is much bruised and torn in other parts of his body by the bushes and trees against which they were driven.

M. Garnerin pays the highest tribute to the courage and coolness of his companion, who, after the balloon first rebounded, could several times have jumped out of it with great ease and safety, but he persisted in sharing the fate of his companion, till they were both enabled to land in safety.

CAPTAIN SOWDEN'S ACCOUNT.

MR. EDITOR,

As numberless questions have been put to me, respecting the sensations I experienced while in the upper regions, I think it a duty incumbent on me to inform the Public, and to set them right as to the erroneous ideas they have of an ærostatic voyage. On our first ascending, we felt a few drops of rain. After we had gained the height of about 3000 feet, I desired M. Garnerin not to ascend any higher till he had passed the metropolis, that the inhabitants might be gratified with a fair view of us. When we had got at a small distance from London, we ascended through some very thick clouds, of which I could perceive three distinct rows, at the lower one of which we found the quicksilver of the thermometer at 15 deg. and I was obliged to put on my great coat; but on ascending still higher, we found the air more temperate, and the quicksilver rise gradually to five deg. above summer heat. We then seemed to be stationary, and felt no more motion than one would feel in sitting in a chair in a room.

I then proposed to M. Garnerin to overhaul our lockers, where we found a ham, a cold fowl, a cake, and two bottles of orgeat, wines or spirits being dangerous to take, owing to the rarefaction of the air. The chill of the clouds having given us an appetite, we made a table on our knees with the seats of the car, and ate a very hearty meal. The clouds then dispersed from under us, and we had a delightful view of the country. Whether it is owing to the rarefaction of the air, or to the strong light thrown on the earth, I cannot determine, but I found that my sight, which at all times is rather weak, became so strong, that I could easily distinguish the minutest objects on the earth: it appeared like a vast panorama or map, of about fifty miles in circumference, where we could not only follow with our eyes the different cross-roads and interfections on it, but even distinguish the ruts on them, and the very furrows in the field. The sense of hearing was stronger here than on earth; for, at the height of 15,000 feet, we could distinctly hear the rattling of the carriages on the roads, the lowing of cattle, and the acclamations of the people who saw us; though, at the same time, we could hardly hear ourselves speak; and I am persuaded, that a person on the earth, with a strong voice and a speaking trumpet, might make himself perfectly understood by any person at that height in the air. I have observed, that almost every sensation I experienced while in the upper regions was exactly the contrary to what is the general opinion of the Public. I was assured by a number of the most celebrated *littérateurs*, who pretended to be very learned on that subject, that I should find the cold increase the higher I ascended; instead of which, I found the heat increase to that degree, that I was obliged to take both my great coat and jacket off. It is also the general opinion, that looking down from so stupendous a height renders a person so giddy as not to be able to keep his seat; on the contrary, I found that I could look down with a vast deal of pleasure, and without experiencing that inconvenience; whereas looking round on the vast expanse that surrounded us rendered my eyes so dim, that I was sometimes a few minutes before I could perfectly recover my sight. I experienced no difficulty of breathing, or inconvenience from

from the motion of the balloon ; for though we moved with immense velocity, we felt not the least wind or pressure of air, it being so perfectly calm, that the flags in our hands, and those with which the balloon was decorated, hung supine, nor did they stir. I observed, that between every row of clouds, not only the atmosphere, but the wind varied several degrees ; for, on our passing through the first cloud after leaving London, the wind, which had before been nearly S. W. changed to S. S. E. by which means we found ourselves over St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire. On ascending still higher, the wind became nearly W. which drove us over Epping Forest, which I distinguished very plainly ; it appeared like a gooseberry-bush. I then pointed out our course to M. Garnerin on the map, and observed to him, that we should soon perceive the sea, which in a short time we saw very plainly. M. Garnerin then told me we had not a moment to lose, and must descend with all possible speed ; at the same time pointing out a very heavy cloud to me, nearly under us ; and said—“ *Il faut que nous passions a travers de ce drole la accrochez vous ferme car nous allons nous casser le col.*” I answered—“ *De tout mon cœur.*” We then opened the valve, and we descended with rapidity. On rushing into the cloud, I found, as he had conjectured, it contained as violent a squall of wind and rain as ever I experienced. The attraction of the water, the force of the wind, and the constant emission of gas from the valve, hurled us with such velocity towards the earth, that I expected to see his prediction verified, though, I can assure you, my ideas at that time did not coincide with the answer I made him. M. Garnerin still retained all his coolness and presence of mind ; and while we were descending with that extreme swiftness, desired me, the moment I should find the car about to touch the earth, to catch hold of the hoop which was fastened to the bottom of the net, to which the car was suspended, and lift myself up into the net, by which means we saved ourselves from being dashed to pieces. The balloon did not re ascend immediately, but dragged us along the ground, with astonishing swiftness, for the length of nearly three felds, before the grappling iron took good hold, and then we thought our-

selves safe, being close to a farm-house, from which several persons came out to see us ; but though we threw out ropes to them, and called for help, they were so consternated that neither threats nor entreaties could prevail on them to come to our assistance ; for, as I afterwards heard, they took us to be two sorcerers, it being rather an unusual thing to see two men coming down post haste from the clouds. We were for about three minutes in that situation, till another gust of wind broke our cable, and we ascended again nearly 600 feet. In the bustle of preparing the ropes for the farmers, M. Garnerin had let the rope belonging to the valve slip out of his hand, by which means the bottom of the balloon was pressed upwards by the wind. M. Garnerin desired me to try to regain it, which I at last effected by climbing up into the net, though the force of the wind struck the tin tubes fastened at the bottom of the balloon, and through which the rope led, with such violence against my face, that it had nearly stunned me. Having recovered, we redescended, but were borne with such violence across the country, sometimes along the ground, sometimes in the air, that I several times proposed to M. Garnerin to abandon the balloon, and to save ourselves ; but he continually objected to it, and reminded me of my promise not to quit him. In the mean time we were dashed against several trees, one of which had nearly destroyed us. Being with my back towards it, I received a blow on the head, which threw me at full length at the bottom of the car. M. Garnerin, in attempting to assist me, was nearly thrown overboard ; two of the cords that held the car broke, and at the same time some of the branches tore the balloon : upon which M. Garnerin cried out, “ The balloon is torn, and we are saved.” Another gust of wind disengaged us from the tree, and we touched the ground once more, with a less violent shock than before. We then both got out, but so exhausted with our numerous exertions, that we had hardly strength to follow the balloon, which fell again about 200 paces further, when we completely mastered it, by throwing ourselves upon it, and by that means pressing out the remainder of the gas. It rained to very hard, that I proposed

to

to M. Garnerin to leave the balloon in the field, and go in search of some house for shelter and refreshment. We accordingly made the best of our way to a house which we espied about half a mile off, belonging to a Mr. Kingsbery; and here a very curious mistake took place. When we enquired for the master of the house, Mr. Kingsbery appeared; but seeing two persons of so strange an appearance (M. Garnerin having a French hat on, with the national cockade, bearing the tri-coloured flag, and myself being in a sailor's dress, with the union jack in my hand), he imagined we came on account of the election, and before we could address him, said, "Gentlemen, though I am a freeholder, I have made a determination not to vote for one side or the other." So much was he impressed with this idea, that it was some time before we could make him sensible that we had nothing to do with the election, but that we came in a balloon in three quarters of an hour from London; that we were very much bruised and tired; and that we required his assistance and shelter. He then received us in the most hospitable manner, not only providing us with refreshments and dry clothes, but even offered us beds, the use of his house and horses, and sent immediately some farmers with a cart, to carry the balloon from the field, and convey it to a place of safety; and as we expressed a wish to get to Colchester that night, he sent for a post-chaise to convey us thither, where we were received with loud acclamations by the inhabitants. The next day we returned to Fingering Hoe, where we had left the balloon, and, after drying it on the grass, packed it up, and made the best of our way to town, where we arrived about four o'clock the next morning.

I cannot help admiring the coolness and presence of mind M. Garnerin preserved, even in the most imminent danger; and I am so confident of his great talents and skill in conducting a balloon, that I would venture to go to the end of the world with him.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

R. C. SOWDEN.

SECOND EXCURSION.

MR. LOCKER'S ACCOUNT OF THE VOYAGE OF MONDAY, JULY 5.

MR. EDITOR,

ALTHOUGH the world has been already presented with an account of a late aerial excursion, I flatter myself to much interest is still entertained by the Public for the safety of M. Garnerin, that the following particulars of his second ascent will prove acceptable to them:—The very unfavourable weather, attended with a heavy gale at S. and S. W. induced M. Garnerin to give up his intention of ascending to display the promised experiment of the parachute. In this event it had been arranged that Mr. Sowden should once more accompany him; but some misunderstanding having taken place between those Gentlemen, and having had some previous conversation on the preceding day with M. Garnerin on the subject, I ascended with him yesterday afternoon at ten minutes before five o'clock, according to my watch, from Lord's Cricket-ground. The strong assurances of my companion, added to what I had read on the science of aërostation, and the experience of former aeronauts, had so fully persuaded me of my perfect security, that I enjoyed the wonderful and enchanting prospect which now presented itself with unmixed pleasure. Although the dense state of the atmosphere obstructed distant objects in so great a degree, that our horizon was somewhat limited, the unusual concourse of spectators, which gradually diminished to an undistinguished mass, and the view of great part of the metropolis, together with the surrounding country, studded with houses, and enlivened by the inhabitants moving in every direction, afforded me an entertainment well worth the purchase of any supposed danger. After throwing out some part of our ballast, we ascended very rapidly, and by the intervention of some thick clouds (which had much the appearance of a sea of cotton beneath us, as described by Mr. Baldwyn, of Chester), we entirely lost sight of the earth. We moved with much rapidity, although our motion was to me perfectly imperceptible; and at length the clouds dispersing, we again saw the country below us. I attempted in vain to ascertain our situation, by calling to my recollection

recollection the appearance of the country, which appeared to me more like a prospect seen in a camera, when placed in a very elevated situation, than any thing to which I could compare it; I think a map is an incorrect comparison, as the various objects are not, as in nature, delineated with sufficient minuteness to bear with a resemblance. About this time M. Garnerin looked at his watch, and observing we had been five minutes on our voyage, proposed to descend in about the same time. The perusal of Mr. Sowden's narrative led me to observe, with much attention, the power of hearing noises below; neither M. Garnerin nor myself could distinguish sounds above the elevation of 3 or 4000 feet, though M. Garnerin imagines a very confused sound, but totally undistinguishable, may be heard considerably higher. We never attained a greater height, this day, by M. Garnerin's computation, than about 1,200 French toises, or 7,800 feet, as M. Garnerin being desirous to return the same evening to town, did not choose to lose a favourable opportunity of descending. At length we saw at a distance what proved afterwards to be Epping Forest, with a range of distant hills beyond, and observing an open champagne country, M. Garnerin opened the valve, and we began to descend. He directed me to call to some persons employed in a field, as we approached the ground, to take hold of the ropes, which we had thrown out for the purpose, and recommended me to hold fast by the cords, to avoid the shock on the balloon's first touching the earth. This precaution proved very necessary, as the force with which we descended was very considerable, occasioned by the force of the wind, rather than by our specific gravity, and the rebound bore us up again with velocity to the height of 150 or 200 feet. In re-descending, we struck against a tree, the shock of which gave M. Garnerin a severe blow on the back; and he observed, that this was the only occasion, during a period of twelve years, in which he had been in the habit of jeroliation, and the twenty seventh time he has ascended, that he ever suffered such an inconvenience. Several of the peasantry being now at hand, we were secured from any further ascent, and alighted from the car with perfect safety. We immediately

enquired our situation, and found we had fallen in a field of Mr. Owen's, at Chingford, in Essex, and, referring to our watches, observed we had made our voyage exactly in one quarter of an hour. We dispatched a messenger to Woodford for a post-chaise, and the inflammable air having evaporated, packed the balloon in the car, and had it conveyed to a small inn at Chingford Green, adjoining which we had descended, from whence, after a slight repast on some provisions we had brought with us, we set off for London, and arrived at M. Garnerin's, in Poland-street, a quarter after nine in the evening. Although the mob, which surrounded us on our descent, were, as usual, both troublesome and officiously impertinent, we received great attention and assistance from Mr. Hughes, of the Stamp Office, London, and several other Gentlemen, who beheld our arrival. Attention would have been, however, infused to us, if necessary, by the paper put into the hands of M. Garnerin, signed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Devonshire, Lords Besborough, Cathcart, and other persons of distinction, who witnessed our ascension at Lord's Cricket Ground.—I am, &c. EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER.
Greenwich, July 6, 1802.

(COPY)

July 5, 1802.

We, the undersigned, having been present at the ascension of Mr. Garnerin with his Balloon, this afternoon, and witnessed the entire satisfaction of the Public, beg leave to recommend him to the attention of any Gentleman in whose neighbourhood he may happen to descend.

GEORGE, P. W. CATHCART,
G. DEVONSHIRE, R. FORD.
BESBOROUGH,

Mr. Garnerin's Balloon ascended at Lord's Cricket Ground, London, at ten minutes before five, and descended at Chingford Green, in Essex, in a field of Mr. Owen's, at five minutes past five, passing a distance of nine miles in one quarter of an hour: this circumstance attested at the King's Head, Chingford Green, in the presence of

George Clinton Davies, George Soames,
Thomas Williams, John Odprins,
John Hughes, Stamp Richard Pamplison.
Office, London,

Garnerin, } The aerial travellers on
E. H. Locker, } the occasion.

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BRIEF

BRIEF MEMOIR OF M. GARNERIN.

THIS bold Aëronaut is a native of Paris, and the son of a Pewterer in that capital. His father, though far from being in opulent circumstances, sent him to the University at an early age; but it cannot be said that he went through any thing like a regular course of studies, as he only remained three years at College, and never entered the class of Natural Philosophy. It was at the period that the noted Montgolfier first invented and exhibited his balloon, that young Garnerin, more captivated by the new discovery than in love with classical learning, conceived the idea of making little balloons for himself, and of letting them out from his chamber windows. The Principal of the College, however, seeing that he totally neglected his studies for the pursuit of such baubles, told him, in the most peremptory manner, that he should either abjure his balloon mania, or quit the seminary. Garnerin preferred the latter, and went home to his father, who was far from being satisfied with his conduct.

When the Revolution broke out, which was soon after his leaving College, he became a Volunteer in the Parisian National Guard; and though he proved attentive to his military avocations, he did not lose sight of his favourite amusement. Not having money sufficient to purchase a balloon himself, he applied to a rich and avaricious person, who bought one for him, and gave him a mere trifle for ascending in it, on condition that he should receive the cash which the Public were to pay for admission. Even this proposal was acceded to by Garnerin. His parents, however, learning that he was on the eve of going up in a balloon, applied to the Mayor of Paris, and censured him to prevent their son from exposing himself to such imminent danger. But the Magistrate—(it was the

unfortunate Bailli)—refused to interfere, saying, that the business was not within the sphere of his jurisdiction. The distracted father and mother then waited on General La Fayette, who was Commander in Chief of the Parisian Guard, and begged he would interpose his military authority, and not suffer the giddy youth to ascend. M. La Fayette acquiesced, and sent a file of soldiers to put the young adventurer in confinement; but Garnerin saw the men approach, and, guessing what had been their orders, immediately drew his sabre, threatened to run the first person through who should interrupt him, cut the cords which kept the balloon to the ground, and ascended with the utmost velocity, amidst the acclamations of thousands.

When the monster Robespierre filled France with widows and orphans, the Revolutionary Committee of Public Safety deputed Garnerin to the Army of the North, then commanded by General Bonfontnet. He appeared there in the capacity of Commissioner, and his functions called him to Marchiennes, in Flanders, a few days before the Austrians attacked that place and carried it. The Austrian division was under the immediate command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and Garnerin became a prisoner to the British; he was sent, with the others, about 1600, to Oudenard, whence he escaped about two months after, but was retaken almost immediately. He passed into the hands of the Austrians, was conveyed up the Danube into Hungary, where he remained till he was exchanged. He complains of the French Government's having refused to pay him his arrears during the period of his captivity!

Garnerin is of a very diminutive size, and in his thirty-third year.

ORIGIN OF BALLOONS.

A DESIRE to fly has prevailed in all ages, and most children have a wish to imitate the birds. Roger Bacon, born at Ilchester, in Somersetshire, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, was the first that is known to have con-

ceived the idea of rising in the air, supported by exhausted balls of thin copper. He was ignorant of the existence of light air, endowed with as great an elastic force as common air; and therefore, though his example of light balls

was.

was the same as that on which balloons are now made, it was impracticable.— We find, that Dr. Black, of Edinburgh, was the first person known to have suggested the possibility of inclosing inflammable air ϕ as to render it capable of raising a vessel into the atmosphere, which was done in his lectures in 1767 and 1768; and Mr. Cavallo, in 1782, first made experiments upon the subject, but he was unable to retain the air in any material light enough for the purpose, except a thick solution of soap, which the practice of children had shewn would ascend even with expired air, rarefied by heat. In the same year Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier, paper-manufacturers of Annonay, about ten leagues from Lyons, filled a silken bag with air rarefied by burning paper, which rose first in a room, and afterwards to the height of seventy feet, in the open air. Several repetitions of the experiment were made in the ensuing year, and finally dry straw and chopped wool were consumed, instead of paper. One of their balloons, about thirteen feet in diameter, rose to the height of 3000 feet in two minutes.

At length, on the 15th of October 1783, M. Pilatre de Rozier rose from the garden of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, at Paris, in a wicker gallery about three feet broad, attached to an oval balloon of 74 feet by 48, which had been made by M. Montgolfier, and which also carried up a brazier, or grate, for the purpose of continuing, at pleasure, the inflation of the balloon, by a fire of straw and wool. The weight of this machine was 1600 pounds. On that day it was permitted to rise no higher than eighty four feet; but on the 19th, when M. Giraud de Villette ascended with him, they rose to the height of 332 feet, being prevented from further ascent only by ropes. In November of the same year, M. P. de Rozier and the Marquis D'Arlandes first trusted a balloon to the elements, who, after rising to the height of 3000 feet, descended about five miles from the place of their ascent.

About the same time, Count Zambecani sent up from the Artillery Ground, in London, a small gilt balloon, filled with inflammable air, which in two hours and a half, reached a spot near Perworth, in Sussex, and would not then have fallen had it not burst. The discovery was now nearly

as complete as in its present state. Inflammable air, produced by iron filings and vitriolic acid, was soon used in the inflation of larger balloons, and by one of 27½ feet diameter M. Charles and M. Roberts rose in December from the Garden of the Tuilleries in Paris, and in an hour and half descended about twenty-seven miles from that city. In this voyage, the thermometer fell from 47 to 31, from which *datum* the balloon was supposed to have reached the height of 3500 feet. Subsequent experiments may rather be enumerated than described. The adventurers in them were—

M. J. *Montgolfier*, who, in 1784, ascended, with six other persons, from Lyons, by a balloon 131 feet high and 104 broad.

M. *Blanchard*, in March of the same year, rose to an altitude which is calculated at 9500 feet, and descended in an hour and a quarter, having experienced heat, cold, hunger, and an excessive drowsiness.

M. *Bertrand*, in April, rose from Dijon to the height of about 13,000 feet, and in an hour and a quarter sailed 18 miles.

Madame *Thible*, who was the first female adventurer, ascended in June from Lyons, with M. *Fleurant*, in the presence of the late King of Sweden, and reached the height of 8500 feet.

M. *Mouchet*, in the same month, ascended from Nantz, and travelled 27 miles in 58 minutes.

M. *Rozier*, in another experiment, reached the height of 11,700 feet, and found the temperature of the air reduced to five degrees below the freezing point.

The Duke de *Chartres* (Orleans) ascended in July from the Park of St. Cloud, with three other persons.

Vincent *Lunardi*, on September 15, rose from the Artillery Ground, by a balloon 33 feet in diameter. In his ascent the thermometer fell to 29, and some drops of water round his balloon were frozen.

M. *Roberts* and *Hullan*, in the same month, sailed from Paris to Arras in six hours and a half.

Mr. *Sadler*, who was the first Englishman that ascended with a balloon, rose in October, from Oxford.

Mr. *Sheldon* ascended from Chelsea in the same month.

M. *Blanchard* and Dr. *Jeffries*, on the

the 7th of January 1785, crossed the Channel between Dover and Calais, by means of a balloon, but had such difficulty to keep it above the water, that they were obliged to throw overboard every thing they had with them.

Mr. *Croftie* ascended from Dublin, in the same month, with such rapidity that he was completely out of sight in three minutes.

Count *Zambecari* and Admiral Sir *E. Vernon* in March, sailed from London to Hoisham, 35 miles, in less than an hour.

Mr. *Windham* and Mr. *Sadler* ascended from Moulley Hurst in May, and descended at the confluence of the Thames and Medway.

Mr. *McGuire*, in the same month,

having ascended from Dublin, was taken up in the Channel by a boat, when on the point of expiring with fatigue.

M. M. *P. De Rozier* and *Romain* ascended from Boulogne on the 15th of July, with the intention of crossing the Channel; but their balloon, being a Montgolfier, took fire at the height of 1200 yards, and they were dashed to pieces by the fall.

Mr. *Croftie*, who again ascended from Dublin, and Major *Money*, from Norwich, in the same month, both fell into the sea, and were with great difficulty saved.

M. *Blanchard*, in August, sailed from Lille to a distance of 300 miles before he descended.

LITERARY ANECDOTES.

NUMBER VIII.

LEIBNITZ, 1646—1716.

WHEN a great man appears, his superiority over those who surround him is soon discovered. Thousands of others who compare their own insignificance with his colossal height, complain that Nature should strip a whole generation to form the mind of one. But Nature is just—she distributes to each individual the necessary attainments by which he is enabled to fulfil the career assigned him. To a chosen few alone she reserves the privilege of possessing uncommon talents, and of enlightening mankind by their exertion. To one she lays open the means of explaining her phenomena; to another she assigns the task of framing or expounding the laws which bind his fellow creatures; to a third it is given to depict the customs of nations and describe the revolutions of empires. But each has in general pursued one track, and excelled only in one particular line. A man at length appeared, who dared lay claim to universality, whose head combined invention with method, and who seemed born to shew, in their full extent, the powers of the human mind. That man was Leibnitz.

Godfrey William, Baron of Leibnitz, was born at Leipzig, and lost his father at the early age of six. The education of great men will generally be found to be more simple than that

of men of ordinary capacities, to whom a guide is absolutely requisite, who receive no impressions but such as are instilled into them, and have no bias but the commands of a master. The boy of natural genius, on the contrary, requires only to be taught the first principles of science; the instinct of talent alone either impels to the study which Nature has chalked out for him, or, like Leibnitz, he aims at every species of learning. His mother was a virtuous and enlightened woman, who had sufficient penetration to discern the genius she had produced. With the assistance of the learned who then flourished at Leipzig, he rapidly passed through the classes of ancient literature, mathematics, and theology. The talents of Thomaeus, Bosius, and Weigol, united in forming the great mind of Leibnitz; under their guidance, it acquired that decided superiority which astonished Europe.

This is not the place to compare Leibnitz with Newton, or to enter into the merits of the astronomical and metaphysical disputes which so long kept these great men divided in opinion, without lessening the esteem each felt for the other. A few anecdotes have been selected indicative of the man, divested of his character as a philosopher.

A complaint has very generally been made, that men of great literary merit seldom

seldom meet with rewards in proportion to their talents. It is pleasing in some few instances to find this affection unfounded. The transcendent genius of Leibnitz early commanded, and obtained, the notice and patronage of Sovereigns. The Elector of Hanover, afterwards George the 1st of England, whose subject he was, conferred on him honours and pensions. These he also obtained from the Emperor of Germany and Peter the Great of Russia, who even paid him a visit to consult him on the means of effecting an entire change in the laws and customs of his still barbarous country. His correspondence was universal, and extended to the learned and scientific of every country. Superior to the common jealousy of authorship, he entered into every literary scheme, he offered to others his assistance, he animated their exertions, and stimulated their endeavours. His reading was prodigious, embracing every department, and it was a common saying with him, that there was no book, however bad, but something useful might be extracted from it. With all this, neither pedantry nor pride formed a part of his character. He was familiar and affable with men of every description. He even courted the society of women, and in their presence was more the man of the world than the man of letters. His temper was in general even and lively, occasionally roused into anger, but easily appeased.

He was never married. When he attained the age of fifty, he had thoughts of so doing, but the Lady whose hand he solicited having desired some time to consider of his proposals, this also gave him an opportunity of making his own reflections, and the result was, that he continued a bachelor.

He was of a robust constitution, and seldom incommoded with illness, till late in life, when he was troubled with the gout. His manner of living was singular. He always took his meals alone, and these never at stated hours, but as it suited his appetite or his studies. After his first attack of the gout, his dinner consisted only of milk, but at supper he was a great eater, though he drank little, and always mixing water with his wine. He would often sleep in his chair, and awake next morning as refreshed as if he had risen from his bed. At the time when he studied most, he would be whole months

in his room without ever leaving it; a custom probably necessary for the completion of the work he had in hand, but certainly very injurious to his health. It accordingly subjected him to a disorder in his legs, which he increased by attempting to cure it himself; for he thought slightly of physicians. The consequence was, that for the last year of his life he could scarcely walk, and spent the greater part of his time in bed.

He died at Hanover on the 14th of November 1716. He employed his last moments in discussing the method proposed by Furstenbach, of transmuting iron into gold. When on the point of death, he called for ink and paper; he wrote, but attempting to read what he had written, his eyes became dim, and he expired at the age of seventy.

When a German Nobleman complimented George the 1st on being at once Elector of Hanover and King of England, his Majesty replied, "Gather congratulate me on being the Sovereign of two such subjects as Leibnitz and Newton."

PONTANUS, 1426—1503.

The interval comprehended between the dawn of learning after a long night of ignorance and barbarism, and the time when it attained its meridian splendour, forms a period highly interesting to the literary enquirer. To Italy we must look for this revival of learning and taste, as the nurse of every science, the country which produced and cherished a long list of scholars and poets, who contributed to the restoration of letters, and recalled the glorious days of Augustus. When every other part of Europe was involved in darkness, Italy alone retained in its bosom poets, historians, and lawyers. The fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, abounded in learned men of every description, many of whom at present are barely known but by name, but whose works deserve the attention of the present age, from the excellence of their subject and the purity of their diction. The labours of Rucio, Tenhove, and Grefwell, have contributed to disseminate in this country a taste for Italian literature. But much yet remains to be done. New, or improved, translations of Guicciardini, Giannone, Fra. Piolo, Benbo, and Denina, are obvious desiderata in our language. There are also many detached

each portions of Italian history which, from the richness of materials, the multiplicity of events, and the interest they would excite, would amply repay the time and labour bestowed on them. Among many others may be pointed out, A History of the Republics of Florence, Pisa, Lucca, Genoa, and Venice; Memoirs of the House of Visconti, Sovereigns of Milan, on the admirable plans of Tenhove's "House of Medici," or Roscoe's "Lorenzo;" a continuation of the latter work to the extinction of the House of Medici, which we beg leave to suggest to its elegant author; the work of Tenhove, however judicious in its outline, being defective, and incomplete in its execution. To these may be added, A Philosophical History of the Popes, as *temporal* Sovereigns of Rome, from the Age of Leo the Xth to the present Time. A very pleasing volume might also be formed of specimens of the various minor poets who have flourished in Italy, with poetical versions of their Italian and Latin poems. Among these, Joannes Jovianus Pontanus would hold a distinguished rank.

He was born at Cerreto, in Umbria. He was Secretary of State, and filled various offices under Alfonso and Ferdinand, Kings of Naples; yet he found leisure and inclination for the pursuits of literature, in which he was so successful, that many have considered him as the most accomplished poet and scholar of his age. He also distinguished himself as a writer on various subjects. His poetical works were published by Aldus, in two volumes, in 8vo. 1505, and his prose works in three volumes, 8vo. 1513, 1519. He is said to have injured his reputation by writing hastily whatever occurred to him, and neglecting afterwards to retrench any part of what he had thus written. So sparing was he of the *file*, that it was his custom rather to add than diminish upon every revival of his works. A better founded objection, and more injurious to his character, has been urged against him, and that is, the indecency which pervades many of his poetical compositions.

He is said to be himself the author of the following inscription, which was after his death engraved on his tomb:

Sum Joannes Jovianus Pontanus
 Quem amaverunt bonæ Musæ
 Injacent Vni prohi,

Honestaverunt Reges, Domini.
 Scis quis sim, aut potius quis fuerim,
 Ego, vero te, Hospes! noscere in tenebris nequeo:
 Sed te ipsum ut noicas rogo, vale.

MAUPERTUIS, 1698—1759.

born at St. Malo, of a noble family, discovered from his early youth a great inclination for mathematics and military tactics. He entered among the Mousquetaires in 1718, and employed in study the leisure which his occupations allowed him. Having served two years in this corps, he obtained a company of horse in the regiment of La Roche Guyon, which he soon resigned, and with it all thoughts of a military life, that he might devote his time to the sciences. He soon obtained a place in the Académie des Sciences at Paris. A few years after, the desire of instruction induced him to visit London, where the Royal Society admitted him a Member. On his return to France, he went to Basle to visit the two Bournouillis, the literary ornaments of Switzerland. His talents, and the reputation he had now acquired, placed him at the head of those Academicians whom the King sent in 1736 into the North of Europe, to ascertain the figure of the earth. He was the chief promoter and director of this scheme, which was executed in one year with every possible diligence and success. He was then invited to Berlin by the King of Prussia, who gave him the Presidency and chief direction of the Academy he had just established. That Monarch was then at war with the Empress of Germany. Maupertuis, whose military ardour now revived, was desirous of sharing all the dangers of the King his patron. He exposed his person with the most undaunted courage, was even made prisoner, and conducted to Vienna. But his captivity was not of long duration, and far from being unpleasant to him. The Emperor and Empress-Queen permitted him to return to Berlin, after loading him with favours and expressions of esteem. He then passed into France, where his friends and admirers flattered themselves he would remain. But his ardent imagination, his eagerness after every novelty of literature, never suffered him to remain long in one place, and precluded every prospect of domestic peace and happiness.

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This philosopher possessed uncommon activity of mind, and a vivacity which manifested itself in the conti-

nual motion of his head and eyes. This, with the manner in which he dressed and behaved in company, gave him a great air of singularity. He was however, occasionally, polite and friendly, and spoke with confidence and facility and presence of mind. But he never enjoyed a happy moment. Warm, impetuous, and overbearing in his temper, his natural disposition corresponded not with his philosophy, and was injurious to his peace. He sometimes copied Fontenelle in his style—it would have been fortunate if he had imitated the serenity of that amiable and happy old man. As a writer, he was possessed of genius, wit, and a strong imagination. But in all his works we observe a perpetual attempt at conceit, an affectation of brevity, a dryness and obscurity in his remarks, which have rendered him not so popular as he might have been with greater simplicity in his style and perspicuity in his method.

(To be continued.)

PETRARCH.

TRANSLATION OF A NOTE WRITTEN BY PETRARCH'S OWN HAND IN THE MARGIN OF A MANUSCRIPT VIRGIL WHICH FORMERLY BELONGED TO HIM, AND IS NOW DEPOSITED IN THE AMEROSIAN LIBRARY, AT MILAN.

LAURA, who has been rendered famous by her virtues, and who has been the subject of my verse for many years, appeared to my eyes for the first time on the sixth of April 1327, in the church of St. Clair, at Avignon.

"In the same church, on the same day, at the same hour, in 1348, that imaginary, that sun, retired from the world. I was at Verona, and knew of the misfortune that had befallen me: but the nineteenth of the following month I received a letter from my friend Lewis, which acquainted me with the fatal news. On the very day of her death, her body, so beautiful, so pure, was deposited, after vespers, in the church of the Cordeliers. I doubt not but her soul, to speak in the words of Seneca, returned to heaven, from which it had descended.

"That I may never lose the remembrance of a loss so afflictive, I have written these particulars in a book which I am continually reading: thus have I prepared myself a pleasure mingled with grief. This loss, constantly present to my memory, will instruct me, that nothing here below can contribute to my happiness, and that it is time for me to renounce the world, since the bond that held me to it by the tenderest attachment is broken. I hope, with the assistance of Heaven, this renunciation will not be difficult. My mind, incessantly turned to the past, will perceive, that the cares which employed it were vain, that the hopes which it cherished were deceitful, and that the schemes it formed terminated only in sorrow or disappointment."

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THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JULY 1802.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON,

An History of Marine Architecture, including an enlarged and progressive View of the Nautical Regulations and Naval History, both Civil and Military, of all Nations, especially of Great Britain. Derived chiefly from Original Manuscripts, as well in private Collections as in the great Public Repositories, and deduced from the earliest Period to the present Time. By John Chunnock, F/R S. A. Three Vols. Royal 4to. R. Faulder, and all the other considerable Booksellers of London.

THIS elaborate performance, on a subject of the first national importance, is ushered to public notice, with every advantage that could be expected from the well-known literary talents and professional skill of the ingenious Author. Encouraged to pursue such an arduous task, and to complete so comprehensive a plan by the most respectable Patronage, enabled, as a Member of the Antiquarian Society, to examine the earliest authentic documents respecting our Naval History, he also had access to the public offices, not only to inspect, but to copy, or make extracts from, every original record that could supply him with any material information or elucidation of his grand subject, in addition to which aid, the professors and amateurs of nautical science gave him free liberty to avail himself of their private curious collections. Thus animated to fulfil a long-existing contract, it appears, that our Author spared no pains in its execution, and that "the best powers of his mind, and the strongest efforts of his activity, have been for many years unceasingly devoted to it."

These testimonials are sufficient to stamp a general character of fidelity and veracity on the work, and we can safely affirm, that it is executed in a manner highly gratifying to curiosity, and contains an ample fund of historical information, conveyed to the reader in a most pleasant and entertaining manner, the most interesting narratives of the origin, progress, and

present state, of Marine Architecture, being accompanied and illustrated by elegant engravings of the respective objects of inquiry and investigation.

In a review of so complex a subject as "the historical account of an abstract science," laboured criticism would only serve to bewilder and perplex the minds of general readers; and we should think it presumption to interfere with professional men, whose proper office it is to decide on the merits of the scientific arrangements, distributions, and technical explanations, of the three volumes; from whose sound judgment and candour we make no doubt the Author will receive a most favourable report. Our duty prescribes a limited and more easy task, that of giving in outline or sketch of each volume, exhibiting the most striking and entertaining occurrences, and pointing out the plates, which, in our humble opinion, are most worthy of public attention, from the comparative view they give of the difference between the ancient and modern construction of vessels and ships, for the purposes of war or commerce, in our own and other countries.

In the Preface to the first volume, the subject of our present Review, we find the following curious remark. "The strict analogy, in respect to *contour*, which the gallees of the Romans, and most probably of the Grecians, bore to those possessed by the inhabitants of many places among the islands lately discovered in the South Seas, may perhaps, at a future period, call

call forth the attention of some ingenious commentator and critic, that the circumstance alone proves, beyond controversy, that the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands originally puffed thither from Athens or from Rome. The British watermen might clun, on the same authority, the same genealogical descent the wherry of the Thames being, in effect, little else than a galleys in miniature.

The apparently extravagant accounts given by various authors of the fleets, possessed by nations whose history they have recorded, and the apparently hyperbolical stories told of certain vessels, constructed even in the remotest ages, is thus accounted for. "A variety of causes have contributed, from the earliest ages of literature down to the present moment, and will certainly continue as long as literature shall exist, to cause an extravagant ebullition, which may, on many occasions, excite the incredulity of the reader. For instance, the historical student of the present day, provided he were totally unacquainted with every illustrative circumstance concerning it, would certainly be inclined to believe, on reading many relations written at the very time, which might consequently be considered as most authentic, that the *Spanish Armada*, compared to the fleet of Britain which opposed it, was, in respect to the vessels of which it consisted, of a magnitude, and lofty appearance, nearly as far superior as a vessel of any description is to the boat she carries to attend her, yet it will be found on examination, there were only four ships in the whole fleet that were superior to the *Triumph*, commanded by the English Admiral Sir Martin Robbisha. It follows, therefore, that although, in the comparative statement of the two armaments, that of England might be considerably inferior in respect to tonnage, taken in the aggregate, to that of its enemy, yet the high terms made use of to excite wonder and extort applause on the valour and general conduct which produced the victory, were certainly carried beyond the bounds of truth or propriety. Of the same complexion, and most probably owing to the same cause, are the accounts of the fleets of Darius, of Xerxes, and of Mark Anthony. the vessels of Sciostris, of Hiero, of Demetrius, of Ptolemy, and other personages, which form such prominent cha-

acters in the historical drama of Marine Architecture, most probably owe that attention which they have excited in the minds of the learned, more to the fancy and vanity of their celebrators, and the heightened colouring bestowed on them, than to their true, their natural character and rank.

"The same observations to the different historical accounts of the naval affairs of Britain, for the early ages, are so enveloped in doubt, surmise, and romance, that little can be collected from them on which mankind ought to place any dependence. Mention, indeed, is made, says our Author, of immense fleets, raised as it were by necromancy, and which disappear as the enquirer may endeavour to persuade himself by the same kind of influence. The strong desire of popular attachment to this particular pursuit, by which the inhabitants of a country have first raised it into public consequence as a naval power, may induce them to dwell with infinite pleasure on the exploits of *Uther*, *Pendragon*, and the renowned *Arthur*, on the victories of *Dryel*, and the naval triumph of *Edgar the Great*, but admitting the accounts strictly true in every particular, yet when adduced as irrefragable proofs of the aboriginal naval supremacy of Britain, they appear rather to invalidate than support any claim that can be supposed to rest on so weak a foundation," and taking the whole evidence, positive and circumstantial, into consideration, the result will demonstrate, to an unprejudiced mind, "that the pre-eminent rank which Britain has, as it may be said, for centuries, held among maritime powers, did by no means exist in the more remote ages.—Many other countries or states since fallen into complete decay were her predecessors and tutors, as well in the art of navigation as of ship-building, and it is somewhat singular, that the renovation of the art, after the ravages committed against science by the Goths, should have taken place among a people now almost unknown (the *Venetians*), or, to speak of them in the highest terms, sunk into a very low state of obscurity, as a maritime power."

After establishing these truths, by a candid investigation of ancient documents, Mr. Charnock, as a proper introduction to his truly great work, gives his readers a preliminary dis-

course, in which he reduces the maritime history of the world to a regular system, and considers it as fairly divisible into *seven* different sections, clearly pointed out by as many remarkable epochs.

The first may comprehend all that dark and intricate space of time previous to the foundation of Rome. The second section comprises a period somewhat less obscure; it will extend from the foundation of Rome to the destruction of her rival Carthage; and from thence, a third may find its termination in the conversion of the republic into an empire. The death of Charlemagne may be considered as the fourth grand epoch, when a revival of maritime pursuits, which had long lain dormant, took place. From this period the science of navigation appeared progressively gaining strength, and obtaining followers, who industriously and most laboriously attempted to attain considerable perfection in maritime knowledge; but this knowledge was limited, and may be accounted the fifth section, terminating with the discovery of the properties of the *loadstone*. The subsequent invention of the *Mariner's Compass*, dated to be about the year 1250, dispelled the mist which had so long obscured that summit to which the art was, without much difficulty, capable of being advanced, and may, therefore, be considered as the sixth division, which continued on to the commencement of the sixteenth century, when the general introduction and use of cannon on board of ships, together with the contrivance of port-holes, gave birth to the seventh and last epoch, by attaching to vessels those requisites and properties which, though imperfectly supplied and provided for in the beginning, have, by repeated experience, gradually improved into that excellence, and almost unimprovable state of perfection, which the ships built at the present day are, by some, supposed to possess.

From general history our Author proceeds, in the next place, to an examination of the naval transactions of our own country, commencing at the memorable era commonly called the Conquest, at which period it is evident that Britain had no navy, and that William only made use of transport vessels to convey his troops to our coasts, having no ships of force sufficient for a naval encounter, if Harold had

possessed a fleet; and as the conquest was effected, so was it maintained by an army; for though the Norman invader had rendered himself master of the kingdom, he was not able to avert a Danish debarkation of troops three years after that event.

"The first authentic testimony, then, of the birth of the British navy, is the invasion of Normandy by Henry, surnamed Beauclerc, in the year 1106; and the *Crusading* expeditions which immediately followed, contributed, in some degree, to cherish the puling infant." But it ~~must be~~ remarked, that these temporary fleets fitted out on various occasions principally for the purpose of invasion, consisted only of transport vessels, not equipped at the expence of the Sovereign, but by the different sea-port towns, to which certain privileges were granted, in consequence of their furnishing an established quota of vessels whenever they were regularly demanded by the Monarch; and as soon as the purpose was answered for which they were called forth, they were laid up.

"To recapitulate the several events which took place from this time till the reign of Henry the Eighth, when the naval force of England first acquired a permanent establishment, would be little interesting to the reader, especially in the abridged contracted scale inevitable necessity would compel it should be given." Notwithstanding this sensible observation, our Author seems to have reconsidered the matter, by giving a chronological and brief minute of the different naval occurrences that took place from the Conquest to the reign of Edward the Third, which, if not so interesting as those of modern times, is, however, both curious and entertaining; two or three specimens will serve to justify this assertion.

"A. D. 1215. King John fitted out the most powerful fleet against France that had ever been known in England. Necessity appeared to require it; for it is reported, that the French navy consisted of one thousand seven hundred ships. In the same year, the English fleet, commanded by the Earls of Salisbury and Boulogne, totally defeated the French fleet, and took three hundred sail, driving on shore or burning one hundred more."

"1295. A fleet of three hundred and fifty, or sixty ships was sent to *Guinea*, under

under the Earls of Lancaster, Richmond, and Lincoln. Three other squadrons also were equipped to guard the coasts. The Yarmouth, or Eastern, under John de Bottetot; the Portsmouth, or Southern, under William de Leyborn; and the Irish, or Western, Commander not named. In this King's reign (Edward I.), so *vehemently* was the dominion of the sea asserted, that the Dutch were obliged to obtain licences to enable them to fish on the English coasts."

"1340. The French committed great depredations at Guernsey, Portsmouth, and on the western coast. In this year was fought the first engagement by sea in which any King of England had been personally engaged. It appears also to have been one of the most desperate, and the first regular action recorded in history. The English fleet, consisting of two hundred and sixty sail of ships of war, was commanded by King Edward the Third in person; the fleet of the French amounted to four hundred sail, of which one hundred and twenty were very large vessels. The action was long, desperate, and bloody. As a prelude to victory, the Great Christopher, formerly taken from the English, was retaken by them, and towards the evening many others. As night came on, several endeavoured to save themselves by flight. In one of which (the James of Dieppe), taken by the Earl of Huntingdon, after being engaged the whole night, four hundred persons were found killed. Numbers of the French threw themselves into the sea, seeking refuge, in vain, from the swords of their enemies, and preferring to encounter a certain and instant death, rather than risk a casual one from the hands of the English. In fine, upwards of two hundred of their ships were taken, and *thirty thousand of their men*, with their Admiral Bihuchet, killed or drowned. De Keruel, their other Admiral, was taken prisoner; and Edward the Third, as he was the first English Monarch who had ever fought on an element new to English royalty, had the honour of obtaining a victory, than which none was ever more complete and decisive."

"1347. Edward besieged Calais, which was blockaded by sea with a fleet of seven hundred sail." From an original manuscript preserved in the library belonging to the Dean and

Chapter of Canterbury, our Author has been enabled to annex a very curious list, affording the first specific information on record of the force and numbers of an English fleet. London, upon this occasion, furnished 25 ships and 662 seamen. Dover, 16 ships and 336 mariners. It is remarkable what a small proportion the inland principal cities and towns furnished towards this armament. York, for instance, provided only 1 ship and 9 mariners.

The catalogue of ships, &c. is followed by a correct account of the expence attending the armament, equally curious and astonishing, if compared with the wages of seamen and salaries of officers at the present day. "The Prince of Wales was allowed by the day for his diet, 20s. A Duke for his diet by the day, 13s. 4d. If he be of the blood royal, having in his company 300 horse, for every man and horse by the day 12 pence."

The names of the great Princes and Noblemen, Estrangers (Foreigners) holden in the King's retinue and pay, not being comprised in the foregoing account, we insert two articles from this extraordinary document.

"The Emperour to him delivered in preft at dyvers times for his wages 8227*l.* 12*s.* To the Archbishop of Magdonew (Mentz) for his wages and his men 450*l.* With this expedition," says our Author, "the exertions of England, in a maritime point of view, might be said to have ceased for the space of an entire century. As a proof of this total neglect of naval affairs during the civil contest between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, it appears, that Richard the Third had not a single ship calculated to prevent the free passage to England of his rival and antagonist Henry; in whose succeeding reign maritime pursuits were revived—"Commerce became considered as one of the first supporters of the State, and the *dreadful* improvements which were rapidly made in the science of naval war, gave birth to that marine which, under succeeding Monarchs, in defiance of a variety of opposing difficulties, has attained its present power and consequence among nations."

Our readers will perhaps be surprised at the latitude we have taken when they are informed, that they are still detained from the first Chapter o
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the History itself, by the necessary explanatory documents contained in a Preface consisting of *ninety-five* pages, which we should have denominated an introduction to the main subject. But of the few defects, almost unavoidable in a work of this magnitude, requiring indefatigable researches, the want of order and precision, which may be remedied by giving with the promised supplement a copious index, are the most striking. The principal contents of the remainder of this long Preface shall be now briefly noticed. They are, *First*, "the heads of an intended publication of a general Marine History, from the origin of the Nautical Art, from a Manuscript in Sir Walter Raleigh's hand-writing, preserved in the British Museum, amongst the MSS. of the Cottonian Library:"

Secondly, "A Discourse touching the past and present state of the Navy, composed by that ingenious Gentleman, Sir Robert Slingsby Knight and Baronet Comptroller therefore—hearing date, in the year 1669, and submitted to the consideration of King Charles the Second, and his Parliament."

Thirdly, A most remarkable paper, in the form of a memorial, written with great spirit and unreserved freedom by a Gentleman of the name of Gibson, whose opinion appears to have been specially asked by Government on the foregoing subjects, and about the same period of time, though it is without any affixed date, or reference, to ascertain its authenticity. It contains, however, several shrewd observations, and points out the causes of the failure of several naval enterprises before and at the time of writing it; and which impeded that superiority at sea, which the Navy of England acquired and has maintained since the glorious Revolution of 1688.

His chief complaint respecting the management of the Navy in the reign of Charles the Second, was the appointment of Gentlemen-Captains to the command of ships of war—persons of rank, who had not been brought up to the service, but were promoted by courtly or ministerial influence: the numerous accidents at sea, and the loss of many ships and seamen, are ascribed to those appointments, in strong terms, and exhibits a striking contrast between such Commanders and a Seaman, or what he calls a tarrpawling Captain, and gives a list of renowned Admirals,

with Sir Francis Drake at the head, who all came to deserved honour from having been cabin-boys. He likewise reprobates the foolish way of fighting in a line; and we have lately seen the advantage of departing from that general rule, in the glorious victories obtained by Lord St. Vincent and Lord Nelson. Upon the whole, this is a valuable document, as it contains a curious account of the costume of the Navy at that period.

We are now arrived at Chapter I. of the regular history pursued through the three volumes—and its subject is, The Origin of Marine Architecture, introduced by the following judicious observations. "Avarice, luxury, and ambition, have been the grand promoters of all pursuits and discoveries not strictly innocent in themselves, or which do not most unequivocally rest on the basis of philosophy only. Those which tend in the most distant degree, by their operations and effects, to pamper the pride, the sensual appetites, or the lust of power in man, certainly deteriorate his character; and however speciously it may be pretended, that in their first intention they applied only to the enlargement of the understanding, or the ease of such supposed wants as custom has insinuatingly added to those of nature, it cannot surely be denied by persons who advance this excuse, that their introduction, their progression, and their general use, have, in a regular proportion to their own advancement, augmented the general inquietude of man, lessened that innocence and purity of mind he is supposed to have originally possessed, and, finally, been the grand promoters of those horrid scenes of slaughter and desolation, which, during so many ages, have disgraced the universe. The reflection which arises on seeing nation furiously arming against nation, as if in dreadful emulation which should prove themselves most barbarous and most cruel, must naturally lead the philanthropic mind to lament any discovery that may tend to feed the fury of contest, although the advantages derived from it, while confined within a peaceful and innocent channel, might have very strongly contributed to our general ease, our comfort, and our enjoyments. Among the foremost of these stands the science of ship-building, the origin of which is certainly almost coeval with the existence of the world, whilst

whilst confined to vessels of convenience for the purposes of passing from one country to another, or of innocent traffic; but when these were improved into ships of war capable of hostile attacks, and armed with those dreadful engines of destruction, cannon, bombs, &c. the invention or discovery of such baneful arts must have been regretted by the true friends of the human race.

"The Egyptians and Phœnicians are the nations which stand foremost as joint candidates for the honour of inventing Marine Architecture; and it appears, that the first construction of the Egyptians used on the Nile was formed of small plunks cut out of the acantha, or Egyptian thorn, in pieces nearly square, measuring about three feet each way, lapt over each other like tiles, and fastened together by a proper number of wooden pins, nearly of the same shape with the trenails of modern times. The hull of the vessel being completed, a competent number of seats, or benches for rowers, were added; and when the joints or seams were carefully caulked with the *Papyrus*, so as completely to exclude the water, the floating fabric then became fit for immediate use. We must not, however, forget to mention, that experience very early suggested the necessity of some directing as well as impelling power in aid of human labour. A mast, formed out of a straight stick of the *acantha*, and a sail made of papyrus, supplied the latter; at the same time a rudder, which is said to have passed through the keel, or bottom of the vessel, remedied the defect occasioned by the want of the former.

"These vessels being, as well from their construction as equipment, almost incapable of stemming the current of the Nile, were generally towed up against it by persons on shore, unless the wind fortunately proved sufficiently strong and favourable for the proposed course to enable the sail to be used as a substitute. On returning with the current, it was customary for the Egyptians to fasten, with ropes across the prow of the vessel, an hurdle of tamarisk, which being let down into the water, and steadied by ropes, or bands made of twisted reeds, caused it to move forward with increased velocity, in consequence of the stream acting with greater force on the surface of the hurdle, which extended beyond

the sides, than it would have done on the mere vessel itself, without this ingenious aid. In order to preserve a due balance between the head and stern, which might otherwise have been affected by the action of the water on the hurdle, and, in some degree also, by the weight of it, as well as to cause the boat to swim nearly with an even keel, a stone of considerable magnitude, pierced through the middle, was suspended by a rope from the stern; a contrivance which was found to answer the purpose so well, that the unskilled navigators were enabled to pass to and fro, without either danger or difficulty."

The above account of the Egyptian bark, together with a description of the vessels which Cæsar constructed to pass the Segra, in Spain, on a plan he had observed in use in Britain, and which were of the same kind, and applied to the same purposes, as our modern punts or pontoons, induce the Author to make the following pertinent remark. "Viewing, therefore, and comparing with them, the marine architecture of the various newly-discovered countries, where it may at this moment be considered in its original and almost totally unimproved state, it is drawing a very fair inference to say, that the human mind, directed to the same point, has generally effected its purpose nearly in the same way, whether the artist was an Egyptian, an aboriginal Briton, an *Esquimaux*, or an inhabitant of *New Zealand*. Partial variations must indeed be admitted, but these are occasioned merely by the difference of situation and climate, as well as the peculiar productions of the countries themselves. The inhabitant of the Labrador Coast covers his canoe with the skin of the seal, on which he feeds, because the frozen region, in which he is destined to live, affords him no other material so fit for his purpose: others, whom we might with ease select, and who are placed by Providence in a more genial latitude, have been wise enough to make use of the bark of trees, curiously joined, a contrivance to which they have been driven through the want of implements, or tools sufficiently hard to enable them to make use of the trees themselves; while the inhabitants of countries fortunately or ingeniously supplied with these, as a more durable and useful substance, better adapted to their purpose, have carefully

fully seized the opportunity of working such light and buoyant woods as nature had furnished them with, into their rude and uncultivated first attempts in the science of Marine Architecture.

The second Chapter investigates the knowledge of the science of Ship-building and Navigation, possessed by the Chinese at a very early period; assigns reasons for the little progress made by them; gives an account of their skill in navigation, and method of boat-building; asserts that the art of navigation was understood by some individuals of other countries before the time of the Egyptians and Phœnicians; and shews its influence and effect on colonization during the early ages of the world.

The third Chapter treats of the different vessels intended for commercial and other purposes not warlike, in use among the ancients, and describes their form, their names, and the materials of which they were built.

Chapter IV. contains a dissertation on Commerce, and its tendency to promote Marine Architecture.—The fifth Chapter proceeds to the advancement of the art, and its application to the purposes of war; and this subject expands itself, and branches out into a number of interesting circumstances, and descriptions of vessels of different nations, in the three ensuing Chapters.—In the ninth, we find curious remarks on the rapid improvement of Marine Architecture among many of the ancient nations; the state of it with respect to the Romans during the reigns of the Twelve Cæsars; the naval history of that people continued; the causes and period of the decline of its marine &c. &c. Chapter X. gives an historical narrative of the expeditions of the Goths and Vandals; the destruction of the Roman Navy; and concludes with a description of the armament equipped for the recovery of Africa, and sent thither under the command of the celebrated Roman General Belisarius. This subject is continued in the next Chapter, and an account is introduced of the origin of the Venetian State, of the Venetian Galley, and its magnificence compared with that of the more early ages.

The origin of the Saxons, and of their becoming a maritime power; the invitation of Hengst and Horsa, their Chiefs, into Britain; the Naval History

of Britain in the early ages, and at the period of the destruction of the Hephtharchy by Egbert the First, Sovereign of all England, are the principal subjects of the twelfth Chapter.

Chapter XIII. is miscellaneous.—The Russian naval expeditions, with a description of their vessels for commerce, and armaments for war, and an account of their enterprizes against the Grecian empire, are the prominent subjects of this Chapter.

A summary account of the Naval History of England from the death of Egbert to the Norman Conquest, occupies the principal part of Chapter XIV. The fifteenth resumes the Naval History of the other Maritime Powers of Europe, more particularly of the Normans and the Venetians. The same subject is continued through part of the sixteenth Chapter, which likewise comprises the Maritime History of the Portuguese, Spaniards, Neapolitans, Saracens, Dines, Russians, and Swedes; and concludes with the naval events in the Maritime History of England from the Conquest to the death of Edward III. and the state and practice of Marine Architecture at that time.

The seventeenth and last Chapter of this volume relates the rapid decline of the Eastern empire; the rapid progress of the Turkish consequence; the refusal by the Turks of a passage up the Hellespont, now called the Dardanelles, to all nations; the siege and conquest of Constantinople by Mahomet the Second, effected by transporting the lighter vessels of his fleet and his military stores over-land. Next follows the wars of the Venetians and Genoese; the battle of Lepanto; an account of the Venetian naval arsenal, docks, and bucentaur, and the decline and fall of the Venetian naval power; of the fallen state of the French marine at the conclusion of the fourteenth century; Maritime History of Europe continued.

Conclusion.—Attempts made by the Scots towards the attainment of maritime consequence; causes of the quiescent state of England in respect to naval affairs, from the accession of Richard the Second to the time of the defeat and death of Richard the Third.

We shall now dismiss this important article with a list of the principal plates in Vol. I. and assuring our readers, that as this is a work which is likely to become an ornament to all the public, and

and many private libraries of the united kingdom of Great Britain, we shall pursue the same mode of analysing the two remaining volumes.

No. 1. is an elegant miniature Frontispiece, representing Britannia seated on shore, with a ship at sea under sail, designed by *West and Serres*, and engraved by *Shipley*: 2. Draught of an English Ship of War (1578), taken from the tapestry hangings in the British House of Lords; engraved by *Newton*. 4. A Balza, or South Sea Raft, by *Hall*. 7. Form of a Galley, having forty banks of Oars, belonging to Ptolemy Philopater, King of Egypt,

by *Tomkins*. 8. An Heptereme, said to have belonged to Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, by *Newton*. 9. A Bireme, with two tiers of Oars, by *Newton*. 10. Draught of an ancient Galley, from the model preserved in Greenwich Hospital, by *Tomkins*. 11. A Vessel, or large Boat, used by the Ancients for the purposes of Commerce, by *Newton*. 14. One of the ancient Liburni, or Gallies, having a single tier of Oars, *Newton*. 15. An ancient Trireme, or Galley with three tiers of Oars, *Ditto*. 18. The Bucentaur, the grand State Galley of the Venetians, *Ditto*. M.

(To be continued in our next.)

Youth, a Poem. By J. Bidlake, A. B. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and Master of the Grammar-School, Plymouth. 8vo. pp. 29.

MR. BIDLAKE, in the commencement of his Poem, briefly sketches, in pleasing lines, some of the amusements of infancy; and then addresses thus those whom he calls "full-grown babes:"

"Ye sons of pedant pride! severely
wifely,
Who ev'ry trifle, save your own, despise,
Awhile to childhood's simpler tales at-
tend, [tunes end.
And say, how soon our sweetest plea-
Aik pow'r, or niggard wealth, or learned
strife,
And all adult'rate hopes of busy life,
Are they to pure as dreams of fervid
youth?
So warm as blissful ignorance of truth?
Hard is the heart that knows not how to
melt [felt;
When busy mem'ry paints what once it
Aid how the musing mind delights to
dwell
On hours of innocence, ye feeling, tell!
How grateful 'tis to live o'er youthful
days; [rays,
Guilt only shuns reflection's wakeful
Yes! manhood's pride, his ev'ry anxious
care,
Is only hollow folly drest more fair.
Poor vanity decks out her pompous joys,
And cheats the full-grown babe with
gilded toys. [tals plan,
What are the schemes that restless mor-
But specious baubles, cheating childish
man? [plain,
Less innocent, less pure, we hence com-
That all below is empty, all is vain."

Proceeding, he draws some happy sketches, among which the *School-mistress* ("learning's harbinger") strikes us as particularly worthy of notice:

"In elbow-chair she sat, in rigid state,
With pow'r and jealous consequence
elate. [bled round,
Ah! how we urchins shrunk, how trem-
-ble from caprice, or household cares, the
frown'd! [ev'ry look!
How watch'd her eye; how dwelt on
Of ev'ry frown, of ev'ry smile partook!
How panting sunk each heart, when forth
to view [drew!
The terror-waking birch she dreadful
Her own importance well she knew to
raise;
With awe to chill, or elevate with praise.
How was the penny priz'd when, new
and bright,
It met, a proud reward, the exulting sight
Of him who, after toil, and time long
spent,
Could con his letters all to her content!
Sacred whate'er she own'd: her sacred
chair,
Her shining platters, and her linen fair;
The cruel ferule, nay her very nod;
We own'd her justice, and rever'd the
rod: [cat,
Her tell-tale pigeons honour'd, e'en the
That, often strok'd, beside her elbow sat.
At church she shone with undiminish'd
grace, [sacred place,
And look'd self-conscious round the
How proud her boast, that 'twas her
happy meed [to read!
To hear him preach whom she had taught
Methinks,

Methinks, tho' time hath run a length of
years, [ears ;
E'en yet, the buzz of learning fills my
When stiffly in a row, with hands behind,
The sacred catechism we sadly whin'd."

The *Schoolmaster* succeeds ; and the
hours of relaxation are prettily con-
trasted with those of study ; but while
other boys

" Climb'd with a squirrel's spring the
towing tree,
The lofty barrier leap'd, flew to the race,
Or cleav'd the lucid flood with fleetile
grace," &c.

he tells us :

" Me thought sedate more pleas'd :
the shelly shore [solemn roar,
To range, and hear the wild wind's
To view the foaming terrors of the
storm, [rious form ;
Or cull the weeds, and note each cu-
Or when the halcyon summer on the
deep [sleep,
Hush'd ev'ry wave in clear, cerulean
To watch the fish within the waste
serene, [stream ;
Or count the pebbles thro' the crystal
Mid rural meads to wander many a mile,
Or time beside a murmur'ing brook be-
guile ; [mead,
Or mid the grove, or pacing slow the
Oft ling'ring at the wood-side stile to
read : [pow'rs
Then, tho' unskill'd, the pencil's mimic
Trac'd nature's forms, and charm'd the
vacant hours ; [fair,
Then snil'd sweet Poesy, harmonious
Of ardent eye, and wild ematur'd air ;
Sweet Poesy, that solitude can cheer,
And smooth the wrinkled brow of woe
severe :

She that in soft delicious dreams the soul
Can wrap, and lead beyond the dark con-
troul

Of a bad world to fancy's Eden, where
Ideal bliss forbids approach of care.
Ah ! sons of folly, never may ye taste
Her visionary joys, who badly waste
Health, ease, and honour, in the guilty
maze

Of sordid int'rest, and delusive blaze
Of golden light, that lead your feet astray
To dark destruction's unsuspected way !
The sons of genuine verse low art dis-
dain,

And soar above the atmosphere of pain.
Soul-conscious freedom theirs ; hope
ever bright,

Inspiring radiance of celestial light.

Candour, and faithful pride, that ne'er
betrays [praise

The nobler mind ; the love of virtuous
That lifts th' aspiring soul. What
heav'nly glow [stow

Feels merit when the good and wife be-
The meed deserv'd ! nor cold reluctant
praise [bays !

Denies to honest toil the well-earn'd
Ye anxious worldlings ! ill can ye con-
ceive [give.

The pure delights the virtuous Muses
Yet would not they, indignant though ye
smile, [guile."

Their innocence exchange for earth-born

The Author, then in strong language
describes the sufferings of the lesser and
weaker boys at schools, under the ty-
ranny and oppression of those who are
older, or stronger.

We shall conclude our extracts from
this poem with the following lines
allusive to the more advanced stage of
adolescence :

—" danger's season soon, too soon
succeeds, [weeds,

With ripen suns vice spreads her ranker
Ah ! then farewell the unreprouchful
hour ! [power ;

New passions rise with all imperious
New hopes then beam and ampler prof-
pects spread, [fed.

And million claims bud forth, by passion
Farewell the careless breast, the thought-
less day,

The chancel'd visions that in fancy play ;
Farewell the genuine joy, the heart-born
smile,

And all that childish vacancy beguile :
Approaching manhood comes with look
austere,

Ambition proud pursues and care severe ;
Ah ! now beware, ye heedless gay, be-
ware,

Left vice enthral you in his subtle snare ;
The monster's wily net deceitful spread,
Threats ev'ry step and hovers o'er each
head ;

And rising passions watchful to destroy,
Like treach'rous insects sting in slow'ry
joy, [scious smiles,

Guard your young hearts, suspect fallacious
Shun, shun the tawdry harlot's wanton
wiles ; [tray'd,

Ah ! shun the wretch, betraying, and be-
Whose front is falsehood, and deceit
whose trade ;

Pollution lurks in all her painted charms,
She hates thee, e'en when folded in her
arms ;

Health

Health flies her dwelling, dark suspicion
 low'rs [bow'rs.
 Her gilded roof around, her fragrant
 In Indian climes inviting trees arise,
 With fruit o'ershading that tempt unwary
 eyes;
 But smiling poison those, for e'en the dew
 Their leaves distil contagious drops dis-
 fuse;
 Love, delicately chaste, the wanton flies,
 Bears not expansion, without virtue dies.
 " And e'en from chaster love thy soul
 refrain;
 O shun the premature distracting pain;

Till prudence points the happy choice,
 the while, [smile.
 Propitious friends and fav'ring fortune
 Proud luxury forbids that early youth
 Should taste the purer joys of wedded
 truth; [ing heart,
 When fruitless passion claims the yield-
 Then mental peace and life's best joys
 depart;
 Despair, grief-fed with unrelenting hour,
 Rears his dark form, and chills each joy-
 less hour."

Poems: By Mrs. Opie. Small 8vo. pp. 192.

WE have formerly had occasion to
 speak in terms of commendation
 of this Lady's talents as a moral Novel-
 ist *. Of the elegant little volume of
 poems now before us, the contents are
 chiefly of the pensive cast; but the sub-
 jects are, in general, well-chosen; the
 style is easy and flowing; and the
 thoughts have frequently the twofold
 merit of justness and originality.—We
 subjoin the following specimen:

LINES WRITTEN AT NORWICH
 ON THE
 FIRST NEWS OF PEACE.

WHAT means that wild and joyful cry?
 Why do yon crowds in mean attire
 Throw thus their ragged arms on high?
 In Want what can such joy inspire?

And why on every face I meet
 Now beams a smile, now drops a tear?
 Like long-lov'd friends, lo! strangers
 greet,—

Each to his fellow man seems dear.

In one warm glow of christian love
 Forgot all proud distinctions seem;
 The rich, the poor, together rove;
 Their eyes with answering kindness
 beam.—

Blest sound! blest sight!—But pray ye
 pause,

And bid my eager wonder cease?—
 Of joy like this, say, what's the cause?—
 A thousand voices, answer—"PEACE!"

O sound most welcome to my heart!
 Tidings for which I've sigh'd for
 years!

But ill would words my joy impart;
 Let me my rapture speak in tears.

Ye patient poor, from wonder free
 Your signs of joy I now survey,
 And hope your fallow cheeks to see
 Once more the bloom of health display.

Of those poor babes that on your knees
 Imploring food have vainly hung,
 You'll soon each craving want appease,—
 For Plenty comes with Peace along.

And you, fond parents, faithful wives,
 Who've long for sons and husbands
 feared,

Peace now shall save their precious lives;
 They come by danger more endeared.

But why, to all these transports dead,
 Steals yon shrunk form from forth the
 throng?

Has she not heard the tidings spread?
 Tell her these shouts to Peace belong—

"Talk not of Peace—the sound I hate,"
 The mourner with a sigh replied;
 "Alas! Peace comes for me too late,
 For my brave boy in Egypt died!"

Poor mourner! at thy tale of grief
 The crowd was mute and sad awhile;

But e'en compassion's tears are brief
 When general transport claims a smile:

Full soon they checked the tender sigh
 Their glowing hearts to pity gave;
 But, while the mourner yet was nigh,
 They warmly bless'd the slaughtered
 brave:—

And from all hearts, as sad she passed,
 This virtuous prayer her sorrow draws:
 "Grant, Heaven, those tears may be the last
 That war, detested war, shall cause!"

Oh! if with pure ambition fraught
 All nations join this virtuous prayer,
 If they, by late experience taught,
 No longer wish to slay, but spare,—

Then hostile bands on War's red plain
For conquest have not vainly burned,
Nor then through long long years in vain
Have thousands died and millions
mourned.

The "*Epistle to a Friend*" on New Year's Day 1802 we should gladly

select for its poetical merits; but justice to the Author forbids our taking farther liberty in the way of extract. We, therefore, conclude with saying, that Mrs. Opie's literary character will certainly receive additional lustre from the present volume.

Considerations on the Necessity and Expediency of supporting the Dignity of the Crown and Royal Family in the same Degree of Splendour as heretofore;—on the due Proportion of Income between the Possessor and Heir Apparent of the Crown;—on the Claim of Right in the Heir Apparent to such Rents and Proceeds of the Estates vested in him at his Birth, as were collected during the Minority of his Royal Highness, and stand yet unaccounted for. 8vo. pp. 48.

In this pamphlet we have a laboured plea for the right of his Royal Highness the Prince to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall from his birth. The Author, who we infer is a professional man, quotes much legal as well as historical matter in support of his argument; and is by no means sparing in his censure of the late Administration, for having, as he says, advised the King to retain the rents belonging to his son for one-and-twenty years together, and to refuse accounting for them for twenty years more, although the son was for the greater part of that time under the greatest embarrassments—not to say necessity.

Observing, in substance, that the King and the Parliament have both been misled by Ministers who are no longer in existence, he proposes a mode for rendering justice to his Highness without laying farther burthens on the people. After alluding in some length to the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. West India duties, and more briefly to the principality of Wales, the earldom of Chester, the dukedom of Rothsay, and the barony of Renfrew (all of which, for certain reasons, he rejects), he points out three unappropriated funds, out of either of which his Royal Highness may with great propriety be indemnified. These are,

- | | |
|--|---------|
| | £. |
| 1. The Scotch Exchequer, yielding (<i>per ann.</i>) | 100,000 |
| 2. The Irish Hereditary Revenue | 400,000 |
| 3. The Duchy of Lancaster and timber valued at 200,000l. | 250,000 |

Of these, he considers the latter as the best calculated for the indemnification of his Royal Highness. He says:

"The Duchy of Lancaster is a part of the consolidated estate of the Crown; in lieu of which the civil list fund was granted to the King at his Majesty's accession to the crown; yet the public derive no advantage from it. It is therefore best adapted to the purposes of remuneration, and re-establishing the present and future Heirs Apparent of the Crown in the means of supporting the dignity of their station. I would humbly suggest the propriety of settling the Duchy of Lancaster on the Heir Apparent of the Crown, in the same manner as that of Cornwall is already settled on his Royal Highness; and that the act by which this settlement shall be made shall also regulate the mode in which the estates of both Duchies shall be managed, and the revenues of them uplifted, and applied during the minorities of every future Heir Apparent.

"In return for this grant, I would humbly suggest also, that it would be proper his Royal Highness the present Prince of Wales should grant an acquittance of the debt now due unto him by the King and the two Houses of Parliament conjunctively.

"The only objection to this arrangement which occurs to me is, that if, during the minorities of future Heirs Apparent, the revenues of Cornwall and Lancaster both shall be accumulated for twenty years together, the Heirs Apparent of the Crown may come to have, at the end of them, an income beyond the proportion which I have suggested as the proper one between the possessor of the Crown and his Heir; but of that there would be no danger; and Parliament might, and certainly would, on the Heir Apparent's coming of age, proportion the aid

aid always granted on those occasions to the quantum of accumulation made during a minority."

Though the Author sometimes expresses himself with a degree of warmth that we think not altogether suited to the sober discussion of a legal subject,

we cannot deny that his pamphlet displays considerable ability, and is highly deserving of perusal by every one who would wish to form just notions of the important question about to be canvassed and decided in the High Court of Chancery.

A Plea for Religion and the Sacred Writings: addressed to the Disciples of Thomas Paine, and wavering Christians of every Persuasion. With an Appendix. By the Rev. David Simpson, M. A. 8vo.

THIS is intended for an antidote to the sceptical spirit of the present age, and contains much useful matter worthy of attention. Paine's objections to the Bible, the state of Church preferments, and of Methodist Societies, non-residence, patronage, and pluralities, the articles and canons, the liturgy, and other public offices of the Church, are discussed, and censured or approved according to the Author's judgment of them. Two Appendices are subjoined: the former containing thoughts on a national reform; and the latter the reasons of the Author (who is now no more) for resigning his preferment in the religious establishment of the country, and declining to officiate as a Minister in the Church of England. In the course of the work many amusing anecdotes are introduced, which contribute to render the volume as entertaining as it is important.

The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1801, Vol. V. 12mo.

Of the former volumes of this work we have at various times given our opinion. The present is fully equal, if not superior, to any that have preceded it. From it the manners, customs, fashions, follies, and extravagancies of the times, will be better learnt than from any other source that can be pointed out.

Cases of Cancer; with Observations on the Use of Carbonate of Lime in that Disease. By Edward Kentish, M. D. 8vo.

Dr. Kentish, in this pamphlet, gives the history and result of two cases in this dreadful disease, one of which had a fortunate termination, the other the contrary. He has in both instances disclosed with great candour the whole circumstances of each case, and con-

cludes, that though he is not warranted in looking upon the use of carbonate of lime as a specific, yet that it appears to merit the utmost attention of the faculty, not only in cancers, but in various other obstinate sores. This pamphlet calls for the notice and attention of every medical practitioner.

The Gentleman's Guide in Money Negotiations, and Banker's, Merchant's, and Tradesman's Counting house Assistant. 12mo.

Contains many useful tables, which, from the examination of a few of them, we believe to be accurate.

Mentor; or, the Moral Conductor of Youth from the Academy to Manhood: a Work the Result of actual but painful Experience candidly stated, and usefully adapted to the Level of youthful Understanding; being a Sequel to the Art of Teaching, or communicating Instruction, and digested on the same Principle. To which is added, as an Insertment to the Study of it in grown Youth, during their Hours of Relaxation from Business, an Essay on the extensive Utility, Advantages, and Amusement of Mathematical Learning. By David Morrice. 8vo. pp. 286.

We have with great satisfaction perused this volume, and feel ourselves bound, by the duty we owe to the Public as well as in justice to the Author, to say, that as a practical treatise for the regulation of conduct in life it is deserving of the most extensive circulation. The lessons which it inculcates are, we are assured, founded on actual experience, and have, therefore, the strongest claims to attention; and there is nothing dry, harsh, tedious, or in any way repulsive, in the Author's style of illustration.

The work is designed for the admonition and instruction of grown youth about to leave school, whether designed for the university, the counting-house, the public office, the army, or the navy; but particularly for those

who come under the description of apprentices: and we think that a parent or guardian will but imperfectly discharge his duty to a youth about to

enter on the busy scene of the world, if he do not enable him to avail himself of the assistance of this Mentor.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 1351—1361.

Ἄλθις δὲ κίρκος Τρωῶν ἐλαλοῦσά τις
 Κίρκευσι, καὶ χερσὶ γὰρ Πακτωλοῦ ποταῖ,
 Καὶ ναῖμα λιμένος, ἔδα Τυφόνος δαίμαρ
 Κινδύματος ἀνδρακτρὸν ἰυδάμι μυχόν.
 Ἀγυλλαν, Ἀυσωῖτιν ἰσιπώμασιν,
 Διωνὴ Λιγυστίνοισι, τοῖς τ' ἑφ' αἵματος
 Ῥίζαν γιγάντων Σιδῶνιν κεκτημένους,
 Λόγχευς ἐν ὑσμίνῃσι μίξαντες πάλαν.
 Εἴλοιν δὲ Πίρσαν, καὶ δορυκτῆτι χθόνα
 Πᾶσαν καττιρῆσαι τοὴν Ὀμβρων πύλας,
 Καὶ Σαλπῖνι βυῶσαι ὀχθηρῶν πάγων.

THE fables of antiquity, with which the former part of Cassandra's narrative abounds, are succeeded in the latter by selections, not from fabulous, but from true history. These selections are regularly arranged according to the order of time; and are inserted, as being not only antecedent, but introductory to the war of Troy. The portion of history, now before us, respects Tyrrhenus and Lydus, the sons of Atys, king of Lydia. Lydia is not expressly named, but denoted, as Cassandra's custom is, by its towns, its river, and its lake. During the famine, t' at threatened to desolate his country, Atys prevailed on his sons to emigrate, and plant a colony in Italy. Their emigrations, success, and settlements, are here celebrated. They entered Italy on its western side, towards Liguria. The Ligurians are represented as a warlike people, who are said to have sprung from the giants of Thrace. The Thracians had spread themselves over different and distant countries at an early period. Some of them had settled in these parts of Italy. The brave Ligurians vigorously opposed the progress of their invaders. But the Lydians were ultimately victorious. They took possession of Agylla, of Pyfa, and of all

that country, which borders upon the Umbri and the Alps. To this piece of ancient history Virgil refers in these lines:

Urbis Agyllinæ sedes; ubi Lydia quondam
 Gens, bello præclara, jugis insedit
 Etruscis.

Ἐυδάμι, which bears the sense of ἰυδαί, dormit, is probably a corruption from it. This word occurs only here; and perhaps not here, were the passage rightly restored. Ἐυδάμι μυχόν may possibly have been corrupted from ἰυδαί εἰς μυχόν, dormiit apud recessum. The following words of Homer induced me to hazard this conjecture:

Ἀχαιῶδες ἰυδαί μυχὸν κλισίης.

Canter, in his version of the 1361 line, has inserted super, without any authority from the text. He seems to have considered πάγων as governed of ὑπὲρ understood. The word that governs πάγων is not understood, but expressed. Both Ὀμβρων and πάγων are governed of πύλας.—χθόνα, τὴν βυῶσαι πύλας Ὀμβρων, καὶ πύλας πάγων ὀχθηρῶν Σαλπῖνι.

This historical sketch is designed and executed with a master's skill.
 Enough

Enough is said on the subject to excite curiosity, but not enough to satisfy it. For fuller information recourse must be had to the Greek historians. To encourage this research formed no inconsiderable part of our poet's design. R.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JUNE 24.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE closed for the season, with *Twelfth Night* and *The Flute of Bacon*. Between the Play and the Farce Mr. Kemble came forward. In the name of the Proprietors, he returned thanks to the audience and to the Public for the patronage with which they had been honoured; and in the name of himself and the performers, for the testimonies of favour and indulgence which they had experienced.

[Mr. Kemble has since set out on a tour to Spain.]

25. Covent Garden Theatre closed, with *The Busy Body* and *Rosina*. After the Play Mr. Lewis came forward, and returned thanks, on behalf of the Proprietors and Performers, for the liberal patronage received from the Public. The season, he said, had proved the most prosperous in the annals of the Theatre; and he assured the audience, that every exertion should be made to merit a continuation of such distinguished favour.

The Haymarket season opened the same evening, with *The Heir at Law* and *The Review*; which were attended by a numerous audience, and received with great applause. Among the performers engaged for this season are, Mr. Murray, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. C. Kemble, Mr. De Camp, Mrs. St. Ledger, Mrs. Harlowe, and Miss Howells.

26. A Miss NORTON made her *début* at the Haymarket, in the character of *Amelia Wildenbain*, in *Lover's Vows*, and displayed a degree of merit that obtained much applause.—We understand that she is the daughter of Mrs. Norton, a very useful actress in the Covent Garden Company.

JULY 6. MRS. EMERY (mother of the Comedian of that name), from the York Theatre, made her first appearance at the Haymarket, as *Dame Ashfeld*, in *Speed the Plough*. She acquitted herself with great credit, and was much applauded,

10. A new Comedy, in three acts, was presented for the first time, under the title of "BEGGAR MY NEIGHBOUR; or, *A Rogue's a Fool*," the principal characters of which were as follow:

Mr. Winnington	Mr. MURRAY.
Henry Evelyn	Mr. FAWCETT.
Philip Evelyn	Mr. C. KEMBLE.
Dalton	Mr. WADDY.
Rebate	Mr. SUETT.
Jemmy	Mr. DE CAMP.
Gaby Dolt	Mr. EMERY.
Mrs Winnington	Mrs. EMERY.
Patty	Mrs. MOUNTAIN.
Harriet Winnington	Miss NORTON.

FABLE.

The scene lies in a village near London. Mr. Winnington, a merchant of the most respectable character, is brought, by the benevolence of his own temper, and the artifices of Dalton, an upstart man of fortune, into great embarrassments. Dalton is the son of a man who had been footman to Winnington's father, and owes his wealth chiefly to that connection. Winnington's daughter, Harriet, is a very amiable girl, and the object of attachment to Philip and Henry Evelyn, the sons of an old friend of her father's. She is also beloved by Dalton, whose pretensions had been rejected by Mr. Winnington. Harriet herself prefers Henry. The two brothers are of very different dispositions. Philip is grave, studious, and humane; Henry is wild and dissipated, but, with all his levities, possesses a good heart. Dalton is employed by Henry to manage his pecuniary concerns, and the former has availed himself of the opportunity of enriching himself by every possible artifice. A large sum is owing by Winnington to Henry; and as Dalton has the controul over the property of the latter, he revenges himself on Winnington by an execution on his property, founded on Henry's claims. The family of Winnington are therefore thrown into the utmost distress and confusion.

confusion, occasioned, as they suppose, by the severity of Henry. The two brothers, who feel the highest respect for Winnington, are deeply affected by his misfortunes. Philip dispatches a messenger to London, without stating the purpose, but it is thought for the relief of Winnington. Henry, having reason to believe that he is considered as the author of Winnington's distress, is afraid that any direct proposal to relieve him would be rejected with indignation; he therefore determines to pretend that he is struck with admiration of a picture belonging to Rebate, lately a clerk in the house of Winnington; and who has retired to the village, in order to acquire a taste for rural life. Henry pronounces this picture a genuine Poussin, offering 3000*l.* for it, knowing that Rebate will readily give the whole sum to his late master the moment he hears of his distresses. This expedient succeeds, and Rebate hastens to London, to employ all his wealth in removing Winnington's embarrassments. But it appears that Philip Evelyn had previously sent orders to London for that purpose. Philip had attentively watched the conduct of Dalton, and lodged a statement of all his mal-practices as a Magistrate in the hands of the Chief Justice. Henry, with a pistol in his hand, extorts a confession of Dalton's villainies, first from his clerk Jemmy, and afterwards from Dalton himself. When Winnington is re-instated in his affairs, a meeting takes place in his house; and, as it is manifest that Dalton, and not Henry, was the cause of Winnington's distress, the family are reconciled to him; and, as Philip generously sacrifices his hopes of Harriet's hand in favour of his brother, the piece concludes with the entire exposure of Dalton's perfidy, and a prospect of general happiness.

The serious business is relieved by three comic characters—Rebate, an old London clerk, who is settled in the country, and is miserable; Jemmy, a prig of an attorney's clerk; and Gaby Dolt, a Yorkshire footman, who has been educated at a Yorkshire Latin school; and who, without either will or ability to do any thing, is always boasting of his capital education.

In the last act Mrs. Mountain sung a song, which was loudly and deservedly encored. The conjugal and paternal feelings of Winnington were impres-

sively portrayed by Murray. Fawcett and Charles Kemble were zealous in the support of the piece; and Emery went through his character (which, in point of simplicity, is much like that of Lump in *The Review*) in a very spirited manner. Indeed the whole of the performers exerted themselves to the utmost.

During the course of the representation, however, much dislike at times appeared; and after the Epilogue (which was spoken by Suett and Emery, and was very *la, la*!), when Mr. Fawcett came forward to announce it for a second performance, the clamour was loud, reiterated, and decisive; and he was compelled to withdraw without being heard to announce it.

The Comedy was certainly very inferior in point of merit to the former productions of Mr. Morton, who is well understood to have been the Author.

24. A new Musical Farce, called "THE SIXTY-THIRD LETTER" (written by a Mr. Oulton), was brought out at the Haymarket Theatre. The following are the persons of the drama:

Sir Wilful Positive	Mr. WADDY.
Sydney,	Mr. DECAMP.
Dulcet,	Mr. FAWCETT.
Patrick Casey	Mr. JOHNSTONE.
Sharp	Mr. CHIPPENDALE.
Miss Metaphor	Mrs. DAVENPORT.
Lydia	Mrs. MOUNTAIN.
Patty	Mrs. HARLOWE.

Miss Metaphor is an old maid, whose head is turned with novel writing. The volume which at present occupies her thoughts is continued in a series of letters, of which she loses *The Sixty-Third*; her brother, Sir Wilful Positive, having found the letter, throws it out of the window; and Patrick Casey, a discarded Irish servant of theirs, picks it up. It contains a plan of an elopement, in which the lover is requested, by his mistress, to have himself introduced into the house in a hamper, as a present of wine from a friend. Patrick's vanity immediately construes the incident into a real proposal from his old lady, Miss Metaphor, and he immediately proceeds to obey the instructions. The letter is in the mean time sought in vain, and at length the hamper arrives. It is introduced under all the circumstances prescribed; and Miss Metaphor, struck with

with the fidelity of the representation, opens the hamper, and exclaims, that the scene is a rehearsal of her *sixty third letter*. Patrick rises from his concealment, and claims the reward of his address; but Miss Metaphor undecives him, and bestows upon him the hand of Patty, a lively waiting-maid, whom he meant to jilt for the sake of the mistress. This plot is contrasted with another, of which Lydia, the ward of Sir Wilful Positive, and Sydney, her lover, constitute the materials, but it is far inferior in management and effect. The old man contributes to his own deception. Sydney passes with him for the person whose addresses he wished to favour, and the two lovers elope together with his consent.

The character of Dulcet is somewhat unhacknied; he is represented as a Footman who cannot contain himself at the sound of a street-organ, and who is perpetually singing ballads. While he is larding a glass of wine an organ strikes up, when he drops the bottle and glasses and begins dancing. Every question put by his master he answers by repeating the title of some ballad—for instance, when Sir Wilful asks who brought a letter, he is looking over his billards, and reads, "The Waggoner."—"When?"—"In the dead of the night," &c. &c. He has one good song, in which he enumerates the names of a variety of ballads; and when he mentioned "God save the King," "Britons strike home," and "Rule Britannia," the public sentiment of loyalty manifested itself in repeated bursts of applause.

The acting throughout was excellent; indeed, Fawcett and Johnstone must have much to complain of in an author, if they are not able to entertain the audience.

The music is by Dr. Arnold, and does him credit; several of the airs were deservedly encored.

The piece met with a very favourable reception, and was given out again with general approbation. As a summer audience is not very fastidious, it will, no doubt, have a run.

ADDRESS,

Written by Mr. KERBLE,
And spoken by Mr. EGBERTON, lately,
at the Theatre in Stockton.

Now that we're all at peace, alive and well.

Let's, with *Othello*, cry, "Oh! now farewell."
VOL. XLII. JULY 1802.

The steed, the trump, the banner, and the car; [rious war!
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glory—
Ye pin-head-hearted heroes, pale and wan, [gone!"
Know now, the soldier's occupation's
"Are you in earnest, faith and troth, now pray?" [to say,
Cries honest Teague—"and did you mean That Peace was com'd? Oh! Heav'n blest your Honour, [Connor!
This won't be news, perhaps, to Judy Oh Judy! Oh, my Soul! when I complain [again."
Of Judy's love, Chay-horse is come
"Hoot, mon," cries Sandy, "Chaos is the word; [furd!
Your pronunciation, child, is quite ab- Ye ken we speak pure English i' the North; [broath."
Enquire for Sandy Steward, of Ar- "Arbroath!" a wounded Soldier cries
—"Arbroath!" [worth,
Unwilling, yet he seem'd to speak his While conscious honour gave a thousand charms, [arms!—
Though he had lost one leg and both his "I'm of Arbroath!" he said, "in Egypt's field [to yield;
We fought, and forc'd th' Invincibles Proud day for Scotia, when her sons were reckon'd [second:
The glorious Scotchmen of the Forty-To baggage tune the Frenchmen danc'd a reel, [weel:
Each Highlander his broad-sword us'd full And all my limbs I'd lose, ere any say, Ah! Wolly, Lad, ye were na there that day!" [English Tar,
"Why, that's well said," replies an "And, faith, I've had my share of this here war: [SON, HOWE;
I've fought with JARVIS, DUNCAN, NEL- To prate of which what argues it now? Peace is proclaim'd, and we have done with blows, [my nose:
Though I have lost one arm, and half What then, there's Chelsea, aye, and Greenwich too, [and Blue.
Where they lay up such damag'd Red Rather than France should triumph on the Main,
Maim'd as I am, I'd go to sea again! Whilst British sailors love their native land, [they may be d—d."
France, Spain, and Holland!—Phaw, "Now, bleth my shoul!" Isaac the Broker cries; [surely rise!
"If there's a Peace—the Stocks will I must go borrow all the cash I lent, And let out yesterday at cheap per cent!"

I'll run on 'Change—the news is hardly
blown, [known]
I'll buy up Stock, before it's better
There it shall lie and breed—and guineas
plenty ; * [twenty.]
The Treaty signed, of one I will make
" Yes, Commerce," cries the Merchant,
" once again [Main ;
Shall woo the winds, and court the Sickle
See France and Britain link'd in social
ties, [skies !
See laurel'd Peace, descending from the
Definitive, upon her breast, I read ;
On her bright zone, England and France
agreed ; [smile,
Our guardian angels, leading Commerce,
The wealth, the strength, the bulwark of
our Isle : [strand,
Lo ! happy millions, anxious on the
Impatient wait, to see the Goddess land !
Hark ! Music fills the pause of loud
huzzas, [praise ;
The King receives a loyal people's
" Still," he exclaims, buoy'd up on
Fancy's wing, [the King."
" I hear them grateful shout—God save

Say ! are we still expected to invade
The charter'd rights of the dramatic
trade ? [rage,
Does Drury's dome behold, with jealous
The rival grandeur of our spacious stage ?
Does Covent Garden from our hands await,
In fear and woe, the down-fall of her state ?
And do their heroes, who are suffer'd still,
Shrink trembling from our talents, prac-
tice, skill, [done,
And find themselves in every walk out-
In tragic misery, and in comic fun ?
E'en we unhurt repeat this satire here,
The irony's too plain to be severe.
But some there are, who cast an angry
glance, [France—
Because we sometimes borrow scenes from
What fear we plays, who fear'd not war's
alarms, [arms ?
And fly their authors, who repell'd their
Shall England, whose late annals proudly
show
Her flag triumphant o'er the sinking foe—
Shall England now receive the Conquer-
or's yoke,
Won by a *farce*, and vanquish'd by a *joke* ?
No—not tho' all their arts our Isle in-
vade,
The dreaded dangers of pacific trade ;
Not tho' their fleets import, with fre-
quent sails, [bales ;
Tubs of seduction, and crim. con. in
Tho' claret hogheads every vice contain,
And atheism's pack'd amongst cham-
pagne !
But oh ! what strain of satire can
reply

THE DILLETANTI THEATRE.

PROLOGUE

TO THE

ENTERTAINMENTS OF APRIL 5,
1802.

Spoken by the Hon. WILLIAM LAMBE.

IN spite of prints, which every morn
produce

More than their usual *quantum* of abuse ;
In spite of all they feign to prop their
cause,

Pretended morals, and mislaid laws,
Again we meet you here—again rejoice,
That beauty scorns envenom'd Scandal's
voice,

That Censure cannot Innocence affright,
And Fashion firmly dares assert her right.

To ope a safer field for modest wit,
Which fears the judgment of a sterner
Pit ;

Talents and Taste to exercise and train,
And to indulge at least a harmless vein,
And, by variety, relief to bring
To the long sameness of a London
spring—

This was our sole, our unambitious aim,
Our hope your sufferance—and your
smiles our fame.

And does not Folly yet her clamour cease ?
And is not Calumny abash'd to peace ?

To loud Hypocrisy's disgusting cry ?
Hypocrisy, who in this cheating town
Assumes Morality's indignant frown,
Our vicious audience, our immoral stage,
Corrupts and taints the manners of the
age. [train,
Virtue abash'd, from us withdraws her
And Modesty retires to Drury-lane :
There, in the coffee-room's secure re-
treat, [ham-freet ;
Condemns the shamelessness of Tott'n-
While Innocence forc'd hence by Fashion's
crimes,
Walks the Piazza, and deplores the times.

So much for Blame—we ought no more
to hear

Alarmist caution, and theatric fear.
So much for her, the shame of modern
days,

The mock morality of form and phrase.
Why this loud outcry, and this wide
alarm ?

Our fancy surely does no mortal harm
Except *ourselves*—we too may justly fear
The bitter gibe, and mortifying sneer ;
Yet

Yet we dare hope, the critic's rigid
 school [rule ;
 Will somewhat here abate its stricter
 That this tribunal which to-night we
 meet, [sweet,
 Where Judges look so fair, and smile so
 Will (tho' found guilty by dramatic
 laws)
 Extend to us the mercy of applause.

THE PROLOGUE TO TASTE.

(A PARODY.)

Spoken and written by an Amateur, as
 Mr. KING, in Lord Ogleby.

You look for Taste !—Why what the
 deuce,
 I hear you cry, can Taste produce ?
 What can it mean ? What can it be ?
 " Have but a little patience and you'll
 see.

Behold—To keep your minds uncertain,
 Between the scene and you, this curtain.
 So writers *hide* their plots, no doubt,
 To please the more when *all* comes out.

Of old, the Prologue told the story, . .
 And laid the whole affair before ye—
 Came forth in simple phrase to say—
 " 'Fore the beginning of the play."
 Tom King will certainly be here
 (Without consent of Managers, I fear),
 Followed by Taste—without a plot—
 And next, in truth, I scarce know what.
 Asking no trouble of your own
 To skim the milk, or crack the bone—
 " *That's* too much trouble for Bon }
 Ton."

A Poet, as once Poets used,
 To poverty was quite reduced—
 No boy on errands to be sent,
 On his own messages he went ;
 And once with conscious pride and shame,
 As from the chandler's shop he came !
 (Under his thread-bare coat) poor Soul !
 He covered—" halt a-peck of coal."
 A wag (his friend) began to smooke—
 " Will—Tell us what's beneath your
 cloak ?"

" Tell you—" 'Twere as good to shew !
 I hide it that you should not know."

The Poets now take different ways,
 (E'en let them find it out for Bays !)
 " *Stojie* half told"—a Cofinagoria !
 And stranger names—but I'll not bore
 ye ! [waste,

With useless expletives your time won't
 For every one that's here—" I know has
 Taste." [word—

Next for ourselves—Of *Pic Nic* not one
 'Twere useless here—and elsewhere more
 absurd.

Smile at pale Envy—*here* your plaudits
 give—

Censure shall die—and virtuous Mirth
 shall live, [wage

Spite of detraction—no fell war we'll
 " 'Gainst Harris ! Giants ! Perouse !
 and *his Stage* ! " [applause—

Let " Monkeys, Horses, Beasts, draw low
 " Our's is the Public's—our's—our
 Country's cause." [would say,

Last for myself—" I fain one word
 " Approve *this* night,"—and I again
 will play. [guide,

Nature (not Art) shall *then* become my
 " For *Taste* and Nature are with you
 allied !

And whilst I fancy I am now the King—
 " Excuse my faults,"—in compliment to
 KING?

Your most obedient—e'er I hence depart,
 Whether you've *Taste* or not—" you've
 won my *Heart*."

EPilogue.

Spoken by Colonel GREVILLE.

WHAT is *Pic Nic* ? I hear you all
 exclaim, [ous name?

What does it mean, and whence the odi-
 It means no mischief, thus far I may tell,
 Nor is it, as some think, an Imp of Hell !
 Tho', *if believed*, like talismans of old,
 It gives to its possessor wealth untold.

Some think 'tis certainly *Pandora's* box,
 While others think it simply means the
 stocks ! [the straw,

Miss *Magnet* blushing lips—it means
 But's comforted when told, we *all* by
 law.

Some say none better can define the word
 Than *Billy Townsend* and *Sir RICHARD*
FORD ; [find it,

While others, tho' in Johnson they can't
 Still somehow think that *SHERIDAN's*
 defin'd it. [own

For me, tho' 'gainst my will, I frankly
 Its mykic qualities must soon be known ;
 For saunt'ring up St. James's-street to-
 day,

I heard a friend explain it in this way ;
 A *Pic Nic* is a devilish clever plan,
 Invented when the scarcity began ;

By which a supper by the guests is given,
 That feeds the host at least six days in
 seven ; [merry,

And while it promises to make them
 Replenishes his bins with Port and Sherry.
 A general laugh announced the approba-
 tion [tion,

With which *Pic Nic* receiv'd intermeta-
 While sneaking off quite vex'd, I plainly
 saw [law.

Our *Pic Nic* damn'd by *satire*, not by
 H 2 To

To you, more lib'ral, I commit my fate,
Oh! save my fame, by emptying ev'ry
plate; {hoft,
Leave no nice pickings for your needy
And grant some refpite to the *Morning*
Poff. {bow,

But e'er with modeft look I make my
One word to proper manly pride allow.
Under whatever name this meeting goes,
'T has rais'd a hoft of mean, malignant
foes; {mon forth,
Not fuch as gen'ral blame fhould fum-
But foes alike to candour as to worth.
If then th' amusements of ten focial
nights {rights,
Raife Virtue's blufh, or trench on patent

Like Birnam's wood that walk'd to Dun-
finane, {lane—
Make poor St. Giles take root in Drury-
If this be prov'd, then wifely one hour en-
dure
A trifling pleasure, neither juft nor pure?
But if your reason owns no better caufe
For tamely yielding, than newspaper
laws— {ing ftill,
Or what, perhaps, you'll deem more gall-
The lordly mandates of the Green-Room
will; {throne,
Then let that reason fpuen a mimic
And others rights refpefting — Guard
your own.

POETRY.

THE RETREAT TO THE COT- TAGE OF MON REPOS.

A POETICAL OLIO.

BY JOHN, THE HERMIT.

(Continued from Vol. XLI. page 477.)

OCCASIONAL POEMS, WRITTEN AT
THE COTTAGE; WITH INSCRIP-
TIONS IN THE GARDEN, &c.

XIII.

The Rustic Maid.

A NYMPH resides in yonder vale,
Where late my wandering footsteps
led;

I heard her warble to the gale,
And wreaths of wild flow'rs bound her
head.

Her eyes diffused the mildest gleam,
And O what sweetness in her song!

I met the maid beside the stream,
Driving a milk-white cow along.

I ftopt her in the woodland way,
With soft address, and language kind;
In hopes, from some emitted ray,
To catch a picture of her mind.

She said she dwelt beneath the shade,
And seldom ventured from her cot;
And tho' in russet garbs arrayed,
Repined not at her humble lot!

She nothing knew of human woe!
Knew not that *War*, with savage hand,
Bade tears and blood for ever flow,
And desolated every land!

That griefs, permitted by the skies,
Without distinction visit all!
That, close where *Guilt* expiring lies,
Maid *Virtue's* self is doomed to fall!

She nothing asked from *Fortune's* smile,
Nor could anticipate her frown;
Nor yet did *Hope* her soul beguile;
To her that false-one was unknown!

Nor yet did *Memory* in her breast
Awake onethought to give her pain!—
—Her artless bosom flood confess'd,
And the resum'd her vocal strain.

I talked of *pomp*, of *power*, of *gold*,
But all unmoved she heard me still;
She scarce would hear the things I told,
But left me, to ascend the hill.

And who art thou, blest maid! (I cried)
Who thus art free from *mental woe*?
Whence cam'st thou? and to whom allied?
What is thy name? O let me know!

"Stranger! my name's *Content* (said she),
And *Ignorance* is my father's name;
My mother's is *Simplicity*,
And lo! from yonder cot I came."

XIV.

*An Address to Nature, written in the Win-
ter Season.*

"Poets are Nature's children: when she
dies,
"Affection mourns, and duty drops a
tear." LANGHORNE.

HAIL! penfive Goddess, *Nature*, hail!
I come, loved maid! with thee to
mourn;

To hear thy grief-inspiring tale,
And supplicate the *Spring's* return.

I come, alas! to weep with thee!
Thy sickening form, as, all reclin'd,
On the cold humid earth I see,
O'erwhelms with pain thy lover's mind!
Where

Where is that joy-commanding mien,
Which filled with smiles the roscate
hours?

Where is that robe of tender green,
Embellished with a thousand flow'rs?

Much altered maid! with sighs I trace
Thy tattered garb, and dipping hair!
And oh! that wildness in thy face
Tells, in thy soul, what's passing there!

Faded by *Winter's* breath, appears
Thy brow, no more with garlands drest,
Thine eyes are dim with flowing tears,
And rude winds chill thy naked breast!

By *Winter's* arm the deed was done!
The tyrant came, in storms arrayed;
And, half-extinguishing the sun,
Too soon disobeyed my lovely maid!

The peasant plods unheeding by,
Nor stops to mourn thy changed attire;
But hastens to his cottage nigh,
And crouches o'er his faggot fire.

E'en those who hail'd that joyful day,
When *Spring* and *Summer* blessed thy
aims,

Ungrateful turn their eyes away,
And scorn thee for thy wasted charms.

But I, still doating! oft-times roam,
Midst storms, to mark thy bloom decline;
And oft forsake my social home,
To mix my falling tears with thine!—

—Yet soon shall *Spring's* returning sun
Restore to joy my pensive maid;
And soon, enraiment millions run,
To greet thee in the fragrant shade!

E'en now I view thee graceful rise,
Forgetful of thy annual toil!

E'en now I view thy radiant eyes
Diffuse a more than mortal smile!

Then I, the humblest of thy train,
The happiest of thy train shall be!

No more to hear thy voice complain,
But rove at large with *Joy* and *thee*!

JOHN, THE HERMIT,
Cottage of Mon Repos,
near Canterbury, Kent.

(To be continued.)

MORE MODERN SONNETS!!!
Containing more Morality, more Sublimity,
and more Sympathy, than any Sonnets
hitherto published.

SONNET I.

To an Old Wig.

HAIL thou! who liest so snug in this
old box! [thine!
With sacred awe I bend before thy
O 'tis not clos'd with glue, nor nails,
nor locks, [mine!
And hence the bliss of viewing thee is

Like my poor aunt, thou hast seen better
days! [was thy lot,

Well curled and powdered, once it
To frequent balls, and masquerades, and
plays, [what!

And panorama's, and the Lord knows
O thou hast heard e'en Madam Mara sing,
And oft-times visited my Lord Mayor's
treat; [King.

And once, at Court, was noticed by the
Thy form was so commodious, and so
neat!— [mop!

Alas! what art thou now? a mere old
With which our house-maid Nan, who
hates a broom,

Dusts all the chambers in my little shop,
Then hides thee, sily, in this lumber-
room! [too!!

Such is the fate of *Wigs*! and *Mortals*
After a few more years than thine are
past, [Jew.

The Turk, the Christian, Pagan, and the
Must all be shut up in a box at last!

Vain *Man*! to talk so loud, and look so
big! [and a *Wig*!

How small's the difference 'twixt thee
How small indeed! for speak the truth I
must,

Wigs turn to *dusters*, and *man* turns to *dust*.
JOANNES DELLIUS RUSTICIUS.

Cottage of Mon Repos,
near Canterbury, Kent.

SONNET II.

To a Mouse.

HAIL, little sleek and nimble fellow,
hail! [ice]

Thy sparkling eyes, and ears erect I
And eke thy whiskers, and thy pointed
tail, [there]

And wish that I could run as fast as
Thou nightly robber of my cheese and
bread, [so small]

I grudge thee not thy thefts, thou art
And, even should'st thou bite my nose in
bed, [thee all]

My heart's so soft, I should forgive
How sweet is pity! how it makes us
weep! [another]

And how it makes us cling to one—
We feel for dogs, for asses, calves, and
sheep. [ther,

Just as we feel for sister and for bro—
Yes! I can pity even thee, O Mouse!

And smaller things than thee have
made me cry! [louse,

Twas but last week I saved a wounded
Thrown from a beggar that was passing
by! [beg,

Inhuman beggar! may'st thou vainly
For, O, the louse had broke its seventh
leg!

Hail

Hail *Sympathy* ! hail *Pratt*, her darling
son !

Hail to them both !—and now my
Sonnet's done.

JOANNES DELLIUS RUSTICIUS.
Cottage of Mon Repos,
near Canterbury, Kent.

(To be continued.)

LINES,

ADDRESSED TO A CERTAIN WRITER
IN THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ALTERNATE master of our smiles and
tears, [thou cease ?
Thou rever-wearied bard ! when wilt
O, thou hast kept our hearts perturbed
for years ! [peace !
O bid thy Muse repose, and grant us
Or *Pity's* self will act the tyrant's part,
And drain the last drop from each bleed-
ing heart !

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

Dover, Kent, June 17, 1802.

THE HARE AND THE WORM.

A FABLE.

BY MR. O'KEEFFE.

A TIMID Hare one day forgot her fears,
And at a Blackbird's sonnet stretch'd
her ears.

He whistled as if cares he had but few,
Sweetly he whistled, as most blackbirds
do. [ing note !

The Hare in rapture cries, " Ah, charming
The songster paus'd ; but soon his shin-
ing throat [strain,

Swells out in varied flights of warbling
Stops, then pours forth in melody again,
As tho' the list'ner's meaning he could
tell, [well.

And better sings, to hear he sings so
True merit soars upon the wings of
praise, [pays,

Excelling still, that price, as candour
Where we admire what's done, wrote,
said, or sung, [tongue.

Our praise withheld, 'tis Envy locks the
Envy, that sin of Reason, took no root
Within the bosom of our gentle brute.

A cadence wild and pew the minstrel
tries. [cries,

" Oh, lovely bird !" his grateful hearer
" How kind to sit contented on that tree,
And there for hours to sing, and sing for
me. [ease

Art thou not tir'd, dear soul ? or is thy
In taking pains, when thus thy pains can
please,

Gratis to use thy modulating art ?
Sure never bird had such a noble heart.

Oh, pretty innocent ! devoid of harm,
From Heav'n thou'rt sent us to delight
and charm :

No cruel qualities to thee belong ;
Thy mind must be incapable of wrong."

A Worm who from her clay, to catch
some air, [our Hare,

Had raised her humble head, and heard
Thus spake ; but first she wip'd her chin
just thrice ; [pecks but twice.

Three times she hemm'd ; the Muse sus-
" Oh, lovely beast ! how good, how
kind art you, [view ;

To place your charming figure in my
Some new-discovered grace your form
displays ; [ways.

At ev'ry turn you charm ten thousand
Oh, elegant contour ! I am sincere,

The line of beauty in thy very ear,
Thy gracious sweep of back, that taper
nose, [fleece ;

Thy speaking eyes are black as shining
Such grace of attitude, so soft thy tread,
A Venus Medicis thy turn of head.

Lov'd beast ! as kind as beauteous must
thou be, [to me :

With such a shape, to shew that shape
You must be sure incapable of harm,

Thou'rt sent from Heav'n to delight and
charm : [trace

They talk of lambs, Lavater well might
Meekness and mercy in thy blameless
face." [is quite absurd.

" Hey !" quoth the Hare ; " this clack
And why d'ye call a beast your lovely
bird ?" [try song,

" Bird !" replied the Worm, " and pal-
I prais'd the Greyhound that there sweeps
along." [thick,

" Greyhound !" cries the Hare, in piteous
" Ah ! do you call the cruel Greyhound
meek ?" [could praise just now,

" Think," said the Worm, " how you
The cursed rogue that squalls on yonder
bough.

His noble lot is but a dirge or knell.
Sing, monster ! to the Rook thy murders
tell. [form ;

For others feel, good Puffs, thy speech re-
Thy Blackbird is a Greyhound to the
Worm :

In his melodious beak I yield my breath ;
My beauteous Greyhound courts you
to death :

I hear no music whence I dread the blow ;
You see no beauty in your deadly foe."

MORAL.

Whilst a circumstance answers any
convenience to ourselves, we are in gen-
eral easy about its ill consequences to
others ; so we are not ready at per-
ceiving

teiv'g excellence in that which is of benefit to others, unless we derive advantage from it ourselves.

BRYANTSTONE CLIFF.

By the Author of the "PEASANT'S FATE."

Written in 1790.

LONG have those groves which rural
Thoraſon ſung,
The bleſt retreats of our immortal Young;
In ſilence lain, a deſolated ſcene !
Cruiſ'd every flower, and faded every
green !

No more proud *Enſlavery* triumphant
reigns,

The glory of the ſam'd Dorſetian plains ;
Yet lo ! in miniature, before our eyes,
Surpris'd, we view a new Arcadia riſe,
Where Art and Nature, join'd in union
bleſt, [deſt.

Shine proudly forth, in equal ſplendours
ſince more ignoble ſtreams the bards of
yore

Have taught ſucceeding ages to adore,
Shalt thou, majeſtic *ſlow*, unſung re-
main,

Nor claim the tribute of a ruſtic ſtrain ?
Delightful river ! oft have I ſurvey'd,
Enwipt, thy courſe, as on thy banks I
ſtray'd,

Where the dank willows drink the limpid
wave,

And ſtately ſwans their downy plumage
lave ;

Above, the cliff's tall groves theatric
riſe,

Shade above ſhade, aſpiring to the ſkies ;
Beneath, the winding walk, with violets
ſpread,

Invites the Muſe its devious maze to
thread ;

On either hand high waving roſes bloom,
Woodbines and jeſſ'mines ſhed a rich
perfume ; [Hours,

Wreath'd by the vernal dewy-finger'd
They form romantic ſhades and rural
bow'rs,

Sacred to frienſhip and unſullied love,
The pride and patiens of the happy
grove. [ſtray,

Still might the Bard be ſuffer'd here to
With Peace and Poefy, in Wiſdom's
way ;

No other *Pindus* ſhould his wiſhes claim,
Nor high ambition dare a bolder aim !

July 7, 1802.

W. H.

FROM THE GREEK OF SIMONIDES

Danaë, daughter of Acrifiſus, King of Argos, was confined in a brazen tower, by her father, who had been told by an oracle that his daughter's ſon would put him to death. His endeavours to prevent Danaë from becoming a mother proved fruitleſs. Enamoured of her charms, Jupiter introduced himſelf to her bed, by changing himſelf into a golden ſhower. From his embraces Danaë had a ſon, named Perſeus, with whom ſhe is expoſed to the ſea in an open bark.

THE winds loud clamour'd, and the
azure deep, [ous ſpray ;

Lashed the weak veſſel with tempeſt—
When Danaë, forced her wretched fate to
weep, [ray.

Felt not of happineſs one beaming
Pale were her lovely cheeks, her accents
wild, [heart.

And murky ſorrow brooded o'er her
The big tear-rolled—and, as ſhe preſid'
her child, [impart.

She ſtrove in artleſs words her tale to
What woes have I, my lovely babe to
weep, [ſchool ?

Lern pupil of Miſfortune's rigid
Whiſt you, ſweet Perſeus, in my boſom
ſleep, [ſemollient rule.

And blunt each thorn 'neath Sleep's
What though at intervals S. Jene's ray
Dance o'er the lucid boſom of each
wave ! [way :—

No guardian genius points the friendly
Alas ! the auſpice of a wat'ry grave !

Rock'd in the cradle of the waving ſea,
Thou feel'ſt no terrors, whiſt thy
lovely face

Bows to the wave, that revelling free,
Sports round the archetype of infant
grace.

Though the wind murmur through thy
purple veſt, [head,

And roar terrific round thy guiltleſs
Immers'd in dulcet ſlumbers near my
breast,

Thy heart partakes no viſionary dream.
Oh ! if thou heard'ſt the dæmons of the
deep, [thine,

And hapleſs Danaë's wretched lot were
Then would I bid the enſuriate ocean
ſleep,

Then bid adverſity her ſhafts reſign.

* For an elegant eulogium on the original, Vide *Adventurer*, No. 89.

But let not, Jove, their wicked schemes
succeed,
Who basely gave us to the angry
wave ;
Oh ! let my son, from Fortune's malice
freed,
Avenge the wrongs a cruel parent
gave !

Σ.

ANACREON.

ODE II.

NATURE, with hand benign, adorns
The horse with hoofs, the bull with
horns ;
Gives to the hare with winged speed
To brush the lawn or flowery mead ;
And, though we blush to own the truth,
The lion arms with iron tooth.
To birds she gives the power to fly,
And hold the regions of the sky ;
And, mindful of the finny race,
Ocean's immeasurable space.
Man too, with fortitude elate,
Boldly contemns the threatened fate.
But say, if thus to each in turn
She pour the secrets of her urn,
Does there not still some gift remain,
Some gift the female sex attain ?
Beauty—shall be the fair one's prize,
For what with Beauty's magic vies ?
She, who possesses Beauty's charms,
Nor fire nor ruthless steel disarms ;
Proudly she views both land and sea,
Bow to her shrine the bended knee.

Σ.

LOVE WITHOUT ARMS.

IMITATED IN PART FROM THE FRENCH.

IDALIA's little god, one day,
Who near to lovely Rosa stood,
Threw bow and arrows quick away,
And quench'd his flambeau in the
flood.
A chrystal tear begem'd each eye,
He seem'd by woe full sore oppress ;
Sob after sob, and sigh on sigh,
Broke from his anxious heaving breast.
Thinking that some one's stern disdain
Thus caus'd the urchin to complain,
With footsteps light as air I fled,
To hush his frantic piercing cries,
To quell his fears, to chafe his head,
And wipe his cheeks and humid eyes.

When soon with my attentions pleas'd,
His face assum'd its wonted glow ;
Whilst I the happy moment seiz'd
His troubled thoughts and griefs to
know.

When thus the rosy trembling child
Whisper'd to me, in accents mild :
“ Canst thou view fair Rosa's charms,
And mark her brilliant eyes of fire ;
That face which ev'ry bosom warms ;
And then my cause of grief inquire ?
For whilst such smiles adorn the maid,
I must confess myself outdone ;
She'll conquer hearts without my aid,
And make all bow before her throne.”
I cast one look—when to my cost
I found, like Love, my peace was lost.

J. B****N.

Liverpool, May 6, 1802.

THE VOICE OF HIM I LOVE.

BY MRS. OPIE.

HENCE far from me, ye senseless joys,
That fade before ye reach the
heart,—
The crowded dome's distracted noise,
Where all is pomp and useless art !
Give me my home, to quiet dear,
Where hours untold and peaceful
move ;
So fate ordain I sometimes there
May hear the voice of him I love.
I hate e'en music's pleasing power
When giddy crowds say tones attend,
But love to sing at evening's hour
To sooth the sorrows of a friend.
I love to breathe the plaintive lays
That Henry's heart and taste approve,
For, oh ! how sweet in tones of praise
Appears the voice of him I love !

The praises I from others hear
Some joy may to my pride impart,
But Henry's wake the rapturous tear,
For his applauses touch my heart.
From busy crowds o'erjoyed I fly,
With him in lonely shades to rove,
For e'en in gayest scenes I sigh
To hear the voice of him I love.
I woo the drama's magic powers,
Seek music's ever-crowded shrine,
In leaping paces the studious hours,
Or try the Muse's wreath to twine ;
Yet still I feel a joy more dear,
Though I these pure delights approve,
When in retirement's scenes I hear
The soothing voice of him I love.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

[Continued from Vol. XLI. Page 498.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

LORD HOLLAND brought forward a motion, "That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying, that an account may be laid before the House of the money that may arise from the sale of old Naval Stores."

A conversation took place, when the expression of opinion was being objected to as inappropriate, Lord Holland withdrew his motion.

MILITIA BILL.

Lord Hobart moved the consideration of the Militia Amendment Bill. Lordship said, that the Bill, in which it was easy to foresee that a difference of opinion might take place, that he therefore felt it his duty, as one of the servants of the Crown, to anticipate the objections, and though he could not possibly do so by all, he thought he could both foresee and answer the most material. The principle of the Bill, he said, did not go to alter the present Militia Laws, but to consolidate them into one Act, a service for which he was persuaded Ministers would have the thanks of all concerned in administration. The situation of the country, with relation to France, rendered so increased military force necessary; he still thought, as on the night when the Treaty of Peace was discussed, that a firm and durable pacification was obtained; but the increased power of France had rendered it necessary, and that the increased population of the country, from seven to ten millions, were included in it. The proposed amendment of the militia, he observed, was a great and valuable measure, called for by a great circumstance, and would be a great addition to the establishment. He had heard, from him, from the highest authorities, that the full augmentation was not as originally projected, and why the regular army was not increased, and the militia left to stand

as it was? The motive of Ministers was the preserving the ancient constitution, and the maintenance of that economy which the necessary expences of the war had made it requisite to observe.

Lord Suffolk reviewed the observations of the Noble Lord who began the debate. He maintained that the Bill was oppressive and unequal; that it affected only the lower classes, while the place-man, the pensioner, the rich minor, and many others, who, if properly constituted, were deeply interested in the preservation of the country, were deeply concerned in it, and were totally exempted from the burden.

Lord Castlereagh spoke with much warmth against the Bill. He said that it consolidated all the worst parts of the former Acts, but totally omitted whatever was excellent in them. He quoted the first four lines of the preamble of the present Bill, which were copied, he said, from the original Act; but that this consolidation went to destroy, and give the lie to the subsequent part of that preamble, which states, that the militia were only to be called upon in cases of sudden emergency. He observed, that simple augmentation of the militia could not be meant, and that therefore some other meaning was intended; that the new Bill declared as much, since by the old Act the Officers were to be Gentlemen of landed property in the county, whereas now commissions were to be held by half-pay Officers, and immediately under the controul of the Crown, and perhaps holders of property any where. "Intimate," said his Lordship, "as is the connection between this country and Ireland, I should be sorry to see the militia of the two countries change their places; the Irish militia would be a standing army in England, and the English militia a standing army in Ireland, both unknown to the Constitution."

Lord Pelham supported the Bill in a very

very strong and argumentative manner. He had himself, he said, been for upwards of twenty years attached to the militia service, and preferred it to the line more from principle than natural inclination. He considered the militia as the most constitutional national defence, and had therefore paid the most zealous attention to it. Noble Lords had alluded to the measure of drafting the militia for the service of the regulars; but that was only for a temporary emergency, and never, to his knowledge, accompanied by any unfair methods. The volunteers of the Sussex regiment turned out of their own accord, without any solicitation; and he conceived that the complaints against this kind of drafting originated in those Commanding Officers who wished to be surrounded by men of a certain description and standard; whereas the public necessity demanded, that a great proportion of the men capable of bearing arms should be trained in the use of them. The present military situation of France made it prudent in this country to keep up an adequate force, and all that the provisions of the present Bill required was, to enable them to draw out for a limited time 45,000, and the remaining 20,000 by proclamation, when circumstances may require it.

The House then divided on the question for the second reading.—Contents, 22; Non-Contents, 6; Majority, 16.

FRIDAY, MAY 28.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to a number of public and private Bills. Among the former were the Lottery Bill, the Militia Subalterns Allowance Bill, and the Militia Pay Bill.

MONDAY, MAY 31.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the Militia Augmentation Bill.

Lord Hobart moved a variety of verbal amendments, which were agreed to.

Lord Cairnmaron rose and said, that one part of the Bill met his most serious disapprobation. He had observed several clauses, in which expences incurred by the Militia were to be paid by the Treasurer of the County. To this he strongly

objected, because that Officer did not receive the produce of the national purse, but that of certain individuals, and that married men, pensioners, placemen, and many others, were exempted from parish and county rates. He believed that some clauses had been passed to which his objections would apply, and therefore he should not press his motion; but as soon as the subject should be again mentioned, he should move, that instead of the Treasurer of the County, the Receiver-General of the Land-Tax should be substituted.

The Duke of Norfolk spoke on the same side; after which a conversation took place between his Grace, the Marquis of Buckingham, Lords Pelham, Romney, Sheffield, and Hobart.

At the reading of the 33d page of the Bill, Lord Cairnmaron made his motion, and a division took place, when strangers were ordered to withdraw.—Contents, 5; Non-Contents, 16; Majority, 11.

The clause enacting that Officers in the Militia should retain brevet rank, was then, after some explanation, put and carried.

Lord Berkley objected to that part of the Bill which relates to the examination of men, as to their fitness to serve, by common surgeons. His Lordship proposed, that this should be referred to regular army surgeons nearest resident to the parish where the men were to be ballotted. Agreed to.

Lord Hobart moved an amendment to the last clause but one in the Bill. His Lordship's amendment was, in substance, "That in case of the militia having been raised to 60,000, if his Majesty should be pleased to reduce it to its establishment of 40,000, as provided by this Bill, all deficiencies should be made good out of the 20,000 so disbanded, without ballot, until the said supernumeraries should be taken into the corps then serving." Agreed to.

The final clause and preamble being read, there were brought up from the Commons the Debtors' and Creditors' Bill, and two private Bills.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MAY 10.

MR. VANSITTART moved, that the House should to-morrow resolve into a Committee upon the Lottery Licence Act, the Quack Medicine Duty Act, and the Refined Sugar Bounties Act.

Mr. Vansittart observed, that by the 7th George III. c. 5, the passing a whole Bank-note was a capital felony, but stealing half a one was only a misdemeanour; he therefore moved for leave to bring in a Bill to make it felony to take the half

of

of any Bank note sent in any letter by the post. Leave granted.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. Sturt, advertising to a notice of a motion he had given, relative to the Lieutenants and other Officers of the Navy, said, that understanding Government had taken the case of these deserving men into consideration, he should not think it necessary to trouble the House upon the subject.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Mr. Tyrwhitt said, he felt with infinite satisfaction at having it in his power to announce to the House, that the state of the claims of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales were at length put in that train of order and system as in the result, he hoped, would operate as a furtherance of justice to that distinguished Personage, which has too long lain dormant. The mode adopted is by that which has been considered as most legal, and consequently most constitutional, "*a Petition of Right*." This was advised by the first authorities, and the advice has been respectfully followed. When the judgment of the Court, or its decision, should be known, he would, with heartfelt gratification, lay it before the House, trusting it would be such (coming from such a quarter as will dispense equal justice to the last and to the first subject in the state) that would furnish that satisfaction which he owned he fondly and anxiously anticipated. Since the year 1795, his Royal Highness has discharged of his debts no less than 525,000*l.* and it was a proud circumstance to him, as well as it must be most satisfactory to the people, to feel and to know, that not one shilling of that came out of the public purse, but that the whole had been set apart from his income for the special purpose; and he was of opinion, that the balance which was due to him from the arrears of his Duchy, which he now claimed, would more than discharge the remainder, be that what it might.

INDIA.

Mr. Sheridan said, that it was his wish to give every consistent accommodation to any Gentleman in the House, but that understanding the Mornington India ship was not yet arrived, though so long since expected, he could not consent much longer to defer his intended motion respecting certain transactions in the Carnatic; he therefore gave notice, that he would on Wednesday fortnight bring forward that motion.

The Secretary at War moved the Committee of Supply, and that the Army, Navy, and Ordnance Estimates, on the Table, should be referred to the said Committee Ordered.

The House in a Committee of Supply, Mr. Serjeant moved, that 88,000 *seamen*, including 18,000 marines, be granted for the service of the Navy, for one lunar month, from the 24th inst.

The motion was agreed to, as were the following:

152,000*l.* for the pay of 88,000 men for a month, &c.

167,200*l.* for their victuals.

264,000*l.* for wear and tear of ships.

22,000*l.* for ordnance for sea service.

The Secretary at War was happy to inform the House, that Government had already determined on a plan for reducing the public force, which would be carried into effect with all possible expedition. The particulars of this plan he described to be as follow:—The cavalry to be reduced 60 rank and file each troop, which will be a reduction of 6,770 men, and a saving of expence for the remainder of the year of 296,000*l.* The foot guards to be reduced to 95 men in each company. Invalids, waggoners, &c. to be reduced. The 28th light dragoons, five additional battalions of infantry; and 17 regiments of fencible infantry in Great Britain, to be disbanded. The total reduction at home would therefore be 31,412 men; the saving of expence 563,483*l.* In the Mediterranean, 4994 men to be reduced, the saving of expence 71,228*l.* In the West Indies, 6815 men; the saving of expence 64,543*l.* The total regular and fencible corps reduced 43,221 men; the saving of expence 699,121*l.* The militia in North and South Britain were already disbanded, and progress was making to disband that of Ireland—the total reduction of the public force would soon amount to 121,400 men, and the public burthens would be diminished by this no less than 2,400,621*l.* He hoped this arrangement would be satisfactory to the House of the desire of Government to economise. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded with moving—

That it be the opinion of the Committee, &c. that 61,776 men be granted for the service of Great Britain for one lunar month, from the 24th inst.

23,269 men for Ireland.

202,555*l.* for guards and garrisons in Great Britain.

61,198*l.* for Ireland.

196 4981² for the Plantations, including Malta, Calcutta, Minorca, Cape of Good Hope, and New South Wales.

20,994¹ for fencible corps in Great Britain.

42 695¹ for Irish fencibles in Ireland.

Mr. Steele then moved, and it was ordered, that

133,336¹ be granted for the Ordnance of Great Britain.

25,000¹ for that of Ireland.

The Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

The Militia Pay Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Lord Hawkesbury laid before the House the Treaty of Badajoz, and the Treaty of Peace between Portugal and the French Republic. He also presented the Convention concluded with Russia on the 28th of October 1801, and the accessions of the Courts of Denmark and Sweden. His Lordship stated, that these papers were already printed, and would be distributed immediately.

In a Committee of the House, a resolution was adopted for permitting Members to frank letters to the number of ten, and to receive letters to the number of fifteen, free of postage, for the space of forty days after the dissolution of Parliament; also to permit certain persons in public offices to receive and frank letters under certain restrictions.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.

Lord Hawkesbury observed, that several Gentlemen who wished to be present when an Honourable and Learned Gentleman should make his motion for papers relative to India, could not, without much personal inconvenience, attend to-day. He therefore wished that motion to be deferred until to-morrow, and that there might still be the same interval between the Learned Gentleman's motion and the discussion on the Definitive Treaty, he would move that the latter question be deferred until Thursday next.

Mr. Dent moved, by way of amendment, that the Debate be deferred to Monday.

General Maitland was against the amendment. He wished much that the debate should be brought on to-morrow.

After some farther conversation, Mr. Dent withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Sheridan then moved that Friday be inserted in the order instead of Thursday.

Lord Temple seconded the motion, and after a short conversation the House di-

vided—Ayes, 23; Noes, 75; Majority, 52.

CEDED POSSESSIONS IN THE WEST INDIES.

Gen. Gascoigne rose to move for certain papers relative to the possessions held by this country in the West Indies, and which have been ceded to France by the 13th Article of the Definitive Treaty. And also for other papers relating to the trade in the Bay of Honduras. The Hon. General stated at considerable length the hardships under which the commercial interest lay in consequence of the cession, especially the merchants of Liverpool, who had embarked their capitals in that quarter of the world, to the amount of nine or ten millions, and would have no recompence for their losses. He then moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order that there be laid before the House an account of any explanation which may have taken place between Great Britain and the French and Batavian Republics, respecting the removal or transfer of British property belonging to any establishment formed by British subjects in the colonies which may be restored to France by the Definitive Treaty."

A long and desultory conversation ensued between Dr. Lawrence, Mr. Vanstait, Mr. Haicourt, Mr. Windham, and Mr. Baker, when the motion was put, and negatived.

General Gascoigne then moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid before the House copies of all the Memorials and Petitions presented by persons interested in the effects and property in the settlements, islands, and colonies, now restored by the Treaty to the different Powers of Europe."

The motion produced an uninteresting conversation; on the question being put, it was negatived.

General Gascoigne then moved for an account of the quantity and value of mahogany and log-wood, and other dyeing woods, imported into Great Britain from the Bay of Honduras, from the year 1787 to 1801. Ordered.—Alto an account of the quantity of gum Senegal, ebony, and red wood, imported from Africa, for four years preceding the war. Ordered.—He likewise moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid before the

the House a statement of any information received respecting the prohibition affecting the trade and navigation between Great Britain and any countries with whom peace has been concluded, and which has been imposed since signing the Preliminaries of Peace."—This motion was, after a few objections made by Lord Hawkebury, negatived.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

Mr. Windham rose; and, in a speech of considerable length, examined the leading Articles of the Treaty, and adverted to the new renewal of ancient Treaties. He commenced a recapitulation of the conduct of the late war; and alluding to the Quiberon expedition, was called to order by Mr. Pitt; who contended that, as the war was not the subject before the House, the Hon. Member had no right to advert to the manner in which it had been conducted. The Hon. Member concluded a very long speech by moving an Address to his Majesty, nearly in the terms of that moved by Lord Grenville in the House of Lords.

Lord Falkstone seconded the motion.

Lord Hawkebury spoke at great length in defence of the peace, and concluded with moving, as an amendment to the original motion, an Address, "thanking his Majesty for having laid the Definitive Treaty of Peace before the House; to assure his Majesty that the House highly approves the same, and will always afford their zealous support for its preservation, &c."

Mr. Pole seconded the amendment.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Addington spoke against this motion, and Mr. Grey was in favour of it.

The House then divided—For an Adjournment, 187; against it, 135; majority, 52.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.

Upon the motion of Sir W. Young, the Order of the Day for returning the debate on the Definitive Treaty was read.

The Speaker then read the Address moved last night by Mr. Windham, and the Address moved thereon as an amendment by Lord Hawkebury.

Sir W. Young, in a speech of great ability, addressed the Chair. With respect to the motion of the Noble Lord, had it been the primary one, and no other before the House, it should have had his support, but at the same time he could

not help thinking that it was highly necessary that his Majesty should finally arrange those points which were left open and undecided by the Definitive Treaty. He said that Ministers must endeavour to prevent any encroachment on our cotton or woollen manufactures, and advised them to keep up a high naval and military establishment. He concluded by declaring for the original Address.

Lord Castlereagh remarked, that the detail of the subject having already been fully discussed, he should not have occasion long to intrude upon the attention of the House. He adverted to our commercial intercourse with the continental markets, and whether we were likely to stand in a worse situation, he had little apprehension of any evil from the Peace. He argued, that France could not restore the population of St. Domingo at less than 60l. per negro, which would amount to 18,000,000l. a sum far beyond the resources of France. Having dwelt upon these points with great force, he concluded by supporting the amendment.

General Maitland rose merely to make a few observations. The Hon. General, after touching upon the disputed points relative to the East Indies and the Cape of Good Hope, alluded to Malta, the non-cession of which, he contended, was not a just ground for carrying on the war. It was alleged, that no British fleet could re-enter the Mediterranean. Because this island was not in our possession at the time, did Lord Nelson find it very difficult to pursue, and to sweep the French fleet from the face of the Ocean? When the ever memorable Abercromby collected his expedition against Egypt, did he fix upon Malta as the point of rendezvous? No! he wisely selected a Turkish port for that purpose. Here then was a proof, and a more splendid one could not be pitched upon, that British valour, by sea and land, could find its way to the bottom of the Levant, without the necessity of our retaining Malta. On the whole, he conscientiously considered the Peace to be as honourable, and as likely to be permanent, as any peace that, under the present circumstances, there could be any rational hope of retaining.

The Master of the Rolls argued in defence of the Treaty. He approved of the restitution of the French Colonies, because it was only by means of her Colonies, and her revived commerce, that we could at any future period have a hold

hold upon her. The most essential object of the war we had gained. We had provided for our own safety. The proof of this was at hand. "Here we are," exclaimed the learned Member, amidst repeated cries of *Hear! Hear!* "here we are to-day, sitting after a revolution which has destroyed almost every thing with which it has come in contact, and spread anarchy and desolation over all its neighbouring States, and deliberating, with all our institutions entire, and after our good old manner—not about curtailing our possessions, not about diminishing our ancient rights, but whether we have actually retained so much of our enemies' possessions as the splendid career of our triumphs and successes has entitled us to."—He concluded with giving his cordial assent to the amendment.

Dr. Lawrence, in a speech of two hours, expatiated with great minuteness on the various defects which he discovered in the terms of peace.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer argued at great length in defence of his own conduct, and that of his colleagues in office, in bringing the war to a conclusion upon terms which afforded every degree of security that could, upon any reasonable grounds, be expected, after the events which Europe had witnessed during the last ten years. "The sentiments of Ministers (said he) are founded on the most sincere wish to preserve the blessings of peace, and they will with due precaution and conciliatory policy endeavour to preserve it. Indeed I flatter myself that, in calculating its probable duration, we may assign to it as long an existence as any peace concluded in the last century. If there be any disposition in the enemy to misuse their power, if there be any disposition, which I do not admit to have been shown, to encroach upon our rights, the best security for repose is to present no point of weakness to an active rival. By maintaining confidence at home, and a system of prudence and caution abroad, I see no reason to suppose our tranquillity will be shaken. I see nothing in the situation of Europe or of France that should fill us with premature apprehensions."

Mr. Sheridan vindicated the consistency of the Whig party, which, he said, still kept its ground, amidst the eleven or twelve parties into which that House was now divided. They had condemned the war, and they only approved of the peace, as the best which, under all the

circumstances, could be obtained. He ridiculed the idea of bringing France back to a pacific temper by restoring her colonies. This was to suppose that such a spirit as that of Bonaparte could be tamed by fixing him as it were to a trade, and nailing him behind a counter! He had some suspicion that this hopeful project was to be followed by a subscription at Lloyd's to set up Bonaparte in business. This would at least be as useful as the plan of erecting a statue to another great man (Mr. Pitt) in the Bank of England—not a statue of gold, for he had left none there, but of *papier maché*, for which the materials were ready at hand! He asked what professed object had been gained by the war? He might be answered, Ceylon and Trinidad. These should, in that case, be called the islands of *Indemnity* and *Security*, as these were the objects for which we were so long talked into contention. Mr. Sheridan censured severely the conduct of the late Ministers, and blamed the present for having lent themselves to cover, by a sweeping vote, all the misdemeanours of their predecessors. It was remarkable that the late Minister, who had remained so long in office, should have left in situations of public trust to many of his friends who had uniformly guided their political conduct by his. It reminded him of a story in Aristophanes: A character of the name of Dæcius was represented as having been seated on a certain stool a considerable time, perhaps longer than the late Chancellor of the Exchequer had sat on the Treasury Bench; but the fact was, he sat so long that his sitting part became identified with the stool, so that even Hercules, with all his strength, found it difficult to remove him; at last he gave him a sudden jerk, which, though it had the effect of removing him, at the same time left behind him a portion of that part of him which it was unnecessary to name. Thus it had been found an Herculean task to remove the Right Hon. Gentleman, and in jerking him out of his seat, it had so happened, that he had left behind him, sticking to the stool, a portion of those who, from constantly following him, might be compared with that which had been left by Dæcius. The Hon. Member concluded his speech by moving an amendment—"That the omission of taking advantage of the various opportunities of voting for peace, and the rejection of the overtures of the First Consul of France, appeared to have led

led to that state which justified the painful sacrifices which his Majesty's Ministers had been induced to make."

Mr. Grey thought the terms of the peace were such as, under all the circumstances, should be accepted.

Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Hobhouse, and Mr. Bouverie, were willing to vote for the peace, but objected to the terms of the amendment.

The question was then put on Mr. Windham's motion for an Address—
Ayes, 70, Noes, 276

Mr. Sheridan's amendment, and another proposed by Mr. Bouverie, were then put, and negatived, and the amended Address of Lord Hawkesbury put and carried.

MONDAY, MAY 17.

The Post Office Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Post Horse Farming Bill was read a third time, and passed.

THE SINKING FUND.

The House resolved into a Committee to consider of the two Sinking Funds.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer understood that the Gentlemen who meant to discuss this subject intended to postpone their observations until the Bill should be brought in. He therefore thought it unnecessary to take up any of the time of the House at present. He had already stated, that the calculations were calculated to give an offset to a measure which had already received the approbation of the House. If the House should permit him to bring in the Bill, he should move that it be entitled, A Bill to amend and render more effectual the two Acts relative to the Sinking Funds. In the meantime he would move the following Resolutions—

1st, That the amount of the annual sums applicable, under the Acts 26th and 32d of the King, to the reduction of the national debt, as the said sums stood on the 1st July 1802, be consolidated into one sinking fund, with the additional sum of 200,000^l per annum, and continually applied at compound interest, but without the addition of any sums arising from annuities which may expire, and from savings of interest on annuities which may be reduced, would redeem the whole of the existing capital of the national debt, including the capital to arise from the loan of the present year, within forty-five years from the present time, and in a shorter period than the whole of the said capital would be redeemed by the separate application of the said sums respectively,

together with the additional sum of 200,000^l per annum, as well as one per cent. on the capital to be provided for in the present year, and of any other sums which would, by virtue of the said Acts, become applicable to the discharge of such capital.

2d, That the additional sum of 200,000^l be granted to his Majesty from and after the 5th of January 1803, to be vested in the Commissioners appointed under the said Act of the 26th of the reign of his present Majesty.

3d, That it is expedient to provide, that the amount of the annual sums applicable, under the Acts 26th and 32d of the King, to the reduction of the national debt, as the said sums stood on 1st July 1802, should be consolidated into one sinking fund, with the additional sum of 200,000^l per annum, and be continually applied at compound interest, to the redemption of the whole of the existing capital of the national debt, including the capital to arise from the loan of the present year.

4th, That any sum which may arise from annuities which may expire, or from savings of interest on annuities which may be reduced, shall be applicable to the public service, in such manner as Parliament shall direct.

After some conversation between Mr. Tierney, Mr. Pitt, Mr. V. Murray, &c. the Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report of the Committee ordered to be received to-morrow.

TUESDAY, MAY 18.

The Marine Stores Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The House resolved into a Committee on the Bill relating to Australia.

Mr. V. Murray proposed resolutions to the following purport: That it is expedient to exempt goods imported, and intended to be sold by public auction, from the duties, if the goods are intended to be exported, all except goods to which may be borne in by the Legislature, putting them up for sale, and also a Resolution for exempting soap and starch imported and used in woolen and other manufactures from the duties. The Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The House went then into a Committee on the Cotton Apprentice Bill. Previous to the debate he voted.

Lord Belgrave then made a motion to the House going to the Committee, as he wished the provisions of the Bill to be extended.

In the Committee, Sir R. Peel urged the arguments which he had used on the occasion of bringing in the Bill in support of his measure.

Mr. Shaw Le Fevre suggested the propriety of deferring the further consideration, in order to give an opportunity to amend the Bill, so as to make it palatable to all parties.

The clauses were then agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

The House in a Committee directed the Chairman to move for leave to bring in a Bill to permit Persons to fish in the Pacific Ocean, without a Licence from the East India Company, &c.

CORONER'S BILL.

Mr. C. Dundas moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee on the Coroner's Bill to make provision for fixing the residence of Coroners. This motion occasioned some conversation, but it was ultimately withdrawn.

The House then went into the Committee.

Admiral Berkeley was very willing to agree to the allowance of ninepence a mile additional to the Coroners, provided it was given at the option, and under the direction of the Magistrates at the quarter sessions. This measure seemed to him to have the effect of sanctioning the charge of 1s. 6d. a mile, made by inn keepers for posting, which, since the fall of hay and oats, was certainly far too much.

Mr. Wigly said, that the whole allowance to the Coroners after this addition would only be 1s. 6d. a mile for the journey, both going and returning. It might, therefore, be considered as 9d. the mile only.

The Committee divided on this and other clauses, in consequence of which strangers were, for a considerable time, excluded. The result was, the Bill was ordered to be re-committed.

AUCTION ACT.

The Report of the Committee on the Auction Duty Act was brought up, and taken into consideration.

Mr. Dent thought that something should be done to prevent the fraudulent practices of persons who set up sham auctions, and recommended the imposing a higher duty for that purpose.

Mr. Vanittart admitted that the proposition was worthy of consideration, and might be made the subject of another Bill.

The Report was then agreed to, and a Bill conformable to the Resolution ordered to be brought in.

THE NAVY.

The House resolved into a Committee of Supply, in which the following sums were voted. *Viz.*

70,401. for the Ordinaries of the Navy, for one lunar month, from the 21st of May.

71,878l. for the Extraordinaries.

109,000l. for the Transport Service, and maintaining Prisoners of War.

3000l. for Sick Prisoners of War.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

The English Militia Bill was read a third time, and ordered to the Lords.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill to oblige Aliens to give in their names to the proper officer where they landed, to state the object which they had in view, and to give in the place of their residence to the Magistrates, that the same might be returned to Government.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for regulating the Trials of Controverted Elections, Mr. Banks proposed an amendment, for the purpose of abrogating the appointment of nominees, which, he observed, was an odious office, and one which rendered it difficult for the nominee to steer an even course between friendship for the individual and public justice.

A very long conversation from thence ensued, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Bragge, Mr. Stineqn, Mr. Lee, and Sir James Sinclair, expressed their sentiments for and against the clause; at length the House adjourned without coming to any decision, as there were not forty Members present.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

LOPDS' ACT.

Mr. Wynne moved the Order of the Day, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Bill for amending the Lords' Act.

Mr. Nicholl argued against the commitment of the Bill on the principle. He was glad that the Gentleman had omitted the exemption of property of Members of Parliament from the operation of the Bill, for it would be an odious privilege, and disgraceful to Parliament if it passed. He concluded with moving, by way of amendment, that instead of being taken into consideration now, the Bill be taken into consideration this day three months.

Mr. Buxton wished the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wynne) to adopt a middle course, which would be likely to unite all opinions.

opinions in favour of the Bill. He wished the House to go into the Committee, and to adopt those clauses which must, he was sure, be deemed unexceptionable, and to reserve the parts that were objected to till another session; now it could be obtained only at the assizes. Another clause would go to remove what was a ground of very severe complaint against the Lords' Act. At present, if a debtor was brought up in order to assign his lands, and refused to assign, he was liable to transportation. He would now propose, that in such a case the Officer of the Court should make the assignment. The third clause would be to remedy a deficiency in the form of the assignment by schedule; at present the creditor assigned only what was comprised in the schedule, and the creditor could not take the benefit of those omitted.

Mr. Harrison said, he abominated the Bill as containing rash and inconsiderate clauses.

Mr. Wiggly was proceeding to state some objections, when the Speaker interrupted.

The report was then taken into consideration, and the Bill ordered to be re-committed on Tuesday next.

MONDAY, MAY 24.

The Auction Exemption Duty Bill was read a first time,

BULL-BAITING AND BULL-RUNNING.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for abolishing the practice of Bull-baiting and Bull running being read,

Mr. Dent observed, that he should reserve himself to reply to the arguments which might be urged against the Bill.

Sir Richard Hill rose in order to give his decided support to the measure, and which he trusted would meet the unanimous approbation of the House, who were called upon to be the advocates of two beings who were denied the use of speech, and consequently could not speak for themselves. The Bill went to abolish a practice which the common sense, the dignity, the decorum, and the piety, of the House, should concur in condemning. He could state a few facts, with respect to this heathenish amusement, which would tend to let it in its true light. The Hon. Baronet then read an extract from the Bury paper, which stated, that a bull, which in the morning was tame and gentle, had been fattened with maggots, and goaded till it became furious; it was then baited by dogs and more bru-

tal men, to the great danger of the inhabitants of that place; after being baited some time it got loose, but was secured, and again fattened with ropes, and his hoofs cut off. "Good God!" said the Hon. Baronet, "what an age we live in, when a poor dumb animal, purchased by the Almighty for the support and succour of man, and to whom he ought to be tender and careful, is tortured by those who are worse than savages." He then read an abstract from a Lancashire paper, to the same effect, in which a poor man was goaded to death, and left a wife and large family totally destitute. The Hon. Bury read several other extracts, and quoted Sir Matthew Hale's sentiments on mercy, and observed that it was worth the attention of persons to regard the saving of the wisest man whom Providence allowed to live—he meant King Solomon. That wise man had said, "The merciful man sheweth mercy to his beast, but the mercy of the wicked man is cruelty." This sentiment had never been called in question in this country, whatever it might have been in a neighbouring nation.

Mr. Windham blamed the habit which had lately very much grown up, of making trifles the objects of legislative proceedings. The Hon. Baronet had talked of furious dogs, mad bulls, raw feth, and fractured bones. This was a way of seizing the House by surprise, and getting the Bill carried by acclamation. Let the Hon. Gentleman, however, put other cruelties under a glass of an equal magnifying power, and if their horror did not cease, they would at least shew that those other cruelties did not bear an inferior proportion to this, of which they complained. What did the House think of horse racing and hunting? Had they no feeling for the animals which were the objects of these amusements? Was there nothing like cruelty in experiments of anatomists on living animals? There had been many attempts to reform the British Constitution, and now, the way was to reform the manners of the people. The progress of methodism had already a great effect in altering the English character. The Methodists generally succeeded best in making converts among the labouring poor. Their tools are hard, and they work well upon a rough soil. The Jacobins and the Methodists were both at work at the same time, and in the same way, to clear and prepare this soil, and to render it fruitful for their purposes.

poses in due time. The Jacobin says, "Let the labourer read."—"O, yes," says the Methodist, "by all means let him read; he may read your Republican Papers first, if he will consent to look into my Religious Tracts afterwards." Or the Jacobin will very willingly return the compliment, and say, "Poor fellow, let him read your pious stories first, he will listen to my political declamations by-and-bye." The House was well acquainted with the ferocity of the Jacobins; but he was pretty confident no bull-baiters, cock-fighters, or cudgel-players, were to be found in the Corresponding Society. They call out against all sports of this kind; not on account of their barbarity, but because they do not tend to produce in the country that kind of character they want. [Here Mr. Windham read some passages of the Introduction to Bloomfield's Farmer's Boy, a poem, as he observed, of great merit, written by a journeyman shoemaker.] The Editor of this poem, Mr. Capel Loft, had written the introduction, and what he there stated proved that the change of character among the lower orders, to which he had before alluded, had already made considerable progress. This young shoemaker used to read newspapers and other publications to his fellow-workmen, while they continued their labour. He next went to a debating society; and in mentioning this circumstance the Editor takes occasion to express his regret that debating societies had, from political motives, been put down. All this tended to shew what it was wished to substitute for the ordinary sports of the common people. He received no pleasure from bull-baiting, no more than he did from racing, shooting, or hunting. He was inclined to check every cruelty to brutes, but he never would pretend on that account that he had more humanity than those who were fond of such sports. He believed that if he could enter as eagerly into the spirit of the contest as others did, he should run after them also. Cruelty he knew was not the object of these sports. They did not make men cruel. He could no more give an account of the principle on which some men became enamoured of hunting than that on which others were attached to bull-baiting. He could only say, that both found their pleasure in these sports, and he did not see why contemplating the courage of the bull dog was not as rational a source of amusement as admiring the sagacity of the

hound, or the quick eye of the hawk. Gentlemen were often fond of shooting, and he supposed there was no cruelty in that sport. None but persons of the most delicate sensibility practised that mode of killing animals. Bull baiting was once the amusement of the great, and fair ladies used to witness the spectacle. Now, however, it had descended to the lower orders, and was therefore a very bad thing. An Hon. Member had shewn himself extremely active in remedying distant abuses, while he neglected those which were near him. Like the butcher seeking his knife while it was between his teeth, he roamed about in quest of reforms; he fell upon the Staffordshire bull baiters; but paid no attention to all the horse-racing of Yorkshire. If the present Bill should pass, he would move for leave to bring in one to do away hunting, shooting, and all the cruel amusements of the higher orders.

Mr. Courtney felt himself compelled to disagree with his Hon. Friend, who spoke last, in one thing. He could not, like him, regard this as a subject too trifling for discussion. Certainly if every amiable virtue of the people, if all those noble feelings which were the support of the Church and the State had their origin in bull baiting, the House could not be occupied by the consideration of a more important question. The Hon. Gentleman had clearly shewn, that Jacobinism and Methodism were both leagued to put down bull baiting; that reform had been prevented, and the Constitution preserved by bull-baiting; and that the best soldiers were found in those quarters where this practice most prevailed. With all these recommendations to the amusement, could the House hesitate a moment in throwing out the Bill. The Hon. Gentleman had also made it perfectly plain that the bull is pleased in being baited; but it was to be regretted, that in that notion he had not his usual merit of originality. He borrowed his argument from Locke's principle of the association of ideas. Though the bull was at first in torture, he associates pleasurable ideas with the recollection of the contest, and is quite happy on the second baiting. In the same manner bears are taught to dance by being placed on hot iron plates, while their instructor beats a drum or plays upon a fiddle. When they have been sufficiently practised in this amusement, they always get up upon hearing the sound of a drum, without any assistance from the burning plates. Who will say that this is not just

just such another instance of association. If this abominable Bill should, in spite of all opposition, pass, he hoped, at least, a clause would be introduced, setting apart some sacred spot in Norfolk or Buckinghamshire for perpetuating a practice so beneficial, and which young students might attend as a lyceum. Bull-baiting was anciently a royal sport, and so was lion-baiting. James I. baited a lion with three bull-dogs in the Tower. This lion baiting was so much of a royal sport, that, perhaps, no King ever disliked it, except Henry VII. He indeed seemed to consider that there was something like Jacobinism in the amusement, and could not brook that a dirty bull-dog should attack the king of beasts. There was another very important circumstance which ought not to be overlooked. These bull-dogs were distinguished by a gruff lurly aspect, expressive of the very character of John Bull himself. What would become of us were the breed to be lost.—

“Butchers would weep who never weeped before.”

He could not withhold his support from a practice which was the chief support of our glorious Constitution: he must therefore oppose the Bill.

Colonel Grovenor thought the House ought not to interfere in the amusements of the common people: the higher orders had their *Billington*, and the lower might be allowed to have their *Bull*.

Mr. Sheridan repeated a number of instances in which the savage barbarity of men was displayed in the methods which the worrying of bulls was taught and encouraged in dogs. Amongst others, he mentioned the circumstance in which the master set the bitch to pin a bull, and in order to prove its blood and pertinacity cut the bitch's head off, together with some of the other limbs, and afterwards sold the puppies at four guineas a piece. He asked what sort of feeling or gratitude did a proceeding of this kind teach to the young and tender mind? He was determined to vote in favour of the Bill.

The House then divided—Ayes, 51; Noes, 64; Majority, 13. Consequently the Bill was lost.

TUESDAY, MAY 25.

Mr. Dent gave notice, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the present Laws relative to Bull-baiting.—
(A loud laugh.)

The House resolved into a Committee on the Controverted Election Bill.

Mr. Banks proposed a clause for preventing the appointment of Nominees to the Committee for trying Disputed Elections.

Mr. Taylor opposed the bringing up of the clause.

The gallery was cleared, but no division took place upon the clause.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Volunteer Corps Bill, Mr. Alexander in the Chair,

The Secretary at War then moved the regulations enabling his Majesty to accept, at discretion, the services of Volunteer Corps; which, after some conversation between the Secretary at War, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Sir Edward Knatchbull, &c. was agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The National Debt Redemption Bill was read a first time.

THURSDAY, MAY 27.

Mr. Simeon said, that in consequence of the great pressure of public business, and the advanced period of the Session, he should let the order on the further proceedings of the Overseers' Bill drop till next Session.

Mr. Canning moved, “That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that he be graciously pleased not to authorise any new grants or sales in the island of Trinidad, except under the restriction, that such sales or grants should be forfeited, if any Negroes should be imported from Africa to clear or cultivate the same. And that it was advisable not to permit any sale or grant, until time was given to Parliament to make such provision as was compatible with the resolutions of the House. And that his Majesty be graciously pleased to give direction that no plan or regulation shall be adopted by his Majesty's Government, for promoting the cultivation of Trinidad, that was in the least likely to interfere with the resolution of the House for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after some observations, moved the previous question, which was put, and carried without a division.

FRIDAY, MAY 28.

Mr. Vaneport brought in a Bill for authorising Soldiers, Seamen, Marines, certain Officers, and Persons belonging to the Militia and Feasible Corps, to practise Trades in Corporations, &c. without

prejudice, however, to the privileges of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford. Read a first time.

The House having resolved into a Committee on the Sugar Coopers' Petition, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, that compensation ought to be granted to the Sugar Coopers, to the Owners of Lighters, and other Vessels, who might be liable to sustain any loss by the London Port Improvement Bill.

MONDAY, MAY 31.

A Bill for granting certain Allowances to the Serjeant Majors of the Militia was introduced, and read a first time.

The Police Bill was committed after a few words; on the Speaker's leaving the Chair in the Committee, the blank for the salaries of the Magistrates was filled up with the words 400*l.* a-year.

Mr. Nicholl, advertizing to a notice given by an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) of a motion which had been for some time deferred, wished to apprise the House that he should make a similar motion himself, should that alluded to not be brought forward within a short time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that the papers relating to the subject alluded to which Government had hitherto received, were more imperfect than he wished; but he had no objection to meet the proposed enquiry, if any Gentleman thought proper to have it agitated.

CLERGY RESIDENT BILL.

The Report of the Clergy Resident Bill was taken into farther consideration.

Sir W. Scott moved that the Bill be recommitted.

Mr. Simeon made a long speech on the question for the Speaker's leaving the Chair. The Bill was now essentially different from what it appeared to be when originally brought in. In its present form it not only totally abrogated the Act of Henry VIII. but vested a most inordinate power in the hands of the Bishops. The Act of Henry might require some amendments, but he did not think any one would say that it ought to be entirely done away. He argued, that if the penalty of 10*l.* was not thought too much in the reign of Henry VIII. it could not be a severe fine now; for the relative value of money at the period when it was imposed, rendered it equal to 50*l.* in the present time. He dwelt for a considerable time on the impropriety of giving so much power to the Bishops,

which placed every Clergyman in a new kind of subjection, and was establishing an influence which might materially affect the Government of the country. He recommended to Government to make an addition of 40 or 50 000*l.* to Queen Ann's Bounty. This was what every man who loved the religion of his country would wish to see done.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought that the greater part of the observations of the Hon. Gentleman were more applicable to the Bill when in a Committee, than to the present question for the Speaker's leaving the Chair. He therefore did not think it necessary to take up much time of the House in replying to what had just been stated. But, in the first place, he could not help observing that the Hon. Gentleman was totally mistaken as to the ground on which the Bill was brought in. It was not introduced for the purpose of enforcing the residence of the Clergy, but originated in a measure which had for its object the relieving that respectable body from a persecution under which they laboured. The Hon. Gentleman had approved of several parts of the Bill; he did not object to the principle, but only to certain details; but such a view of the Bill was not that which ought to induce the House not to go into the Committee, where all objections might be removed. There was indeed one objection of the Hon. Gentleman which deserved particular notice, and it applied not to what the Bill contained, but to what was not included in it. He meant a provision for the inferior Clergy. That he acknowledged was a measure called for by every principle of humanity, justice, and piety. The interests of religion, the true glory and real prosperity of the country, required that it should be carried into execution. Were something of this kind done, were the places of public worship increased, and the inferior Clergy placed upon a more respectable footing, this nation would have the fairer prospect of increasing prosperity and permanent happiness. These considerations were not, however, grounds that could induce the House to refuse to go into a Committee, but were rather strong arguments for proceeding in a work of so much importance, and of which this Bill ought to be considered as the first step.

Mr. Taylor was against the Speaker's leaving the Chair.

The Master of the Rolls differed completely

pletely from his Hon. Friends over the way (Mr. Simeon and Mr. Taylor). He reprobated the enforcing Church residence by means such as that which had been resorted to—means which must either prove altogether evasive, or intolerably oppressive. The Clergy in other countries where no such law existed, were not more lax in their discipline than those of this country. In short, this law placed the Clergy in a more degraded situation than that of common smugglers.

Mr. Taylor explained.

The Attorney General admitted that there were objections to the Bill, but they were not of such a nature as to prevent it from going into the Committee, from which it would probably come out very much altered.

Mr. Windham wished the Bill had

been confided more to the judgment of his Right Hon. Friend, and it would then have appeared in a less objectionable point of view. He thought the Church discipline should be confined within the Church, and not be brought before a civil tribunal. He wished a proper degree of confidence should be placed in the Clergy, and then they would be careful to perform what they were required.

The House then resolved into a Committee. A long and uninteresting conversation ensued respecting the adoption of some of the clauses, but principally of that which permits the incumbent to farm for his own benefit, upon making application to the Bishop of his Diocese, and procuring his license to do so. This clause was agreed to.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JUNE 29.]

NAPLES, JUNE 9.

CHARLES EMANUEL THE FOURTH, King of Sardinia, having, by an Instrument, dated at Rome the 4th of this month, resigned his crown and dominions in favour of his brother the Duke de Aost, his Royal Highness has acceded to the Crown, under the name of Victor Emanuel.

PARIS, JUNE 17.

The Ottoman Minister, at this residence, has this day received from Constantinople the Act of Accession on the part of the Sublime Porte to the Definitive Treaty of Peace between his Majesty and the French Republic, the King

of Spain, and the Batavian Republic, signed at Amiens, on the 27th of March last.

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 29.

Accounts have been received here, that his Majesty's Ratification of his acceptance of the King of Sweden's Act of Accession to the Convention, signed at St. Petersburg, the 17th of June 1801, had reached Stockholm.

A dispatch has been received from his Excellency Lord St. Helen's, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of St. Petersburg, dated June 3d, containing the particulars of what passed between the Count de

* This curious Act begins as follows: "In consequence of an uninterrupted succession of favours and bounties poured upon us by that Being who is impassive and immutable, the Supreme Creator, Almighty and All-good; the Founder of the Power of the Caliphs, Ever-living and Ever-glorious, assisted by the universally salutary miracles of our great Prophet Mehmed Mustapha, Minister of the Prophet, and Conductor of the Saints, who are the Suns of the two worlds; (may the choicest blessing rest upon him and those who accompany him)—I, who am his Servant, and Lord of Mecca, Medina, and Holy Jerusalem and its Temples, and of all the holy and high places whither all nations bear the tribute of their prayers; I, the Supreme Caliph and happy Monarch of so many vast countries, provinces, cities, fortresses, and castles, situated in Romeha and Natelia, on the White and Black Seas, in Hidjaz and Irak, and who am the envy of all the Potentates of the world; I, who am Sultan, and Son of a Sultan and Emperor, Son of the Emperor Sultan Gase Selim Khan, who was the Son of Sultan Mustapha Khan, who was the Son of Sultan Achmed Khan!"—&c. &c.

Kotfchoubey

Kotichoubey and Baron Stedingk, the King of Sweden's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on the occasion of the latter's acceding, in the name of his Swedish Majesty, to the Convention between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, signed at St. Petersburg the 17th of June 1801.—This dispatch states, "That he (the Count), after endeavouring to refute the various objections that had been urged by the Baron de Stedingk against the tenor of the Convention of the 17th of June 1801, and to demonstrate to him that that Treaty presented to the Northern Powers all the advantages that it had been found possible to obtain, had proceeded to observe, that the antecedent Convention between Russia and Sweden having been in some sort broken by that which had since been concluded between Russia and England, and to which Denmark had also acceded, it would certainly be advisable for Sweden to accede likewise to that Treaty, in order that the might not remain in a manner insulated, and that some common pact might still continue to exist between the Powers of the North."

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

PARIS, June 27.—By a letter from the Commissary of the Marine, at Bourdeaux, we learn the success of General Richepanse against Guadaloupe; that colony surrendered without firing a shot, as soon as the forces arrived. The following are the most important points in the letter alluded to:—

"When the division of Rear-Admiral Bouvet appeared, the Prefect Lescallier was at La Desirade: he was taken on board the Admiral's ship, and thus obtained the means of proceeding with the army to Point-a-Pitre. The wind was very violent, and the sea very rough, so that they were only able on the first day to disembark the companies of Grenadiers and Chasseurs, who formed at the port. General Richepanse then wrote to the Mulatto Pelage, who immediately came. The General ordered him to withdraw into their quarters the negro troops who were assembled on the shore in arms, and who were reconnoitring the Grenadiers and Chasseurs. This order was executed on the spot. The Captain of the Grenadiers then proceeded to the fort which commands Point-a-Pitre, for the purpose of taking possession of it. The Black sentinel cried

out that he should not enter: the Captain immediately ordered the *pas d'charge* to be beaten, on which his company entered the fort with so much precipitation, that a panic fear seized the negroes who guarded it, who escaped by means of a private stair case which communicated with the house of Pelage. The Mulatto Ignace, Chief of Battalion, and Palerme, a Negro Commandant of the place, fled with 250 negroes, and having passed the Canal, they took refuge in the fort of Basseterre, which is of little importance, and which was commanded by Delgres, a Mulatto, formerly Aid-de Camp to Captain-General Lacroix. In spite, however, of this momentary insurrection of Delgres, and his followers Ignace and Palerme, the Mulatto Gedeon, Commandant of Basseterre, promised the utmost safety to the inhabitants of that town, and guaranteed them from all insult on the part of the insurgents, who had retired into the fort. Gen. Richepanse having disembarked the rest of the troops, on the next day after his arrival, pursued the negroes, who had fled from Point-a-Pitre, taking the road to Basseterre, where his presence recalled to their duty the handful of miserable Blacks, who were already conquered by the terror with which they had been struck at the mere sight of the Grenadiers and Chasseurs disembarked on the first day, Captain Caul, who commands L. Caroline, reports, that at his departure from Point-a-Pitre, 800 men of colour had been disarmed and put on board the transport vessels, and that the Mulatto Pelage was a prisoner on board the ship of Rear-Admiral Bouvet as well as the Ex-Captain of Port Mont Roux."

PARIS, July 9.—Admiral Villaret set off on the 5th for Brest, from whence he will proceed to Martinique, of which island he is appointed Captain-General. The division which is to accompany him consists of two ships of the line, some frigates, and light vessels, in which the troops destined to take possession of Martinique will embark.

July 12.—General Richepanse, in a letter to the Minister of War, gives the following interesting detail of his operations at Guadaloupe, dated May 25.

On the 7th, we effected our disembarkation at Gosier, and at the port of Point-a-Pitre. At the latter place we had every reason to believe that we should

should meet with resistance, from the batteries of l'Islet-à-Cochon, and those of the forts of Fleur d'Épée and l'Union. Two ships anchored before the Gosier, and disembarked their troops, who immediately afterwards were ordered to march upon the Morne Malfatte, in order to take the fort Fleur d'Épée in the rear, and cut off its communication with the redoubts Bimbridge and Stivenfon. The troops disembarked at the port of the Point were to march to the river Salée, to take possession of the Fort de la Victoire, and then of the Fort l'Union. All our dispositions were, however, useless; they were expecting us on the quay, where they received us with cries of "Vive la République! Vive Bonaparte!" The troops formed themselves on the Place de la Victoire, where I found Pelage, who assured me of the entire submission of the whole island. I ordered him to deliver up all his posts at the forts of Fleur d'Épée, Union, and La Victoire, and also the redoubts Bimbridge and Stivenfon. He promised me that he would give orders in consequence, and also to assemble under the redoubt Stivenfon all his troops in this part of the island, and which I wished to review the same evening. The French troops assembled upon the Place La Victoire, under the fort of that name, where the detachments were formed which were to occupy the different forts, and which set off for that purpose. A moment after, I was informed that Ignace, the Commandant of the Fort of La Victoire, would not suffer the troops I had sent to enter the fort. I ordered them to enter at the *pas de charge*, and to make prisoners of Ignace and his troops. The Commandant of the detachment beat the charge, but Ignace retreated with his troops by a gate opposite to that by which we entered. During this time I proceeded with the rest of the troops under Fort Stivenfon, the rendezvous assigned for the assembling of the Black troops. The day had disappeared, and, in spite of the obscurity of the night, I perceived that a great number of Black soldiers were spread about the country under arms. It then occurred to me, what I had often heard said, that Pelage was a traitor. Having arrived at the place of rendezvous, I found Pelage, who informed me, that many of his Officers, and a great number of his soldiers, had deserted him. I joined, however, those whom I found there,

and spoke to them in terms suited to the occasion. Little satisfied with what I had seen amongst these troops, and with the desertion of others, I decided to embark those whom I had with me, in the night, and I informed them that I wished to have them with me in proceeding to Basseterre.

"On the next day I sent 600 men by land towards Les Trois Rivières, and re-embarked 1500 men in the frigates; but the port being like a mouse trap, a ship cannot make its way out, except when it is calm. A calm does not take place sometimes for several days, and is generally of so little duration, that rarely more than one vessel can get out. We were obliged therefore to transport the troops on board the ships anchored off Gosier, and much time being thus lost, added to contrary winds, we did not arrive before Basseterre until the 10th at noon. The discharges of cannon directed against us left us no longer in doubt as to the situation of affairs. Being ready, however, either for peace or war, we lost no time in disembarking. At the first discharge of cannon, I sent a canoe with a letter to Pelage, borne by an Officer of the colony. Not seeing him return, the troops, which were placed in the chaloupes, rowed towards the shore, and landed a little beyond the mouth of the river Duplessis, under the fire of the batteries and musketry. The valour of the troops was conspicuously displayed on this occasion, and I assure you they had much ado to gain, during the day, the right bank of the River des Peres. During the night the troops all assembled on this bank, and at day-break they did not march, but run at the enemy. The position of the enemy on the left bank of the river was agreed on all hands to be a very fine one, and the rebels were well armed. Their position was, however, forced in ten minutes; a part of the revolted threw themselves into Fort St. Charles, and another part gained the mornes on our left: we pursued them towards Galion and the Bridge de Nosière. General Serissa, who remained at Grand Terre, having had orders to assemble what troops he could in that part, now left what force he thought indispensably necessary for the maintenance of tranquillity in the country, and with the battalion of the 15th, which had come by land from Petit Bourg to Trois Rivières, joined us by Les Palmiste

misfe and La Val Cantard. Until then, we could not undertake any thing against the fort. This junction being effected, we disembarked the cannon from the ships, and after inconceivable difficulties, having to drag them up very steep mountains, we at length formed a battery of thirty pieces of cannon, which was enabled to act on the 21st. On the 22d, at seven in the evening, the fort was evacuated by the rebels, who profited by the non-execution of my orders, by which 400 men were to have been placed on the left bank of the Galion, for the purpose of taking them prisoners. The army in consequence pursued this mob, which is now scattered through all the woods and morasses. Their Chiefs are Delgresse, Mufiteau, Ignace, Gedeon, Palerne, Kironanne, &c. some habitations are burnt, but there are no longer disorderly assemblies. I can now maintain my troops in the colonies, and easily keep down all the brigands. In the affair of Basseterre, the army had 300 wounded, and about 200 killed. Many Officers of all ranks have distinguished themselves."

The following letter, received on the 13th, by the Minister of the Marine, explains the reason of the late coercive measures used towards the Rebel General:—

*"Head Quarters, at the Cape,
June 11."*

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

"I informed you, in one of my last dispatches, of the pardon which I had been induced to grant to General Toussaint. This ambitious man, from the moment of his pardon, did not cease to plot in secret. Though he surrendered, it was because Generals Christophe and Dessalines intimated to him that they clearly saw he had deceived them, and that they were determined to continue the war no longer. But finding himself deserted by them, he endeavoured to form an insurrection among the working negroes, and to raise them in a mass. The accounts which I received from all quarters, and from General Dessalines himself, with respect to the line of conduct which he held since his submission, left no room for doubt upon this subject. I intercepted some letters which he had written to one Fontaine, who was his agent at the Cape. These afforded an unanswerable proof that he

was engaged in a conspiracy, and that he was anxious to regain his former influence in the colony. He only waited for the result of defeat among the troops.

"In these circumstances it would be improper to give him time to mature his criminal designs. I ordered him to be apprehended, a difficult task; but it succeeded from the excellent dispositions made by the General of Division Brunet, who was entrusted with its execution, and the zeal and ardour of Citizen Ferrari, a Chief of Squadron, and my Aid-de-Camp.

"I have sent to France, with all his family, this so deeply perfidious man, who, with so much hypocrisy, has done us so much mischief. The Government will determine how it should dispose of him."

"The apprehension of General Toussaint occasioned some disturbances. Two leaders of the insurgents are already in custody, and I have ordered them to be shot. About a hundred of his confidential partizans have been secured, some of whom are sent on board the La Muiron frigate, which is under orders for the Mediterranean, and the rest are distributed among the different ships of the squadron.

"I am daily occupied in settling the affairs of the colony with the least possible inconvenience; but the excessive heat, and the diseases which attack us, render it a task extremely painful. I am impatient for the approach of the month of September, when the season will restore us all our activity."

"The departure of Toussaint has produced general joy at the Cape."

"The Commissary of Justice Montperon is dead. The Colonel Pretect Benezech is breathing his last. The Adjutant Commandant Dampier is dead; he was a young Officer of great promise."

"I have the honour to salute you,
"LECLERC."

General Richepanse has transmitted another official dispatch from Guadaloupe, dated the 28th of May, in which he gives an account of the complete extinction of the insurrection in that island. After recapitulating all the operations of the expedition under his command to the 25th of May, the date of the dispatches, which are given above, he continues his narrative, from which it appears that this victory was dearly bought

bought on the part of the French. He enters upon a detail of the different actions, and states, as the result of the operations, that the Blacks were driven in on all sides to a plantation called Auglemont, where three hundred blew themselves up in the mansion-house, which seems to have been one of their depots, and the few that survived the explosion were put to the sword. The French troops are stated to have lost on this occasion the advanced posts of two of their columns. The General, in concluding his dispatch, observes, "This last affair has destroyed the insurrection in its source; the chiefs are dead, and their followers, disarmed, have submitted and resumed their accustomed labours. The white soldiers, who were unable to quit the island, were, at the time of our arrival, collected in Fort St. Charles. The execution of the plan laid for blowing them up, and which was on the point of being carried into effect, failed, in consequence of the promptitude with which our troops pursued the enemy on the evacuation of the fort."

The Algerines have sent a fleet of twenty-two sail of ships of war to sea, amongst which are several large frigates.

The *Cine Portuguese* frigate, of 40 guns, was captured on the 15th of May by an Algerine frigate, and carried into Algiers. She was taken by boarding; the crew having ran below, the Officers, 21 in number, remaining on deck, were cut to pieces.

Recent accounts from Germany state, that the Stadtholder is to have the rich Bishopric of Fulda as his indemnity. The revenues of the Bishopric amount to 250,000 florins.

HAGUE, *July 12*.—Citizen Schimmelpenninck, who has been so long Ambassador from our Republic to the French, is appointed in the same capacity to the Court of London.—Before the Revolution, he was the most celebrated advocate of Amsterdam.

FLUSHING, *July 6*.—The 4th inst. a small cutter arrived here from London, laden with piece-goods. This vessel, immediately on her arrival, was stopped by the French Custom-house Officers, and taken possession of, under pretence that it was laden with contraband goods. This seizure, however, which was likely to have produced the most serious consequences for our city, did

not occur without violent opposition on the part of the people on board, who positively insisted that there was nothing contraband in the ship. In the mean time this circumstance had attracted a great number of persons towards the quay where she lay.—The mob, with indignation at what had happened, manifested their displeasure towards the Officers, by pelting them with stones. The French guard having got intelligence of this, a corporal and four men were sent to keep the people off from the ship. But the mob having by this time considerably increased, the choler of the people was so greatly heated on seeing these French military, who were unable to cope with them, that they pushed one into the water, and compelled the others to flight. The French Commander immediately caused an alarm to beat, and ordered the whole garrison under arms. This seemed as if it were the signal for a frightful carnage: the whole city collected; and the rage of the mob being wound up to its height, on beholding the French troops, a terrific cry for vengeance ascended from among them. A particular class, called *Byllies*, singularly distinguished themselves, exclaiming, "We have arms too!" and made a motion to go and fetch them. In this critical moment, our Bailiff ventured himself in the midst of the rabble, and succeeded in quieting them by the force of argument: in consequence of which every thing ended without further misfortunes. There is still a French guard on board the vessel in question.

VIENNA, *June 23*.—We learn from Hungary, that a terrible fire has happened at Debretzein (between Tockai and Warden), by which two thousand houses have been reduced to ashes, together with the College and the Reformed Church. A great number of cattle perished in the flames. The damage is estimated at more than 2,000,000 of florins.

Within the space of two months forty-seven suicides have been committed at Vienna, and it is said to be in contemplation to order that the dead bodies of those who shall kill themselves, shall be hung on the gallows by the public executioner, in order to deter others from the commission of this desperate act.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SIR EDWARD HAMILTON, who was dismissed the Naval service some time ago, for ordering an intoxicated seaman to the shrouds, has been reinstated in his rank.

JUNE 21. Mr. McLeod, who was remanded last term, was brought up to receive judgment for two libels inserted in *The Albion*. Mr. Justice Grose passed sentence upon him; to be imprisoned 18 months for each of the two libels; the beginning of one sentence to commence from the expiration of the other, and the first sentence to commence from the expiration of the time for which he now stood commuted under a former sentence; and at the end of that time to find sureties for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in 1800. and two sureties in 2001. — The defendant said, the Court had passed sentence of death upon him.

22. A Gentleman who came passenger in the *Anna*, from Bengal, cut his throat with a razor, on board that vessel as soon as she arrived in sight of Brighton. It appeared, that the loss of an amiable wife in India, had affected his intellects. He had four children with him, who were landed a few hours after he expired.

23. As Mr. G. Mingay, of Orford, was sailing in a small boat, with his sister and the two Misses Burroughes, a squall of wind (all sails being set) engulfed the little bark, with its unsuspecting freight. Mr. M. with much difficulty swam ashore, but the ladies perished. The Miss Burroughes kept a very respectable school, and were highly esteemed in their neighbourhood. Miss Mingay was their pupil.

Finlay, Cock, and *Hartwright*, convicted of forgery, were executed before Newgate. They all behaved with the most becoming decency.

The Board of Treasury has adopted a regulation admirably calculated to promote an emulation among the professors of sculpture, and at the same time tending to secure immortality to the memory of those great men who have fallen in the defence of their country. A Committee of Taste has been appointed, of which Mr. C. Long is the President: it is composed of five or six Gentlemen, who are authorized by the Treasury to examine the mo-

dels of monuments, as voted by the Legislature to their countrymen who have fallen in battle, and to report their opinion to their Lordships.

Last week a statue of the Prince of Wales, seven feet high, was erected in front of the new Crescent at Brighton.

26. A King's Messenger, of the name of Hertzlet, blew out his brains in Crown-court, Westminster.

27. T. Harrington, Esq. of Waltham-hall, walking in the Green Park, suddenly dropped down in a fit of apoplexy, and in a few minutes after expired in the arms of a gentleman whose humanity led him to his assistance.

In the parish church of Sheffield, the banns of marriage of 52 couple were published!

28. A genteel looking man fell down in a fit in the Court of King's Bench, and was removed into the open Hall. Mr. Justice Lawrence sent his smelling-bottle from the Bench, which was applied with some success; but when it should have been returned, it was discovered that a person into whose hands it had fallen had made off with it, together with the man's hat.

Specimens of a herring net wrought in a loom, were laid before the Royal Highland Society, the knots of which are more firm, and the meshes more equidistant than those wrought with a needle. The machine is the invention of a Highlander, and did not cost more than 5l. to complete it; and has this advantage, that a child ten years of age may work 36 square yards in a day, of 36 meshes in breadth.

JULY 4. A very melancholy and barbarous transaction took place at Corva, near St. Ives. A woman, whose name is Bicy, while her husband was on his business at a tin-mine, took an infant of ten months old out of the cradle, undressed it, and laid it on a red-hot baking iron, then throwing a sheave of reeds over the infant, set it in a blaze. The cries of the child brought persons to the horrid scene, but too late to save it. The woman had been for some time insane, and hid that morning broken loose. The Jury returned a verdict of *Insanity*.

A boat, containing ten passengers and five horses, going from Liverpool for

for Chester, was upset, and four persons, with all the horses, perished.

Another Statue to Mr. PITT.—The inhabitants of Glasgow have resolved to raise a subscription to erect a statue, without delay, in that City, to our late Prime Minister.

5. At a meeting of the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, it was unanimously resolved to erect by 'subscription' a statue of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

The subscription for building a new Theatre at Glasgow, already amounts to above 6000*l*.

The four prizes given annually by the Representatives in Parliament for the University of Cambridge, for the best dissertation in Latin Prose, are this year adjudged to Mr. H. V. Bailey and Mr. C. Le Bas, senior Bachelors of Trinity College; Mr. H. Martyn of St. John's, and Mr. C. Grant, of Magdalen College, Middle Bachelors.

The gold medals of the late Sir W. Browne are adjudged this year, at Cambridge, to Mr. G. Pryme, of Trinity College, for the Greek Ode; to Mr. J. Pike, of Trinity College, for the Latin Ode; and to Mr. C. Bayley, of Christ's College, for Epigrams.

A singular instance of the caprice of fortune has occurred within these few days at Sunderland, where a shoemaker, named Webster, who; with a wife and family, had long lived in extreme poverty, has been left heir to property of the value of 20,000*l*.

Two bulls have lately been baited in the Isle of Wight: one of these poor creatures had his horns sawed to the quick in order to provoke ferocity. The other, when he lay down quite exhausted, and panting for breath, had gunpowder put under his eye, the explosion of which was judged to be a happy means of re-animating his spirits and vigour.

A few days ago, the sides of a well, near Blackburn, in the neighbourhood of Manchester, thirteen yards deep, fell in while two men were at work. The accident happened at two o'clock in the afternoon, and after incessant labouring till ten at night, R. Wilson, a sinker, was heard to speak; at twelve, the other person was found dead. At this period, from the pressure of a crowd, the earth again gave way, and the dead and living man were once more buried. About four in the morning the latter was released, not

only without broken limbs, but little bruised.

The following shocking circumstances occurred in Birmingham: a soldier who had been absent nine years, returned, and found his wife cohabiting with another man: he demanded her, and she went with him; but having left some writings in the hands of her paramour, she went to fetch them, when the wretch first cut her throat, and then his own.

Last week, the Rev. Mr. Norton, Vicar of Polesworth, in Warwickshire, unfortunately fell from his horse, and broke his neck.

A few days ago two boys, one seven years old, the other five, having wandered into the fields near Measham, and removed a plank over an old engine-shaft, the latter slipped in.—The shaft was 80 yards deep fifty of which were water.—His cries being heard by a person at work in the field, he procured assistance from a neighbouring village; and, after much time, the boy was safely brought to the surface, not in the least bruised: he had kept his head above water, by means of a small plank.

9. Mr. Smith, of Chelmsford, was killed by endeavouring to stop an unruly horse, which leaped over a pole, with a cart, and overturned it.

A singular Medical Case has arisen in Chichester, in the person of a cradled infant, who, left in charge of a child, received into its mouth, from its juvenile nurse, a small two-bladed penknife, which being missing upon search, occasioned the observation of the infant's linen becoming daily and hourly iron-moulded. After a few days (true as strange!) the handle was voided, and one blade came away at the mouth, the other has not yet passed. The extraordinary point of the case is, that the child's usual functions of feeding, digesting, &c. have not become impeded. The internal separation of the instrument into parts is yet more unaccountable.—*Suffex Chronicle*.

Among the curiosities brought from Egypt by Colonel Hill, is a Turkish tent of a very singular construction, and richly embroidered. It is pitched in the pleasure grounds at Hawkestone, with the following inscription over one of the doors!—"This tent once belonged to the famous Murad Bey; it was taken at the battle of the Pyramids by the French, and retaken when

Grand Cairo surrendered to the English, June 25, 1801."—It appears that it was in this tent that the celebrated treaty of El Aish was signed.—A remarkable large Ass, brought by the Colonel from Malta, is also exhibited in Hawkestone-park.

20 The Prince of Wales reviewed, on Wimbledon Common, about 10,000 men, consisting of several battalions of Foot and Life Guards, and four squadrons of Light Dragoons.

M. Garnerin exhibited a night balloon at Vauxhall Gardens, with great effect. It ascended with wonderful velocity; and after having remained for some time in the air, the fire-works attached to it went off, and the balloon at last took fire, presenting at once a sight novel and entertaining.

J. Fry, of Wherwell, was apprehended for ill-treating his wife: the Officer not being able to read the warrant, requested the Rev. Mr. Ironmonger, Minister of the parish, to read it for him: on which Fry took up a bill hook and struck Mr. I. so violently on the head that his life is despaired of.

Mr. Wm. Brevitor, of Stokeferry, Norfolk, has been fined in the penalty of 50*l.* on the Tallow Chandler's Act, for having made candles from the kitchen stuff of his house, for its use.

21 An interesting trial took place in the Court of King's Bench. The action was brought by a Mr. Blake, a jeweller, in Leicester Fields, against the Governor and Company of the Bank, to recover the value of a note of 100*l.* It appeared, that a person came to the plaintiff's shop in April last, and ordered a number of articles, for which he tendered the note in question; it was dated in 1793; but the plaintiff, having no doubt of its being a good one, gave other notes and goods in exchange, to its full amount. The following day he sent it to the Bank for payment, when he learned it had been stopped, as it was supposed to have been secreted by one Noland, a bankrupt in 1793, with a view to defraud his creditors. The bankrupt had long ago asserted that he had been overturned in the Chester coach, and lost his pocket book, containing this and other notes, of the value of 300*l.* The creditors, however, being inclined to discredit this story, treated him very harshly (we have even heard that he has been imprisoned for several years,

in consequence of this loss): and the principal object of the defendants in this trial was, to ascertain how the plaintiff came by the note in question; it being alleged by their Counsel, that he must have known it to have been unfairly obtained at the time he took it. The trial lasted the whole day; and the result was, that the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages to the full amount of the note.

A clothing factory, belonging to Mr. Nash, of Trowbridge, was set on fire by some incendiaries, and burned to the ground. It seems, the people concerned in the woollen manufactures are incensed at the introduction of the new machinery, which deprives them of a part of their employ.

22 In the evening the coffer-dam, which served to bay out the Thames from the works carrying on at the New Docks, Blackwall, gave way; by which unhappy accident several of the workmen lost their lives, the rupture having been so sudden that they could not all extricate themselves from their perilous situation. A gentleman standing by saw it begin to burst, and called out to the men; by which means a number escaped, who must otherwise have been drowned. Five have since been taken out, and three more are missing.

23 The cloathing-mills and works at Clifford were entirely consumed; there is every reason to suppose they were maliciously set on fire.

Lord Nelson and Sir W. Hamilton were presented by the Corporation of Oxford with freedoms of that City, in gold boxes.

24 A Coroner's Inquest was taken on the five men who were drowned by the bursting of the coffer dam, at the West India wet docks; when, after a full investigation of all the circumstances attending that melancholy affair, the Jury returned a verdict of *Accidental Death*.

In the Court of King's Bench. Sir John Eamer *v.* — Meile, Esq.—This was an action for slander; the defendant having said, that he had seen that a bill for 2000*l.* of the house of Eamer and Co. had been noted, or was on the point of being so; which was denied to be the case. Lord Ellenborough was, however, about to nonsuit the plaintiff, on the grounds of variation between the evidence and the allegations on the record; when Mr. Br.
A. C. C.

skine, the defendant's Counsel, after paying many compliments to the high character and credit of the prosecutor, proposed, as a means of conciliating the suit, that a juror should be withdrawn; which was agreed to.

Fecundity.—The wife of B. Partington, of Park-street, Stockport, was a few days ago delivered of *three children*, two boys and a girl; she has been fourteen years married, during which period she has had *eighteen children*, four times twins, and the rest at single births. At Weardale, in Lancashire, the wives of J. Brown and J. Peat, both miners, were delivered each of three children, the former girls and the other boys: the latter women are cousins.

Mortality.—A singular mortality has taken place in the family of Mr. G. Cooke, of Lilling, near York:—About a fortnight ago a fine girl, his daughter, was taken ill, and almost instantly expired; a few days after, her brother and sister were attacked with a similar complaint, died, and were buried in the same grave; two other boys, brothers to the above, were taken ill, and died on Sunday; and another girl, their sister, is so ill, that her life is despaired of.

Caution.—A number of counterfeit seven shilling pieces have, within the last week, been circulated with infinite success. They can only be discovered by a comparison with a good one, when

it will be found they are considerably thicker, that the sound is much shriller, and the impression on the face side fuller and bolder than those struck in the Mint die. This illegal coinage is supposed to be made of the metal called *platina*.

Emigrations to America.—Emigrations to the Western Continent, from the Northern parts of Ireland and from the Highlands of Scotland, are continued to an extent highly alarming; and which, on principles of humanity as well as policy, are entitled to the immediate consideration of the Government.

American Trade to India.—The commerce of the United States to India is increasing in a degree highly injurious to the interests of this country. During the present season upwards of two hundred ships have sailed from America to India and China. The little port of Salem alone has sent out twenty-six. The Americans can build and victual their ships at a third part of the expence to which we are subject, and their trade is unincumbered by the enormous charges for civil and military establishments in Hindostan, to which our traffic necessarily contributes: the consequence is, that they can and do undersell us in most of the foreign markets; and that unless some new measures be adopted, the importations of our Company must shortly be confined to our internal consumption.

MARRIAGES.

JOHN NORTH BOYDELL, of Hampstead, esq. to Miss Ogilvie, of Argyrestreet.

At Hamburgh, Sir Robert Barclay, bart. to Madame de Croisat.

Lord Henry Stuart, third son to the Marquis of Bute, to Lady Gertrude

Villiers, daughter and sole heiress of the Earl of Grandison.

Charles Thomas Hudson, eldest son of Sir Charles Grove Hudson, bart. to Miss Pepperell, daughter of Sir W. Pepperell.

Mr. Sylvanus Phillips, of Tower-street, to Miss Mary King, of Walworth.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JUNE 14.

A. Cobham, in Surrey, in his 86th year, Mr. John Hadden.

15. At Fulbeck, in Lincolnshire, Charles Blair, esq. of Blandford St. Mary's, in the county of Dorset.

19. Miss De Chair, wife of the Rev. Dr. De Chair, and daughter of Sir William Wentworth, bart.

Mr. Harry Clarke, of King's Bench Walks, Temple.

At Brighton, Thomas Morris, esq.

2

20. At

20. At West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, Lady Burrell.

Lately, in Dublin, Hamilton Gorges, esq. M. P. for the county of Meath.

22. John Cornwall, esq. of Grosvener-place, in his 29th year.

Miss Henley, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Henley, rector of Rendlesham, Suffex, aged 18.

23. At Dulnotter, Scotland, Mr. Robert Whitworth, engineer.

At Clapham, in his 70th year, William Feuilleateau, esq. F. A. S.

Lately, at Darington, aged 83, Mar- maduke Dower, esq.

Lately, at Manchester, William Monsell, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 29th regiment of foot.

Lately, Mr. Franklin, of the Nottingham Theatre.

24. At Purford, near Ripley, Mr. George Laroock, esq.

At Buxton, in his 54th year, Thomas Burnworth Buxley, esq. of Hope, near Manchester.

25. At Homerton, Mrs. Sarah Albert, in her 97th year.

26. In Little Ormond-street, James Lock Rollinson, esq. of Chadlington, Oxfordshire.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Norton, vicar of Poleworth, in Warwickshire, by a fall from his horse.

27. G. F. Schulz, esq. of Shotover-house, Oxfordshire.

Henry Bewicke esq. son of Calverley Bewicke, esq. of Clitham.

28. In Marlborough-street, Dr. Thomas Gaunett. (See p. 5.)

29. Mr. Edward Flower, aged 66, formerly a wholesale jeweller.

Charles Brandling, esq. late one of the representatives for Newcastle, in his 76th year.

Lately, Mr. George Stephen Moore, second son of the R. v. Stephen Moore, vicar of Doncaster.

Lately, Stanhope Pedley, esq. of Tetworth, Huntingdonshire.

JULY 1. At Penrith, Cumberland, in his 99th year, Richard Bleamire, esq. father of Mr. Bleamire, of the police-office, Hutton-garden.

At Dulwich, John Rix, esq. many years accountant general to the Excise-office.

2. At Marlay Abbey, near Leixlip, the Right Rev. Dr. Richard Marlay, bishop of Waterford and Lismore. He was consecrated in 1787.

6. The Rev. Mr. Clarke, rector of

Goodmanham, near Market Weigh- ton.

James Turnbull, esq. advocate, at Edinburgh.

8. Captain William Lindlay, of South Shields.

11. At Eton, in his 86th year, Mr. A. Angelo, fencing and riding master.

Miss Temple, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Temple.

Henry Capell, esq. of Feltham Hill, Middlesex.

Mr. William Howard, sen. of North End, Fitcham.

Lieutenant-General William Spry, commandant of the corps of royal engineers.

12. At King-street, Bath, Mrs. Woodhouse.

13. At Oxford, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Viscountess Cullen.

14. At Alborough House, Dublin, the Right Hon. Countess of Alborough, widow of Edward the late Lord, and since married to George Powell, esq. barrister at law.

Lately, at Guildford, within a few days of having completed his 70th year, Thomas Morrison, esq. formerly an eminent haberdasher in Piccadilly and a constant correspondent in Woodfall's celebrated newspaper, the Public Advertiser, until the publication was discontinued.

Lately, at Wargrave, Bucks, the Rev. Mr. Tickell, rector of Gawthorpe, in Cheshire, and Fast Mease, in Essex.

17. Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald, of the third regiment of foot guards, and aide de camp to the Duke of York.

Mrs. Anne Cracherode, sister to the late C. M. Cracherode.

20. In Stanhope-street, in his 76th year, the Right Hon. Isaac Baile, clerk of the pells.

Mrs. Heathcote, wife of the Rev. Thomas Heathcote, rector of St. ne, in Kent, and daughter of Sir Thomas Parker, lord chief baron of the exchequer.

DEATHS ABROAD.

MAY 1802. Mrs. Martha Washington, at Mount Vernon, relict of General Washington.

William Food, esq. on board the Agna, from Bengal. He cut his throat as soon as he came in sight of England.

At Jamaica, 16th April, Richard Nicolson, esq. of Mount Pleasant.

MARCH.

MARCH. At Charlestown, South Carolina, Dr. Henry Purcell, twenty-six years rector of St. Michael's, in that city.

APRIL 7. At Bilboa, in Spain, Robert Elliott, M. D.

JUNE 2. Rear-Admiral Thomas Totty. Of this Gentleman the following account is extracted from a letter from a young Midshipman*, on board the Saturn, to his father in London, dated Spithead, July 2.

"If the public reports have not already informed you, how great must your surprise be, on receiving a letter from me, dated at Spithead, after having informed you very lately that we expected to remain some time longer in the West Indies.

"Would to God we had remained there for years, rather than that the melancholy circumstance which has carried our return had happened! in that climate even, so inimical to English constitutions, I should have felt myself happy, so long as I continued under the patronage of Admiral Totty. By the blessing of God, I there enjoyed a perfect state of health, although daily hearing of the death of some of my brave shipmates, most of them cut off in the prime of life. In the midst of this mortality, the Admiral, having been on shore for a few days while the ship was painting, was attacked by the fever, and on coming on board was immediately put to bed; and thinking that the fresh air at sea might benefit him, he ordered the Captain to get under way. We cruised a day or two off the Island, when the Admiral finding his end fast approaching, with the assistance of the Secretary and Captain, he arranged the public affairs, and appointed a Commodore in the Bay. On the 24th of last month, we sailed for England, and in a day or two we heard the joyful news that the Admiral was improving considerably, and that there were some hopes of his recovery, but Providence, alas! ordained it otherwise; for on the 2d of this month, death seized upon its prey, and his noble spirit fled to the realms of bliss, to receive that reward his many virtues deserve! I trust Great Britain did lose one of her bravest and most zealous officers, society one of

its greatest ornaments, and I lost, more than all, my best friend and patron. The many good qualities I have found him to possess since I have known him, have so endeared him to me, and to every one that knew him, and his kindness to me has been so great, that his memory will be cherished by me as long as there is breath in my body. The task would be endless were I to enumerate the many benefits he bestowed on all such as were so fortunate as to be known by him. One circumstance alone will prove this assertion: having while in health promoted several young men who depended entirely upon him, there were still several left unprovided for; these, while on his death-bed, troubled with a multiplicity of public affairs, he still remembered, and it was almost his first concern to give them their commissions, and send them on board the ship they were appointed to. Since it to say, that on board this ship, which he had been long Captain of, at his death there was scarce a man that did not shed a tear to his memory Totty, adieu! happens in your position."

Later, at the Hague, Mr. Irhoven van Dam, late Secretary of the Council for the American possessions. The following eulogium in the public journals will probably be thought too highly coloured. "He may be ranked among the most learned men of Europe. He spoke almost all the living languages as fluently as his own. He was also skilled in the Greek, Hebrew, and Latin tongues, and he was experienced in the several branches of the sciences. He excelled in every thing which related to the belles lettres, and, if politics had not unfortunately engrossed his attention, he would have shone as one of the greatest sages of Europe, and acquired an immortal name. His exterior figure distinguished him from nearly all other men. He was of small stature, short of body, high breasted, had a hump-back, an itching head, a long nose, a wide mouth, and very piercing eyes. His curious machine was supported by two staves, instead of legs. Such was the residence of a soul, which seemed too great for his imperfect habitation."

LITERATURE, p. 423, for Mr. Robert Thomson, read Mr. James Thomson.

The Writer of this interesting letter was with Admiral Totty, in the Invincible, when he was last year lost in going out of Yarmouth Roads to join the Baltic fleet.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JULY 1892.

Bank Stock	Bank Stock	Spec. Reluc	per Ct. Confs	4 per Ct. Confs	Navy 5 per Ct.	New 5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock	India Scrip	India Bonds	Ex. ch. Bills.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Irish Omn.	English Loit. Tick.
23	75½	75½	90½	90½	105½	21½	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
24	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
25	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
26	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
27	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
28	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
29	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
30	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
1	189	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
2	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
3	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
4	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
5	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
6	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
7	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
8	190	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
9	190½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
10	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
11	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
12	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
13	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
14	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
15	190	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
16	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
17	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
18	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
19	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
20	190	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
21	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
22	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							
23	74½	74½	90½	90½	105½	21 3 16	5	1	1	73½	12 5 16							

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

For AUGUST 1802.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of the HON. BARON DUNDALDE. And, 2. A VIEW of WANLIP HALL, LEICESTERSHIRE.]

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Aurthur's communication came too late to be noticed last month.

Drees is inadmissible. As is *Speculator*.

The Poems sent by a Correspondent from Litchfield are printed in *Johnson's Works*.

R. on Lycophron is unavoidably postponed till next month.

Davis's Poems and *E. S.* in our next.

TREATA in Anacreon, Ode I. for Cadmus, read Cadmus.

Ode II. for *Spe*, read *Her*.

In the Title-page in our last, for July 1801, read July 1802.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from August 7. to August 14.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans					COUNTIES upon the COAST.				
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
London	60	4	00	4	00	6	00	6	00
INLAND COUNTIES.									
Middlesex	71	4	35	7	25	4	35	3	
Sutry	69	4	35	4	24	2	35	6	
Hertford	66	4	35	3	21	10	35	9	
Bedford	64	4	35	2	21	0	33	11	
Hunting	67	4	35	9	17	2	30	7	
Northam.	66	10	00	0	19	0	32	0	
Rutland	73	0	00	6	17	4	40	0	
Leicester	68	11	00	3	17	4	33	0	
Nottingh.	79	6	00	0	21	4	40	0	
Derby	78	6	00	0	21	6	38	0	
Stafford	74	7	00	6	22	3	45	0	
Salop	73	7	52	0	23	4	00	0	
Hereford	63	8	30	5	23	3	34	1	
Worcest.	70	9	39	0	24	2	36	11	
Warwick	72	7	00	0	24	4	40	9	
Wilts	65	0	00	0	28	0	38	4	
Berks	65	11	00	0	29	4	23	1	
Oxford	64	1	00	0	29	11	21	3	
Bucks	67	9	00	0	36	6	23	0	
					WALES				
					N. Wales	71	0	43	0
					S. Wales	61	8	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JULY.				DAY. BAROM. THERMOM. WIND			
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	12	30.10	68	W.
29	29.85	60	W.	13	30.35	69	N.E.
30	29.90	61	S.W.	14	30.37	66	E.
31	29.94	62	S.W.	15	30.29	68	N.W.
AUGUST.				16	30.17	71	NN.W.
1	29.97	60	W.	17	30.22	72	E.
2	29.99	61	S.W.	18	29.98	73	SS.W.
3	30.20	66	W.	19	29.94	70	S.W.
4	30.17	67	S.W.	20	29.98	70	W.
5	30.12	69	E.	21	29.98	66	W.S.W.
6	30.04	68	S.W.	22	30.00	68	W.
7	30.02	69	S.W.	23	30.02	68	W.
8	29.97	70	S.W.	24	29.90	68	W.
9	29.92	71	N.W.	25	29.90	68	W.
10	29.90	70	N.E.	26	30.14	60	W.
11	30.00	68	W.	27	30.27	60	W.

George Washington



THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
FOR AUGUST 1802.

MEMOIRS
OF THE
HON. BARON DUMSDALE, M.D. &c.

BY A CORRESPONDENT.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

In contemplating characters that have risen from a degree of obscurity to distinction, incidental and to various occurrences often contribute more effectually to raise into eminence, than any radical or superior powers of mind. When the former elevate to distinction, without the support and balance of the latter, respect of character rarely follows this elevation to rank; whilst contempt, which is excited by little more than under disguise, is the more general result.

The Honourable THOMAS BARON DUMSDALE, the present subject of distinction, was, however, of very respectable origin, being descended from John Dumsdale, of Theydon Gossan, near Lymington, in Essex, and Susan, daughter of Thomas Bowyer, of Albury Hall, in the parish of Albury, near Hertford. His grandfather, Robert, accompanied William Penn to America in 1684, and took with him his two sons, John and William. In a few years they returned, and the parent settled in his native village, and was there succeeded by his eldest son John in the practice of medicine, which his other son William pursued at Bishop's Stortford. John had eight children, four of whom, viz. William, and Gilbert, John, Susan, and Robert lived to a more advanced age, Thomas the sixth, and Joseph the seventh, to a late

period; the last dying, after a short illness, April 26th, 1799.

Thomas, the present subject of a biographical sketch, was educated under his father, and after attending St Thomas's Hospital, became, in 1777, at Hertford, as a Surgeon. Soon after this period, he married the only daughter of Nathaniel Bowyer, Esq. of Hertford, near that town, an eminent barrister in London, and his representative in four successive Parliaments, the died in 1744, and left no children. He severely felt the loss of this sole woman, the painful recollection of which he endeavoured to lessen, by change of scene and habit, which induced him voluntarily to attach his services to the physicians and surgeons of the army under the Duke of Cumberland, and continued with it till the surrender of Cullisse to the King's forces, when he received the Duke's thanks, and returned to his professional duties in Hertford.

In 1746 he married Ann Ives, a relative of his first wife, and by her to three, and that which he acquired by the death of the widow of Sir John Dumsdale, of Hertford, he was enabled to retire from practice, but from the expenses of an increasing family of seven of his ten children being then living, and possessing at the same time vigour of constitution and activity of mind, he determined to resume the

practice of medicine, in the character of a physician, and in 1761 took his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

About this period, the Suttons, so celebrated in the science of inoculating the small-pox, astonished the public by their boldness, mystery, and success. Dr. Dimsdale turned his attention to the subject, and after a clear discrimination of its principles, published, in 1776, a pamphlet, entitled "The present Method of inoculating for the Small Pox." The Public received and read this performance with such general avidity, that a sixth edition was demanded in 1772. It was translated into the Russian, as well as other European languages, and made the author, as well as the practice, universally known. He was consulted by, and inoculated, the first families in this country; and his experience was amply enlarged and confirmed by admitting into a house he had opened near Hertford such subjects of inoculation as it was requisite to seclude from the community, in order to prevent the extension of viruluous contagion.

At this time a Princess governed Russia, who certainly possessed magnanimity of mind, and who, not having had the small-pox, turned her attention towards the practitioners in England, with a view of submitting to the process of inoculation. She accordingly gave directions to her Ambassador (we believe Mouschin Pouchin), in 1768, to engage one of the Suttons, or some able inoculator, to visit Russia, in order to inoculate her and her son with the small-pox. This order he communicated to the Russian Agent or Consul, who was then under the care of the celebrated Dr. Forthergill, to whom he related the particulars of the Imperial message, and requested his advice. The Doctor immediately mentioned his friend Dr. Dimsdale, whose celebrity as a writer, and success as an inoculator, were amply established.

That Dr. Dimsdale did not seek this pre-eminence, but that the presentment sought him, was confirmed to me by Dr. Forthergill, who at length, with difficulty influenced him to accept the offer, which the Ambassador himself even urged upon him with great force. It is supposed that he received the trust intrusted upon him with honour to himself, and dignity to the English nation, as authenticated by his reception at the Court of Petersburg

(of which he gives a particular account in his "Tracts on Inoculation," in 1781), and by the subsequent marks of favour from his Imperial patients. He was appointed actual Counsellor of State, and Physician to her Imperial Majesty, with an annuity of 500*l.* the rank of a Baron of the Russian empire, to be born by his eldest lawful descendant in succession, and a black wing of the Russian Eagle, in a gold shield, in the middle of his arms, with the customary helmet, adorned with the Baron's coronet over the shield, to receive immediately 10,000*l.* and 2000*l.* for travelling charges, miniature pictures of the Empress and her son, and the same title of Baron to his son Nathaniel, who accompanied him, to whom also the Grand Duke gave a snuff box richly set with diamonds.

Independent of these princely favours, the most flattering prospects of pecuniary emolument might be super-added, as persons of the first rank were eager to adopt a practice which the supreme head of Government had encouraged in the most unequivocal manner, and numerous were the solicitations of the Nobility, as well as earnest were the entreaties of the Empress, to induce the Baron to get to continue his residence in Russia, and even to accept the office of her physician; he resisted, however, every importunity, and determined to return to England, and on his route, he and his sons were admitted to a private audience of Frederick III. King of Prussia, at Sins Souci.

When the high situation is considered which a physician occupies, with a responsibility the first that can attach to a human being, that of standing as the arbiter of life and death, it is natural to suppose, that confidence as well as esteem, if not sincere friendship, must possess the mind of the patient, and thus produced an interesting frankness, if not familiarity, in the Empire, towards the distinguished character to whom the had intrusted his life, and doubtless were the conversations communicated to the Public, they would afford more interesting traits of character than the history of bloody campaigns and of cruel superstitions and power over imbecility. I have introduced, for some measure, the religious society of which the Baron was a member.

If he were not the first Quaker who

ever visited Russia, he was probably the first ever known to the Empress, and certainly the first ever honoured with a title by any Potentate, and no doubt but her curiosity and powers of mind, would lead her to make various enquiries respecting a society, of which she must have acquired some knowledge from the writings of Voltaire, as well as from the French Encyclopédie, and to a member of which she was now about to commit, in some measure, her life, for under such confidence, a considerable degree of familiarity must have been admitted. Those who know little more of the Christian religion than the name, or only as it is rendered subservient to regal policy, if they sometimes reflect upon inspiration, generally admit some hasty and confused ideas respecting it. In her conversation, she was once led to ask, in what manner Preachers in this society were qualified to act as such. The Baron might naturally answer, that in more perfect freedom existed in this Society than in any other under Christianism, any accepted virtuous character, of either sex, were at liberty to preach. "I suppose, then," observed the Empress, "that you sometimes preach." The Baron replied, that he did not find that he had received that influence or inspiration of the Divine Spirit which talked him to perform the ministerial duties. In further conversation on the moral and political conduct of the Quakers, she seemed very much interested in learning, that every quarter of a year all the members of this Society answer certain queries, the breach of any of which subjects the individuals to disunion of membership. One of these is "Whether any person, dead in goods even suspected to have been run; or in evading the payment of all legal duties." The Empress quickly remarked, "As to the inspiration of the Spirit, I do not understand it, but from the principle of not dealing in goods suspected to have been run, I wish my sea-coasts were lined with Quakers."

I well remember, that once in conversation with the late celebrated M^r de Beaumont, he was very anxious to enter upon the subject of inspiration, but I knew that the authority of Scripture could have no influence with a Deist, I endeavoured to explain the rationality of an influence on the human intellect, by the su-

preme intellect, some impression of which seemed to pervade all animated nature, from the instinct of inferior animals, to the rational mind of man. He stopped, however, further reasoning, by a rapid conclusion, "On ne sçait rien de Dieu."

Soon after Baron Dimsdale's return to England, he became a Banker, under the firm of Dimsdale, Archer, and Byde some time afterwards a change taking place among the parties, he became the head of a banking-house in Cornhill, where the son, now Baron Dimsdale, continues.

The practice of inoculation was prosecuted by the Baron in England, and he continued his house of reception at Hertford for patients under inoculation. The practice, indeed, was very general throughout England, the Surgeons and their colleagues were every where promoting it. An hospital was erected at Pancras, near London, for the reception of the poor, under the care of Dr. Archer, and at length a Society was established in London for inoculating the poor at their own habitations, which gave rise to a literary warfare between the Baron and Dr. Lettsom, an active member of this new plan of general inoculation. This dispute, however, would scarcely have occupied a line here, had it not been alluded to in a respectable personal work with some degree of censure on the Baron, who was himself a public Inoculator of the higher ranks of the community, whilst he avowedly discouraged the practice of inoculation in others: and hence it is deemed proper to explain the circumstances that engaged him in a discussion which neither dishonours his memory nor reflects on the character of his living antagonist, who, with several other Gentlemen, formed the Institution doubtless with the laudable view of extirpating, or at least lessening the fatality of, the natural or casual small-pox, which, upon an average, kills about 3000 children annually in London alone. As the Baron could not have any motive to oppose the inoculation of the poor but the danger of spreading the small-pox by indiscriminate inoculation, he might possibly disapprove this less guarded practice, and at the same time encourage his own upon a more private and useful situation. That indiscriminate inoculation has really increased the deaths by

by the small pox, has been clearly proved by the table presented to the Committee of the House of Commons, by Dr. Lettison himself, in his examination on Dr. Jenner's Petition; and which so far influenced the Committee as to induce Mr. Banks, the Member who abridged the evidence, to quote nearly Dr. Lettison's own words, in the preamble of the Report, in the following expressions.

"As a comparison between this new practice (vaccine inoculation) and the inoculated small-pox, forms a principal consideration in the present enquiry, some facts with regard to the latter engaged the attention of your Committee, and they have inserted in the Appendix (No. 44), statements of the mortality occasioned, by the small-pox in forty two years before inoculation was practised in England, and of the forty-two years from 1741 to 1772; the result of which appears to be an increase of deaths amounting to seventeen in every 1000, the general average giving seventy-two in every 1000 during the first forty-two years, and eighty-one in the forty two years ending with 1772, so as to make the whole excess of deaths in the latter period 1,742."

That the dispute we allude to, was conducted with too much personalité, will be the cool decision of the unbiased spectator, although there was an unusual species of candour maintained during the controversy; as each writer committed his respective performance to the other in manuscript for correction, prior to publication. It is, however, now proper to bury in oblivion a dispute which the writers themselves had liberally done. A few years before the Baron's decease, Dr. Lettison, observing that he was in peace with all mankind, expressed a desire that the Baron and himself should afford a written evidence of mutual freedom from personal animosity; the Baron, however, deemed it not requisite, as he never had entertained any; and since his decease, several reciprocal marks of kindness have supervened between the Doctor and the relatives of the Baron; so that it may be justly concluded, that every unfriendly sentiment, if ever any existed, is completely eradicated.

The Baron having lost his second wife in 1779, who left him seven children, he married, about two years after this event, Lazzarotti, daughter of

William Dimisdale, of Bishop's-Stortford, who still survives him.

In 1780 he was elected one of the Representatives in Parliament for Hertford, and was re-elected in the subsequent Session; but in 1790 he declined the honour proposed him, and his son Baron Nathaniel was chosen to represent this Borough.

In 1781 he again visited Russia, to inoculate the present Emperor, and his brother Constantine, sons of the Grand Duke, afterwards Emperor Paul. In passing through Brussels, the late Emperor Joseph, then in that city, received him in private, and wrote in his presence a letter, which he was to convey to the Empress of Russia, his late patient.

In mentioning his first election to Parliament in 1780, it ought to have been noticed, that he retired from medical employment, except gratuitously. About this time the sight of one eye began to decline, having lost that of the other; but after a cataract was in a proper state, he was restored to sight by Buon Venturi.

Age, was gradually diminishing his constitution, and on the 30th of December 1800 he died at Hertford, in the advanced age of eighty nine years. His remains were interred in the Quakers' burying-ground at Bishop's-Stortford.

As a writer, Baron Dimisdale chiefly distinguished himself by his performances on inoculation, which evince a strong, vigorous, and clear mind. These, with his controversial pieces, are all that appeared under his signature, which are annexed in the order they were published.

"The present Method for inoculating with the Small Pox." 8vo. 1766. Sixth edition, 1772.

"Thoughts on general and partial Inoculation." 1776. 8vo.

"Observations on Dr. Lettison's Letter to Sir Robert Baker, Bart. and George Stackpole, Esq. on General Inoculation." 1778. 8vo.

"Remarks on Dr. Lettison's Letter on general Inoculation." 1779. 8vo.

"A Review of Dr. Lettison's Observations on Baron Dimisdale's Remarks." 1779. 8vo.

"Tracts on Inoculation," 8vo. printed and liberally distributed in 1781, but not sold.

To make a digression here, it is much to be lamented, that the higher classics,

classics, or literature in general, has not been much encouraged by the body of Friends, or Quakers; and their most elaborate writings have been polemical or religious. The celebrated Penn wrote upon Government, and founded that of Pennsylvania; but Penn, as well as Barclay the Apologist, received their education prior to their conversion to Quakerism. Collinson and Fothergill were, perhaps, the first Quakers, born and educated among this Society, who distinguished themselves in science* (if Chambers, the writer of the great English Dictionary, be excepted). They were both Fellows of the Royal Society; the former, with Sir Hans Sloane, might be considered as the founders of Natural His-

tory in England; Dr. Fothergill not only promoted it, with his friend and patient Peter Collinson, whose life he afterwards wrote, but he likewise acquired the highest reputation as a physician. The Doctor was a warm advocate for the diffusion of useful and scientific knowledge, and was the primary agent in the establishment of Ackworth School, for the education of the lower classes of Friends; and earnestly hoped that a seminary would be established for teaching the higher departments of science to those of more early fortune; and thereby realize a sentiment of the pious brother of the Physician, that each might unite the character of the Christian, the Gentleman, and the Scholar.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,
From a curious and scarce little volume I have extracted a passage, relating to the entry of King James the First into London, which perhaps is little known, and may be agreeable to many readers. The book is entitled "Strange Histories, or Songs and Sonets, of Kings, Princes, Dukes, Lordes, Ladyes, Knights, and Gentlemen. Very pleasant either to be read or song; &c. most excellent warning for all estates. Imprinted at London for W. Barley, &c. 1607 12mo. It is printed in the black letter, but not paged.

Yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER

THESE Sentences following were set upon Conduits in London about the day that King James came through the Citie at his first coming to the Crowne.

In the Conduit in Groateous streete were these verses:

"Kingdomes change, worlds decay;
But Truth continewes till the last day."

"Let money be a slave to thee,
Yet keepe his service, if you can;
For if thy purse no money have,
Thy person is but halfe a man."

In Cornwell [Cornhill.]

"To be wise, & wealthy too,
Is sought of all, but found of few."

"All on this worlds Exchange do meete,
But when deaths burie-bell rings, away
ye fleete."

"When a Kinges head but akes,
Subjects should mourne;
For, vnder their crownes,
As under their cures are worne."

"Bread, earnd with honest laboring hands,
Tastes better then the fruite of ill got
lands."

"Hee that wants bread, & yet lyes still,
It's sinne his hungry cheekes to fill."

"As man was first framed & made out
of clay,
So must he at length depart hence away."

"A man without mercy, of mercy shall
misse;
And he shall have mercy, that mercifull
is."

In Cheapside.

"Life is a drop, a spuke, a span,
A bubble: yet how pride is man."

"Life is a debt, which at that day
The poorest hath enough to pay."

"This world's a stage, whereon to-day
Kings & mean men parts do play."

"To-morrow others take their toomes,
While they do fill vp graves & toomes."

"Learning lures, & Vertue shines,
When Follie begs, & Ignorance pines."

"To live well, is a good esse;
To die well, is a better esse."

FINIS

* John Scott, the Poet, and Benjamin West, the Painter, claim a distinguished place

APPLE TREES.

ACCOUNT OF THE NEW INSECTS SO PREJUDICIAL TO APPLE-TREES, AND A METHOD OF EXTERMINATING THEM.

WITHIN these few years, an insect before unknown in this country has made its appearance in the British orchards, which, if means are not generally taken to root it out, will in a short period destroy every Apple Tree in the kingdom. It exhibits upon the trees a kind of white efflorescence like what may be sometimes seen on the stones in fields; this seems, however, to be only the habitation of the insect, which exist in millions wherever they have once lodged themselves. On brushing the efflorescence-like matter between the fingers, a deep red-coloured fluid, like blood, is expressed, and which probably is of that nature. Already have several valuable orchards been much injured by this insect, which corrodes the Apple Trees in such a manner as at last completely to destroy them, and to kill them without organization, and to kill them without the proprietors being at least once satisfied that they are gone. We hope what we now state will be the means of contributing to eradicating the insect generally known, and of saving every garden and orchard from the unhappy consequences of its appearance. In having it, we mean to give them the receipt of a certain composition discovered by William Hoislyth, Esq. his Majesty's Gardener at Kensington, which has been found effectually to answer the purpose. It is as follows: Take one hundred gallons of human urine and one hundred lime, add cow-dung to bring it to the consistency of cream; then this composition applied to the trees. The present is the proper season for applying it. If the white efflorescence-like substance in which the insects are lodged is made its appearance, it should previously be brushed off.

'WANLIP-HALL, LEICESTERSHIRE'

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

THE house shewn upon the annexed plate is situated at Wanlip, within five miles of Leicester, and is the residence of Sir Charles Graye Hudson, Bart. and F.R.S. who owns the whole of the parish, and has also considerable estates in several adjoining Lordships. This Gentleman served the office of High Sheriff of the County in 1774, and was created a Baronet January 1791.

Wanlip is a place of great antiquity, as appears by a description of Leicestershire, published by William Burton, Esq. in the year 1622; who states "that in old records it was written Anelep and Onelep, that is in the hundred of West Goscote, and standeth finely seated upon the River Bourne; and that this manor was the ancient inheritance and seat of the family of Welsh, in old deeds written Wallis, of which family was Sir Thomas Welsh, Kn. to whom King Richard the Second (13 R. 2.) gave liberty of free warren here, who built the church, and dedicated it to St Nicholas, 1393, 17 R. 2. at which time, Mr. Burton supposes, it was made a parochial church, before which it was but a

chapel, and mentioned by the roll of the fifth century the Second. By an ancient general it came to the house of Alton, and was, at the marriage of Mr. Burton's book, the inheritance of Sir Walter Aston, Bart. of Jockhall, com Stafford, K. B. and Baronet. He died soon after 1622, and the property was inherited by Sir Walter Aston's son, William Palmer, Esq. of Staffordshire, whose family it still continues, Sir Charles Graye Hudson having succeeded to it in right of his wife on the death of Lady Hudson's brother, Henry Palmer, Esq. Sir Charles Graye Hudson, who was a descendant of the family of Aston, formerly there was an extensive manor of Wanlip, and cattle for the most part confined to the means of defence, as well from its situation upon the banks of the river, as from the strength of its walls, which was taken down by Mr. Palmer about three or four years since; and the present house is a new one, to which very considerable additions and improvements have been made by the present possessor.



WANLIP HALL. THE STAIRS ARE DONE BY SIR CHARLES CRANE FIDSON BAR.

VESTIGES, COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

NUMBER II.

SOMERSET-HOUSE.

IT has been observed by critics who had probably heard, for I will not give them credit for understanding sufficient to suggest the sentiment, that it required a far greater portion of sublime genius and elevated ideas to design the Cartoons than to delineate the inside of a Dutch kitchen; and extending their observation from painting to architecture, that the mind sublimely intelligent could only receive impressions of the grand, while the sure criterion of a grovelling intellect was a scrupulous attention to the minute. The idea that pervades these propositions has also been applied to such kind of investigation as forms the basis of these Vestiges. Researches into antiquity (say they), when properly directed, may certainly be productive of instruction as well as entertainment; but it is not every trifling memorial that is to be found in the rubbish of former ages that is worthy of being preserved in repository

ries of ornamental or useful knowledge. These aphorisms, though trite, may in some degree be true; but I conceive, as I have already hinted, that there are few circumstances attending local history, local manners, and by a regular gradation leading the mind to comparative reflections on morals, on the good and evil resulting from peculiar characters, situations, and habits of life, that, when investigated, will be deemed trifling or unimportant; I shall therefore make no further apology for the continuance of this speculation, but proceed to the consideration of a palace which has sunk and risen, as I may correctly state, in some degree, under my observation.

Somerset-house, the royal apartments of which had, from about the year 1769 until its final dilapidation, been assigned to the use of the two schools of design founded by his Majesty, and to the residence of the late G. M. Moser, Esq. the keeper, in fact the father*, of

* It may be necessary to state, with respect to my truly scientific and ingenious relation, that the arts dependant upon design owe their revival in a great measure to his enthusiastic exertions for their support. It is known to every one that has considered the subject, that in the reign of Charles the Second there was an academy for drawing the human figure from the life, established in London; but the arts declining after the death of that Monarch, the Academy consequently fell into disuse, and was at length abandoned until about the year 1730, when Mr. Moser observing the difficulties their professors had to encounter, and yet how much occasion the painters and sculptors of that period had to study the human figure, both from the antique and living models, with the assistance of an artist of the name of Roby Marcus Tufcher, a painter of considerable eminence, the late James Stuart, Esq. and several others, raised a subscription, and established an academy in an apartment (as I have been informed) in Salisbury-court. The advantages which in point of improvement the Gentlemen concerned derived from this plan soon became so obvious in their works, and the candidates for admission, as subscribers and students, in consequence, so numerous, that the Managers were obliged to seek a situation where they could obtain greater accommodation. Peter court, St. Martin's-lane, was the place fixed upon, and a building of considerable size, which had formerly been a French chapel, and has since been converted into a Quaker's meeting, was adapted to academical purposes; the subscription was annual, but the meetings were only held in the evening from six to eight o'clock. Here Mr. Moser, for a long series of years, acted as Treasurer and Director; and here those artists whose genius forms an epoch in the history of the last century, and whose works will add many of the succeeding, turned their attention from the chimerical and erratic pursuits of fancy to the study of nature and truth.

the

the academical establishment, was, as is well known, originally built by Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, Protector during the minority of Edward the Sixth, upon the site of an inn of chanicery called Strand, or the Bishop of Worcester's, Inn, and also upon the sites of the Bishop of Litchfield's and Coventry's house, commonly called Chester Inn, the Bishop of Landaff's house, and a church called St. Mary in the Strand, which were all pulled down by his order, and made level with the ground, ann. 1549, 3 Edw. VI. and their materials applied to the purposes of the new building * ; also for a further supply of timber, lead, iron, and stone, he took down at St. Paul's a cloister, two chapels, a charnel-house, and likewise most part of the church of St. John of Jerusalem, near Smithfield †.

This ancient building, it will be remembered, contained a strange architectural mixture, in which the Gothic taste so long prevalent in this country seemed to be blended and united with the first incorrect ideas of the lately imported Grecian ; from which it has been conjectured, that the architect was an Englishman of considerable genius, as, from the union of these incoherent systems, he contrived to produce in the whole an effect exceedingly grand and picturesque.

Although the ancient building and garden occupied a considerable space, they did not, by any means, comprise the intended ground plan ‡ of the new erections. This palace had had a large addition made to it, which contained all the apartments fronting the garden dedicated to the purposes of the Royal Academy, the Keeper's lodgings, those of the Chaplain, the Housekeeper, &c ; these, with the chapel, screen, and offices, were the works of Inigo Jones, though they probably rose upon the ruins of a very magnificent part of the old fabric.

At the extremity of the royal apartments, which might be termed semi-

modern, two large folding-doors connected the architecture of Jones with the ancient structure ; these opened into a long gallery, on the first floor of a building which occupied one side of the water-garden ; at the lower end of this was another gallery, or suite of apartments, which made an angle forming the original front toward the River, and extending to Strand-lane. This old part of the mansion had long been shut up (it was haunted of course), when Sir William Chambers wishing, or being directed, to survey it, the folding-doors of the royal bed-chamber (the Keeper's drawing-room) were opened ; a number of persons entered with the Surveyor. The first of the apartments, the long gallery, we observed was lined with oak in small pannels ; the heights of their mouldings had been touched with gold : it had an oaken floor and stuccoed ceiling, from which still depended part of the chains, &c. to which had hung chandeliers. Some of the sconces remained against the sides, and the marks of the glasses were still to be distinguished upon the wainscot.

From several circumstances it was evident, that this gallery had been used as a ball-room. The furniture which had decorated the royal apartments had, for the convenience of the Academy, and perhaps prior to that establishment, with respect to some of the rooms, been removed to this and the adjoining suite of apartments. It was extremely curious to observe thrown together, in the utmost confusion, various articles, the fashion and form of which shewed that they were the production of different periods. In one part there was the vestiges of a throne and canopy of state ; in another, curtains for the audience-chamber, which had once been crimson velvet fringed with gold. What remained of the fabric had, except in the deepest folds, faded to an olive colour ; all the fringe and lace but a few threads and spangles had been

* Stow's Survey of Lond. p. 493. Ibid. 490. Videis etiam regist. Inter Temp. folio 113. a.

† Hayward, p. 303. Stow, p. 596.

‡ The original plan of the new buildings Somerset-place, as I have been informed, comprehended a very large space indeed, taking in the far greater part, if not the whole, of the Savoy westward, and all the buildings in front from the present mansion nearly to the Talbot Inn eastward. Somerset-yard, i. e. the late Princess-Dowager of Wales' Stabling, abutting upon the Savoy Wall, was formerly the western extremity of this palace and its appurtenances, as Strand-lane was the eastern.

ripped off; the ornaments of the chairs of state demolished; stools, couches, screens, and fire-dogs, broken and scattered about in a state of derangement which might have tempted a philosopher to moralize upon the transitory nature of sublunary splendour and human enjoyments.

With respect to the gold and silver which were worked in the borders and other parts of the tapestries with which the royal apartments were, even within my remembrance, hung, it had been carefully picked out while those rooms were used as barracks. Some very elegant landscapes *, beautifully wove in tapestry, adorned the library of the Royal Academy until the dissolution of the building.

To return from this short digression to the gallery; I must observe, that treading in dust that had been for ages accumulating, we passed through the collection of ruined furniture to the suite of apartments which I have already stated formed the other side of the angle, and fronted the Thames †.

In these rooms, which had been adorned in a style of splendour and magnificence which was creditable to the taste of the age of Edward the Sixth, part of the ancient furniture remained,

and indeed, from the stability of its materials and construction, might have remained for centuries, had proper attention been paid to its preservation.

The audience-chamber had been hung with silk, which was in tatters, as were the curtains, gilt leather covers, and painted screens. There was in this and a much longer room a number of articles which had been removed from other apartments, and the same confusion and appearance of neglect was evident. Some of the sconces, though reversed, were still against the hangings; and I remember one of the brass gilt chandeliers still depended from the ceiling. The general state of this building, its mouldering walls and decaying furniture, broken casements, falling roof, and the long ranges of its uninhabited and uninhabitable apartments, presented to the mind in strong, though gloomy colours, a correct picture of those dilapidated castles, the haunts of spectres and residence of magicians and murderers, that have, since the Revolution, which I allude, made such a figure in romance; and I have often reflected, that there was matter enough in the winding stairs, dark galleries, long arcades, cells, and dungeons, as they might have been

* I have frequently contemplated this tapestry with sensations of pleasure, arising from the elegance of the designs and the perfection of the workmanship. It beautifully ornamented the building of Inigo Jones, and was, I have no doubt, the production of French looms. The composition of the landscapes seemed to be of the school of Gaspard Poussin ‡; but I do not think that they were direct copies of that master, at least I do not recollect any of his prints that exhibit the same subjects. The tapestry in the other apartments, which had been taken down long before the Royal Academy was established, I can just recollect displayed historical subjects.

† Whosoever remembers anything of the old Palace of Somerset-house must recollect, that the water-garden was formed by two sides of the building, the wall which ranged along Strand-lane, and a palisaded front. It was a kind of large terrace, being ascended by a flight of steps from the garden that was common to the whole. It had gates, and the railing extended from the building of Inigo Jones to Strand-lane. Formerly a statue stood in the centre, and there were several others at the corners of parterres in the great garden, particularly one in brass of Cleopatra, with a snake environing her arm, and fixed upon her breast; in her other hand a cap. I can remember the pedestals of some of these statues standing in their proper places; the miserably mutilated remains of others were placed against the west wall, but so corroded and dilapidated that it was impossible to discern what they had been, or to what the remains belonged. In the centre of the western quarter of the garden was a large basin; there had been a fountain, which was dried by the torch of the genius of improvement. The water-gate, which fell in the general dissolution of the building, was esteemed a beautiful specimen of the union of grandeur with elegant simplicity. It was appropriately adorned with the figures of Thames and Isis.

‡ The landscapes of this artist being peculiarly adapted to the process, were frequently copied in tapestry, many exquisite pieces of which formerly adorned the royal palaces of France: he was born at Rome, of French parents, in the year 1600, and died in that city in 1663.

termed, "impervious to the solar beam," of the ancient part of Somerset House, to have furnished an author, whose imagination inclined to the doleful and terrific, with apartments and places properly adapted to "many a foul and midnight murder." The figures of ancient warriors might, without "a touch of the promethean torch," have started from their canvas in one room; the statue ascended from the garden, and danced the hays in another; the massy doors were admirably calculated to be forced open by supernatural means, though no mortal engine of less power than a battering ram would perhaps have effected it; the dark passages seemed as if contrived for ghosts or banditti with gleaming torches; and upon the broken stairs any one might have hung for hours without any danger of being relieved. In short, this spot seemed so well adapted to become the scene of a modern novel, erected upon an ancient foundation, that I very much wonder some eccentric genius has not contrived for it, as it might have saved him or her the trouble and expence of a flight to Italy or France. Here they might, *ad libitum*, have called up the spirit of the ancient possessor of this superb mansion, and perhaps have opposed him to the shades of a host of his monastic enemies, who might have upbraided him with the destruction of their churches, shrines, and convents, rattled the windows, shook the walls, made the armour fall with a horrid crash, overturned the throne, destroyed the furniture, and then have departed, leaving to the faithful recorders of such events materials for a tale of wonder, whose morality would have been nearly equal to its probability.

Passing through these rooms, reflecting, that although they might be made the scenes of romance and "foul harrowing woe," they had once actually been the regions of splendour, of festivity, of luxury, and hospitality, such as would in more modern times, when the generous, the indigenous feelings of the Great were frittered away in the pursuit of false taste, and blunted by the operation of false refinement, have been deemed useless and cumbersome appendages of state;

"Yet hence the poor were cloath'd,
the hungry fed;"

reflecting, as I have observed, upon the brilliancy which these apartments had once exhibited, and upon the fortune of several of their tenants, we arrived at a pair of doors near the eastern extremity, that were with difficulty opened, but which, when opened, were found to give access to a room which would have almost repaid any difficulty that might have occurred in obtaining a sight of it.

This apartment was upon the first floor of a small pile that formed a kind of tower at the end of the old building, and the internal part of which was unquestionably of the work of Inigo Jones. It was known to have been afterwards used as a breakfast or dressing room by Catharine, the Queen of Charles the Second, who resided and kept her Court in this palace many years; in fact, from the death of that Monarch until her return to Lisbon. This closet had more the appearance of a small temple than a room; it was of an octagonal form, and the ceiling rose in a dome from a beautiful cornice. The spectator was in an instant struck with the harmony of the parts which composed this exquisitely-formed building, and received a sensation of pleasure without knowing whence it proceeded. Upon examination, there appeared such an elegant simplicity in the architecture, such a truly attic grace in the ornaments, that I remember Sir William Chambers, who was present, exceedingly regretted the necessity there was for its dilapidation. The figures painted upon the pannels were in fresco, the ornaments under the surbase were upon their heights touched with gold. The few articles of furniture that remained in this room were in the antique style. There were several pictures upon the ground, but, except one, which seemed adapted to the pannel over the chimney, they were not judged to have belonged to this apartment. A small door of this room opened upon the stair-case, and when you descended to the ground floor on the right hand side of the passage, another door opened into an apartment of the octagon form, lined entirely with marble, in the interior closets of which were a hot and a cold bath. The latter had, I believe, been a short time before used by the inhabitants of the palace, and was, I have no doubt, supplied from the same spring that

that was afterwards transferred to the Surry street Baths, which were, and probably still are, within fifty yards of this spot.

The style of internal architecture of these small apartments, which were appropriated to the use of the Queen, was so extremely elegant, that, as I have observed, Sir William Chambers regretted that it was not in his power to remove them entire. He, however, I think, ordered specimens of their ornaments, &c. to be preserved, and, I believe, drawings of their plans and section to be made, which, if they were executed, are unquestionably preserved in his collection. Mr. Moss, the architect, when a student, made a beautiful drawing of the front of this palace (in its ancient state) toward the Strand, from which, I think, there is an engraving; this drawing obtained a medal in the Royal Academy. I hope every part of the old building, which I consider with respect and veneration, has been delineated, and that a series of views of it will one day be published.

Referring retrospectively to the domestic history of this once celebrated edifice, it will, as I have observed upon another occasion, be found interwoven and blended with the history of the country. The many changes of occupancy that have occurred are to be traced in the fate of its different tenants, though there are local features attached to every period, to every individual, which are seldom displayed upon the historic tablet, but the outline of which it would be both amusing and instructive to contemplate. Of these, alas! I fear in this instance every vestige is obliterated.

It will probably be recollected, that from the reign of James the First down to the Interregnum, this palace was identified in records, deeds, warrants, &c. by the appellation of Denmark House, in compliment to Ann of Denmark, who, I believe, added the octagon tower at the east end, which contained the baths and apartments

I have just described, and who caused the whole building to be repaired, beautified, and, among many other improvements, the reservoir to be constructed, which was supplied with water from Hyde Park.

On Shrove Tuesday, in the year 1616, it appears that the Court first took possession of this palace: a splendid entertainment was upon this occasion given by the Queen to the King and Nobility, which concluded with a masque and ball in a style superior to any that had before been exhibited, though these kind of *private theatricals* were much the taste of the age of this Monarch and his successor.

In the age immediately succeeding, this house became the scene of an exhibition of another kind. It would be too extravagant an hypothesis to suppose that the exuberant gaiety of one period was remotely the cause of the extraordinary solemnity of another; but be this as it may, it appears, that on the 26th of September 1658, Somerset House, the seat of Kings, became the receptacle of the corpse of that arch-regicide Cromwell, which was, with the greatest privacy, removed from Whitehall by night. Here it lay in state until the 23d of November, whence, with such superb obsequies as had never before been seen, even in those ages of magnificent funerals, it was interred in Westminster-abbey*.

In the reign of Charles the Second, the splendour of Somerset House, together with its ancient name, were revived. In this reign, it was frequently the scene of public entertainments, and sometimes the residence of public characters. After the death of this Monarch, it has already been observed, his Queen kept her Court here. In the beginning of this century, it appears to have been occasionally appropriated to masquerades. Mr. Addison, in the *Freeholder*, mentions one given in honour of the birth of the Archduke. In the year 1753 or 4, the Venetian Ambassador had a splendid

* This circumstance, as indeed many other respecting this man, conspicuous for his talents, still rendered more conspicuous by his crimes, has been the subject of much controversy. It has been said by some that his remains were thrown into the Thames, by others that they were buried in Naseby Field. Both these suggestions are equally improbable. Where his corpse was deposited is of little importance; though, for an example to posterity, it might have been wished, he had met a fate similar to that of many other regicides, and suffered the punishment which his atrocities merited.

entertainment of this nature; previous to which the Prince of Orange resided here until his marriage with the Princess Royal, daughter of George the Second; as did latterly the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, till the day of his nuptials with the equally beautiful as benignant Princess Augusta, sister to our beloved Sovereign.

THE MAY-POLE.

- " Amidst the area wide they took their stand,
 " Where the tall May-pole once o'er-look'd the Strand;
 " But now, so Ann and piety ordain,
 " A church collects the Saints of Drury-lane."

This object, which, had it not been immortalised by Pope, would probably have been forgotten, stood nearly in the front of Somerset House, and was, as I have been informed, much resorted to, not only on May Morning, but at other times of festivity, by the youths and maidens of the two cities of London and Westminster. The only houses upon the spot were a pile opposite, which is still standing, and a pub-

lic-house (the Cock and Pye, fronting Craven-buildings, Drury-lane), still in existence, which was in those times a place where cakes, ale, and other refreshments, were sold. Near this place stood the mansion of the Earl of Craven, upon the site of the garden of which Craven-buildings were erected; and also that of the Queen of Bohemia, the unfortunate daughter of James the First: of this house I think some vestiges still remain; it was formerly occupied by a copper-plate printer and a publican. In digging the stable-yard in its vicinity, a subterranean passage was discovered, which was said to have been a communication betwixt this and Craven House. The May-pole, which introduced these observations, was, when taken down about the year 1717, found to measure a hundred feet. It was obtained by Sir Isaac Newton, and borne on a carriage for timber to Wanstead, in Essex, the seat of the Earl of Tilney; where, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Pound Breton, it was placed in the Park, for the erection of a telescope, the largest then in the world, presented by a French Gentleman to the Royal Society.

PO. I.

CONTENTMENT.

Multa potentibus
 Defunt multa. Bene est, cui Deus obtulit
 Parca quod satis est manu. HOR. Lib. III. Od. xvi.

- " Much will always nothing be
 " To him who much desires. Thrice happy he.
 " To whom the wise indulgency of Heaven
 " With sparing hand but just enough has given." COWLEY.

THERE is no virtue which contributes more essentially to the happiness of the life of man than Contentment. It recommends to us every pleasure, and corrects the bitterness of every misfortune. Its salutary effects are known not only to those who are buried in the lowly vale of obscurity, but to those also who are placed on the eminence of prosperity. It softens the scanty morsel which has been hardly earned by industry; it blunts the keen edge of every calamity, and lightens the oppressive burden of every want. With-

out it, the pampered darling of fortune receives every blessing with stupidious indifference: every luxury becomes tasteless, every dignity tulfome, and every pleasure shallow.

When we look around us in the world, we are apt to form absurd notions of the happiness of others. We behold their affluence and their promotion with envy; and the forced smiles of dissembling urbanity we construe as the involuntary irradiations of perfect bliss. But we forget the secret anxiety which preys upon their minds, the

cares of watchful avarice, and the vexation of disappointed ambition. At the same time, we exaggerate the misfortunes, and undervalue the comforts, which fall to our own lot. We distress ourselves by invadively comparing our own situation with that of our superiors, and by numbering over advantages which we *might* have possessed, rather than cherish in our breasts those generous sentiments which gratitude would dictate, were we to reflect upon the condition of others, who behold our enjoyments with wistful amazement. We are too frequently dissatisfied that we have not been exempted from calamities which are incident to humanity, and that we have not received benefits which nothing but our own selfishness gave us any reason to expect. We set our affections on objects which cannot be obtained, and pine over events which we could not prevent, and which we cannot redress. But we should reflect, whilst we are studying to increase competence into affluence, and affluence into superabundance, and whilst the gratification of every wish is in our power, how many want the common necessities of life. Whilst we are ascending the summit of ambition, how many are toiling up the craggy steep of adversity!

The hurried heart knows no bounds to its desires. We oftentimes persuade ourselves, that were certain desires indulged, we should then be contented, without pursuing our wishes any further. But the accomplishment of our wishes, instead of completing our happiness, for the most part only serves to push forward our ambition with renewed force. Transpired by our success in one attempt, we credulously listen to the voice of hope, which holds forth to us another prize still more tempting than the former. The peasant only desires a competency; he who possesses a competency longs to be independent of the world, and afterwards, when he has proceeded thus far, is imperceptibly betrayed into an admiration of wealth. The opulent man hankers after the titles and the influence of the courtier, and the courtier, in his turn, pants for the unvalued dominion of the throne. We read, that Alexander, when he had vanquished every enemy and overrun every territory within his reach, after all the triumphs of victory, the spoils of rapine, and the absolute au-

thority of empire, still felt an aching void, and lamented, that *there were no more worlds left for him to subdue*. Thus the desires of the heart succeed each other as regularly as the returning seasons; and thus, if they are indulged, they will embitter every stage of our lives by discontent and disappointment, for they will only end with our existence. The unadvised caprice of youth will be ripened into the projects of maturity; and these will be afterwards succeeded by the pursuits and prejudices of age.

It is strange, that, when we are sporting in the sunshine of happiness, when we are not harassed by the tortures of pain, not pinched by the cravings of want, not tied by the difficulties of distress, not alarmed by the menaces of danger, we cannot 'improve negative into positive happiness.' When no real evil distresses us, the vacant mind aggravates the slightest pique or the most trifling miscarriage of our expectations into a serious calamity. It is as though we resolved to shut our eyes obstinately against the blessings which the munificent hand of Providence has bestowed upon us, and to harass ourselves perpetually by the creation of imaginary evils, rather than suffer our minds to be at rest. It is a lamentable truth, that we seldom appreciate with felicity the advantages which we enjoy, until the loss of them acquaints us with their value. We then learn what comforts we have enjoyed, in that hour we have been strangers to, and become sensible of the happiness which was within our reach. We then regret that we did not check the impetuous torrent of our desires, and lament, when it is too late, that such precious opportunities have been suffered to pass by unimproved.

He who resolves to give a loose rein to his desires, in fact resolves to be miserable, for when they are encouraged, so restless is their pungency that they can never be hushed, and so unlimited their multiplicity that they can never be satisfied.

In *no* situation of life scarcely any thing else is necessary to our happiness but a *resignation* to be happy. There is *no* conflict which is so great a determination will not tend to meliorate, nor is there any, with which a fretful disposition will not find occasion to be displeased. The favours of Providence are

are thrown away upon those who want a heart to enjoy them, and who will desiderate what is wanting rather than enjoy what is present. Every misfortune is *doubly* afflictive to the man who, pondering on it with moroseness, industriously connects with it adscititious circumstances of aggravation.

To be contented, then, is not only the duty, but the interest of every one. If the dispensations of Providence are favourable, they should excite our gratitude and animate our virtue. If we are visited by the rude hand of calamity, we should submit with resignation and endure with fortitude. The soldier who in the warfare of life fills it his ease in the tent can at last but escape censure, but he who bravely steps forward, and encounters every danger, will receive a distinguished reward. Instead of surmounting ourselves to womanish irresolution, and timely pinning over every stroke of ill fortune, let us rather man every faculty of our souls to repel the disgraceful inroads of grief, and prudently redouble our exertions to retrieve the loss. In estimating the advantages which we enjoy, and the disadvantages under which we labour, let us remember, that it is the part of wisdom to lean to the favourable side, and to adopt every measure which will contribute to our satisfaction, let us compute our condition to those who are galled by the ruthless rod of affliction, rather than to those who are reclined on the soft couch of ease, and let us recollect, that if an humble situation want the luxuries of affluence and the insolence of power, it is, however, not tied to so many dangers, exposed to so many temptations, as a more exalted sphere.

Eugenius was born of parent whose circumstances were nearly equal to that

from the wretchedness of poverty and the pride of wealth. In early life, they instilled into his mind principles which still shine conspicuously in his character. When he entered into business, his industry ensured him success. Though he abhorred the looseness of prodigality, still he despised the misery of a vice, and, though he never associated with the riotous votaries of vice and folly, still his purse was ever open to the necessities of poverty and the claims of friendship. He was convinced that it was not the possession, but the discreet use of riches, which could either bestow pleasure or command esteem. He reflected, that the head which ambition decked with the wreath of honour is loaded with many cares, and surrounded by many dangers, and that the heart which is locked up in the strong chest of avarice's treasure, must necessarily be strangled to every liberal movement. He was, therefore, contented with the little he enjoyed, and he did not feel that it was necessary to be a slave to his passions, but to be a master of them, and to use them in the service of his duty, and to keep them under the control of his reason. He was, therefore, contented with the little he enjoyed, and he did not feel that it was necessary to be a slave to his passions, but to be a master of them, and to use them in the service of his duty.

AUGUSTUS

July 17, 1800

RULES TENDING TO PROMOTE LONG LIFE.

BY SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

WE shall now proceed to state such rules as have been followed by those who have attained great age, as they may furnish some hints that may be serviceable to others.

The plan laid down by the celebrated Cornaro is well known, and the abstemious manner in which he lived has often been recommended to the imita-

tion of others, but I question much whether it would wish to lead the fire-bell for the sake of mere existence. It is no longer desirable than what it can be enjoyed with some degree of satisfaction, and it is of little consequence, if a person merely vegetates, whether he lives or not.

Without entering, therefore, into various

various particulars, first for the discussions of experimental philosophy than for real life (as weighing the food taken, &c. &c.), we shall proceed to mention the rules which have been found the most effectual, and which are the most likely to be carried into practice. They may be classed under the following heads—1. Food. 2. Clothing. 3. Habitation. 4. Labour or Exercise. 5. Habits or Customs. 6. Medicine, and, 7. Disposition of Mind.

1. *Food.* The importance of wholesome food, for the preservation of health and long life, and the avoiding of excess, whether in eating or drinking, need not be dwelt upon. Some instances indeed, are mentioned of persons who have continued to commit excess, and have lived long, but these are to be considered in no other light than as exceptions to a general rule, and it may reasonably be contended, that if such persons lived to a great age, without understanding their error, they would have lived much longer had they followed a different course.

2. *Clothing.* It is equally unnecessary to dwell on the necessity of warm clothing, more especially in advanced life, and during the cold season. The best mode of preventing a number of diseases to which old men are particularly exposed, and which by no other means can be avoided.

3. *Habitation.* The health of every individual must greatly depend on the place where he resides, and the nature of the house which he inhabits; and as it has frequently been remarked, that the greatest number of old people die in winter, and that many invalids, in a weak and constitutive state, are obliged to fly to a milder climate as the only means of recovery, it has thence occurred to Dr. Pison, that it would be of service, both to the aged and to the consumptive, to have houses erected, of such a peculiar construction that the air could always be preserved, not only pure, but nearly of the same, and of rather an elevated temperature, so that the invalids who resided in them should never be affected by the vicissitudes of the seasons. Such an idea, it must be admitted, cannot be a general remedy or resource, but it is well entitled to the attention of those who are in urgent circumstances, for

some persons, indeed, may be admitted into a hospital for the aged and the consumptive will be benefited, and the experiment fairly tried, both for their own sakes, and for that of human nature in general.

4. *Exercise and Labour.* That either exercise or moderate labour is necessary even to aged persons, for the purpose of preserving the human frame in order, can hardly be questioned, provided any great exertion is avoided, in which nothing is more likely to destroy the springs of life, particularly when these become feeble. Travelling in moderation also, from the change of air and scene, has been found of great use.

5. *Habits and Customs.* In the next place, good health, and consequently longevity, depends much on personal cleanliness, and a variety of habits and customs, or minute attentions, which it is impossible here to discuss. If we were much to be wished, that some author would undertake the trouble of collecting the result of general experience upon that subject, and would point out those habits which, taken singly, appear very trifling, yet when combined, there is every reason to believe, that much additional health and comfort would arise from their observance.

6. *Medicine.* It is a common saying, that every man, after the age of forty, should be his own physician. This is, however, to be a dangerous maxim. The greatest physicians, when they are sick, seldom venture to prescribe for themselves, but generally rely on the advice of their medical friends. Persons who pretend to be their own physicians are generally much addicted to quackery, than which nothing can be more injurious to the constitution. It is essential to health that medicines should never be taken but when necessary, and never without the best advice in regard to the commencement, which ought not to be too long delayed. Otherwise much benefit cannot be expected from them, and also with respect to nature or sort, quantity and continuance.

At present, the powers of medicine is generally acknowledged, are extremely bounded. The medical art, however, is probably full in its infancy, and it is impossible to get to

to what perfection it may reach, not only in consequence of the new improvements which chemistry daily furnishes, but also of those which may be made, by the discovery of new and valuable plants, in countries either already known or hitherto unexplored, and indeed the new uses to which old medicinal plants may be applied. Perhaps such discoveries will be much accelerated, when, instead, of being left to the zeal and industry of individuals, they shall meet with that public encouragement and protection to which they are so peculiarly well entitled.

7. *Disposition of Mind.* In the last place, nothing is more conducive to longevity than to preserve equanimity and good spirits, and not to sink under the disappointments of life, to which all, but particularly the old, are necessarily subjected. Indeed, this is a point which cannot be too much inculcated; for experience sufficiently demonstrates, that many perish from despondency, who, if they had preserved their spirit and vigour of mind, might have survived many years longer.

ACCOUNT OF SOLOMON GESSNER.

SOLOMON GESSNER, the German Theocritus, was born in the year 1739, and was the son of a respectable printer and bookseller, from whom he received a liberal, and even a learned education, whose profession he adopted, and whom in due time he succeeded. Fortunately the house of Orel, Gessner, and Company, into which he was received, had been long established, and was known over Europe by the extent of its correspondence, and by the choice and elegance of the works which it gave to the world. Gessner was not, therefore, involved in the cares of a new establishment, nor was it necessary for him to engage in the details and fatigues of business; and the bent of his genius being obvious, his partners, by whom he was beloved and esteemed, freely indulged him in his favourite studies and pursuits.

In the twenty-second year of his age he made a tour through Germany, in part for the purpose of extending the connexions of his house, but chiefly with a view to his own improvement. In the course of this journey, he became acquainted with the greater part of the German men of letters of that day, and his talents were doubtless stimulated by the sympathy and the emulation which such intercourse is so particularly calculated to excite. On his return to Zurich in 1753, he gave his first publication to the world, a small poem in measured prose, entitled, *Night*; and this meeting a favourable reception, he soon afterwards published his pastoral romance of *Daphnis*, in three cantos. In the first of these poems he contrived to introduce a compliment

to Gleim and Hagedorn, from whom he had received civility and kindness in the course of his tour. To *Daphnis* he prefixed a letter to himself from Mademoiselle —, with his reply, both written in a playful and animated style, from which we are led to believe, that the heroine of this pastoral was a real personage. "Yes," says Gessner, in the language of gallantry, and perhaps of truth, "while I described *Phyllis* I thought of you, and the happy idea of writing a romance supplied me with a continual dream of you, which rendered our separation less intolerable." In these early productions, with somewhat of the irregularity and the extravagance of youth, we find that luxuriance of imagery, and that soft amenity of sentiment and of expression by which almost all his other writings are characterised. At this period of his life, Ovid seems to have been a favourite with Gessner. In his *Night*, we have a fable on the origin of the glow-worm; and in his *Daphnis*, an episode on the amours of a water-god and a nymph, entirely in the manner of that poet.

The success of these publications encouraged Gessner to indulge his taste in rural poetry, and to give to the world his *Idylls*, in which, as he himself informs us, he took Theocritus for his model. The *Idylls* procured their author a high reputation throughout Switzerland and Germany. They were the principal and favourite objects of his attention, on which he exerted great taste and skill. They are described by himself as the fruits of some of his happiest hours; of those hours, when

when imagination and tranquillity shed their sweetest influence over him, and excluding all present impressions, recalled the charms and delights of the golden age.

The Death of Abel, which is already well known to the English reader, by the translation of Mrs. Collyer, made its first appearance in 1758. Its reception was still more flattering. Three editions of it were published at Zurich in the course of a single year, and it was soon translated into all the European languages. In most of these it has gone through various editions; and there are few of the productions of the century that has just elapsed which have been so generally popular. After this he published several of his lesser poems, among which was *The First Navigator*, which is perhaps the most beautiful of his works. He made some attempts likewise in the pastoral drama, of which his *Evander and Alcmena* is the chief. His *Eraslus*, a drama of one act, was represented with some applause in several societies, both at Leipzick and Vienna.

The poems of Gessner were almost all given to the world before he had completed his thirtieth year. About this period he married, and, as he himself informs us, his father-in-law, Mr. Heidigger, having a beautiful collection of paintings, consisting chiefly of the works of the great masters of the Flemish school, he devoted his leisure to the study of their beauties, and became deeply enamoured of their art. Gessner, who in his youth had received some lessons in drawing, resumed the pencil, but with a timid hand. At first he ventured only to delineate decorations for curious books printed at his office, but by degrees he rose to bolder attempts. In 1765 he published ten landscapes, etched and engraved by himself. Twelve other pieces of the same nature appeared in 1769; and he afterwards executed ornaments for many publications that issued from his press, among which were his own works, a translation into German of the works of Swift, and various others. The reputation which he acquired by his pencil was scarcely inferior to that arising from his pen. He was reckoned among the best artists of Germany; and Mr. Fuseli, his countryman, in his "Historical Essay on the Painters, Engravers, Architects, and Sculptors, who have done honour to Switzerland,"

land," gives a distinguished place to Gessner, though then alive.

The private character of Gessner was in a high degree amiable and exemplary. As a husband, a father, and a friend, his virtues were equally conspicuous. His cast of mind was pensive, and even melancholy; his manners gentle. In conversation he was mild and affable, and, where the subject admitted of it, often highly animated, rising into great elevation of sentiment and beauty of expression. But in every part of his deportment, there was that unaffected sincerity, that simplicity and modesty, by which true genius is so generally distinguished. With qualities such as these, Gessner could not fail to be loved and respected; and uniting to taste and literature, the talents requisite for active life, he was raised by the suffrages of the citizens of Zurich to the first offices in the Republic. In 1765 he was called to the great Council; in 1767 to the lesser. In 1768 he was appointed Bailiff of Eilzbach; that of the four guards in 1776; and in 1781, superintendant of waters; all offices of trust and responsibility, the duties of which he discharged with scrupulous fidelity.

The fame of the accomplished and virtuous Magistrate of Zurich spread to the remotest parts of Europe. The Empress of Russia, Catherine II. sent him a gold medal as a mark of her esteem; and strangers from all countries, visiting Switzerland, courted his society, and gave him the most flattering proofs of their respect and admiration. In the height of his reputation he was cut off by the stroke of a palsy, on the 2d of March 1788, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

Pastoral poetry, to which he was chiefly devoted, has been considered as one of the earliest forms of this delightful art. In the more simple ages, when the wealth of men consisted chiefly of flocks and herds, the condition of a shepherd was respectable in the community, and his life a state of ease and abundance. In the possession of these blessings, passing his days in the open air, and having in view the most beautiful scenery of nature, the emotions of the heart would sometimes be excited, and the voice of untutored genius make itself heard. Hence those simple strains of rural poetry in which we breathe the first accents of the pastoral

pastoral muse. Though deficient in harmony and delicacy, these ruder efforts would often be true to nature and passion; and the shepherds and cowherds of Sicily doubtless furnished the models on which the Idyls of Theocritus were formed. It is the peculiar praise of Theocritus, and constitutes a considerable part of the charm of his writings, that he departed but little from his models, that his scenery is evidently copied from nature, and that his characters and manners appear to be nearly such as the peasantry of Sicily presented to his observation. Virgil copied Theocritus, and departed farther from real life; and since the revival of letters, the greater part of the pastoral poets of modern Europe, particularly those of Italy, have indulged still more in the imagery of fancy; with landscapes, composed indeed of the most beautiful features of nature, for the imagination can paint nothing fairer, they have given us manners and characters in a great measure ideal. Yet pastoral poetry of this description has its charms. In the mixed condition of our existence, the forms of beauty, innocence, and happiness, rise at times, and fade on our view. Imperfect and fleeting as they are, they afford such furniture to the imagination as serves to decorate those creations of fancy, which, while they excite, tend in some degree to gratify the natural "longing after a happier age."

This gratification seems, indeed, in the opinion of the first of our living critics, to be the true end and design of pastoral poetry. "Its nature and design," says Dr. Aikin, "have been differently represented. I have no doubt, however, that the true secret of the pleasure derived from pastoral is to be found in an universal longing after a certain imagined state of society, which though it never did exist, may readily be conceived, and by its innocence, tranquillity, and simple delights, sweetly contrasts with the turbulence and evils of the real world. It is no new opinion that this poetry has a reference to the golden age; but by this age I would not understand any period recorded by tradition, but rather a kind of Eutopia, in which the wounded and wearied spirit of man has ever delighted to take refuge." *** Amid such a fairy people I confess I

do not regret nature; nor at my age am I ashamed of losing myself in the Arcadian walks of a Pastor Fido and Aminta. *** Alas! we know too well that no Arcadia exists upon modern ground, and that vice and wretchedness prevail in the hamlet as well as in the city. But why may we not for a time be indulged in forgetting it?"

It is not, however, to be disputed, that where we depart so far from nature, the interest of the scene is apt to languish. We are creatures more of feeling than of imagination, and can deeply sympathize only with beings of our own species, and in sorrows which we ourselves may participate. In the lives of the pure inhabitants of these Arcadian landscapes, such as they are usually represented by the predecessors of Gessner, there is too little incident, in their sufferings there is too little of real pathos, to fix the curiosity, or agitate the heart. The modern writers of pastoral have resorted little to invention; they have in general contented themselves with imitating the descriptions and sentiments of the ancient poets; and hence, of all the varieties of poetry, this is commonly the most meagre in its subject, and the least diversified in its theme. It is not, however, to be doubted, that this tenuity and inopidity are more to be ascribed to the slavish imitation of the ancient pastoral characters and topics, than to the confined nature of the subject. Ramsay, Burns, and Macneil, poets of the northern division of the island, who have not copied Theocritus, but followed his example in drawing the scenery and the manners of rural life in their own age and country, have enlarged and beautified this department of poetry. It were perhaps to have been wished, that Gessner had taken a similar course, but his learning and fancy carried him back to the æra of ancient Greece. In his pastoral, the rough simplicity of the Swiss peasant, the awful sublimity of the Helvetic scenery, are not to be found. Amidst the softness of a Sicilian landscape, he calls into life the fabled personages of the classic mythology, and revives that pure and virtuous race of mortals, who are supposed to have lived in the golden age. But though he takes Theocritus as his model, unlike his other imitators, he has chosen his

* See "Letters from a Father to a Son," Vol. I. p. 77, &c.

subjects for himself, and given to pastoral poetry a range, of which it was not before known to be susceptible. Whatever incidents, sorrows, or affections, may be supposed to be within the rural sphere, Gesner has considered as proper subjects for his muse. "Of all the moderns," says Dr. Blair, "Gesner, a poet of Switzerland, has been the most successful in his pastoral compositions. He has introduced into his Idyls (as he entitles them) many new ideas. His rural scenery is often striking, and his descriptions lively. He presents pastoral life to us with all the embellishments of which it is susceptible,

but without any excess of refinement. What forms the chief merit of this poet is, that he wrote to the heart, and has enriched the subjects of his Idyls with incidents that gave rise to much tender sentiment. Scenes of domestic felicity are beautifully painted. The mutual affection of husbands and wives, of parents and children, of brothers and sisters, as well as of lovers, are displayed in a pleasing and touching manner. Not understanding his language, I can be no judge of the poetry of his style, but in the subject and conduct of his pastorals, he appears to me to have outdone all the moderns."

• ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE BOAT.

[From WARNER'S "TOUR THROUGH THE NORTHERN COUNTIES OF ENGLAND,"]

THE coast on which Bamborough Castle stands is peculiarly dangerous, a constant watch is on the look out, and signals appointed to describe the situation in which the distressed are. A life-boat constructed by Mr Henry Greathead, ship-carpenter of Shields, is also always ready for use, and is found to answer the valuable purpose for which it was designed. Its form is that of a long spee'd, thirty feet in length by twelve feet over, either end pointed, and thus calculated to row both ways, an oar serving the purpose of the helm. About eighteen inches below the gunwale a strong lining of cork covers the whole of the inside, which gives the boat such a buoyancy as enables it to live in any water. The crew usually consists of about twenty men, and the capacity of the boat enables it to receive about ten more. On the 30th of January 1790, the life boat of South Shields first put to sea in a horrible gale of wind, for the glorious purpose of rescuing some unfortunate mariners who were the sport of the tempest in the offing, a number of cork jackets being provided for the crew, in case their vessel disappointed the expectations of the inventor, and failed in its purpose. But the precaution was unnecessary; floating like a feather upon the water, it rode triumphantly over every raging surge, and sailed away for hours of the storm. The boat was approached in spite of the

ments, and the wretched crew, equally affected with astonishment and ecstacy, beheld the glorious life-boat (never was a name more happily imagined, nor more appropriately bestowed) along-side of their shattered vessel, and offering refuge from the tremendous abyss that was opening to swallow them up for ever. Restored to hope and life they were removed into the friendly boat, and brought to land, to the unspeakable joy of the benevolent projectors of the plan, who had thus the double gratification of seeing that the vessel was calculated to answer its intention in the completest manner, and of rescuing at the same time several fellow-creatures from inevitable destruction. Since this first trial, repeated desperate voyages have been made for similar purposes; and with the like success, to the salvation of many hundred distressed sailors; and so confident are the lessons of the safety of the boat, and the impossibility of its being liable to casualty, that it is now become a matter of satisfaction to be employed in this service of saving the shipwrecked; a service that well deserves the civic crown. The inventor, naturally enough supposing that an object of such importance to the State as saving its citizens from perishing would be encouraged by Government, submitted his plan, and offered his service to the Ministry a few years since for the construction and establishment of the life-boat all along the coast of the kingdom;

kingdom ; but the attention of the public was then unfortunately directed to other objects than the economizing of human existence, and his efforts were unattended to. In the true spirit of philanthropy, however, Mr. Henry Greathead, waving the idea of *exclusive profit*, instead of taking out a patent for the admirable invention, and thus confining its advantages to himself, generously offered to communicate to others every information in his power on the subject of the construction of the life-boat, and to diffuse by these means, as much as possible,

the blessings resulting from its adoption. In consequence of this, another person has built vessels of the same kind, and their number has thus been multiplied in the manner before mentioned. The pecuniary remuneration, which the crew of the life boat receive, is what the generosity of the affluent, saved by their exertions, may bestow upon them ; " the blessing of him that was ready to perish " is the only, but rich reward, when the poor mariner is rescued from destruction by their means.

LETTER FROM THE HON. HORACE WALPOLE TO THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

MY LORD,
THOUGH my fingers, lamed anew by a fit of the gout, make it not very pleasant to me to write, I must thank your Lordship for the honour of your letter, and for the description of your Abbey, which, as far as words can convey an idea of the situation, seems to me to be a most pleasing one ; and, to me, it is very natural to admire your Lordship's piety in adhering to the ancient style of the religious mansion. Cunningham's History I have not seen advertised yet, and consequently have it not. I fear there are castrations which will destroy the chief satisfaction in it ; and, as for the Latin text, I must own I am not eager, as I by no means like either modern Latin, or modern history written in Latin, and should most certainly prefer the translation.

Perhaps I am still a greater heretic in my indifference to Camden's Britannia. The work was very meritorious in the author as the first thing of the kind performed among us, and a vast undertaking for a single man ; but really it is so lean a work, and of many counties we have now such ample descriptions, that, except gratitude to Camden as the beginner of the work, excites in me no other sensation, nor do I conceive why it is still so admired, as I see no merit in it but that of industry. It is one of those books which I would allow an honourable place in my library, and none at all in my head.

I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient humble Servant,

HOR. WALPOLE.

Beckley Square, Feb. 12, 1787.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY XVIII.

(Concluded from Page 8.)

" It should seem," replied Moredius, " that the same fate which gives honours and riches takes care to subtract every thing else from the distinguished owners, and leaves them without capabilities to enjoy the luxuries of fortune."—" Ah," answered the stranger, " the man of pleasure has a constant, though invisible, attendant, who accompanies him to every place of

amusement, and whispers unceasingly in his ears, " Thou shalt not enjoy." This seeming enemy to his happiness is his best friend ; it is Reflection, it is Truth, it is Conscience, that has a duty to perform to man, and which is an enemy only to what is false, and against his real welfare. The mind of Fashion is a heterogeneous mass of pleasure, pain, good sense, and nonsense :

sense ; a motley mixture of the shreds of the understanding, something resembling a Harlequin's jacket, fantastically patched as to make the owner ridiculous and contemptible to every man of real sense. But the chief cause of want of happiness among the Great (continued the stranger) proceeds from their total neglect of the means of finding it like other people ; they use the power they have to be happy to purchase uneasiness only ; and Dissipation smiles at the downfall of those whom Fortune raises.—“ I dined,” replied Moredius, “ a few days since with a Lady of high fashion, who afforded a striking example of splendid misery : she was seated at the head of her table, and did the honours with superior grace and dignity ; her face wore a constant smile ; but the exterior which the manners of the world had taught her could not altogether conceal the agonies of a distressed mind ; at some instants the mask dropped off, and betrayed the secrets of a heart ill at ease : the table was covered with the choicest dessert, pines, melons, peaches, and nestirins. I could not help reflecting, that most probably there was not a mouthful of what I eat paid for : I imagined to myself a long fruiterer's bill spread over the board like a tablecloth, and a confectioner in miniature in his one horse chair driving among the blanc manges and raspberry ice. The hostess, instead of that hilarity which marks the features of the good and happy, presented a thin haggard visage, with such strong lines of anxiety written upon it as no paint could hide ; one could discover her ideas during the repast admirably complexed between the prospect of a superb gala or an execution in her house the next day. Let it not be imagined that I mean to libel the Great, or that there is asperity in these remarks : ask themselves as to the fact, and let their experience determine. I should rejoice to see them as they formerly were in this country, superb in their mansions, splendid in their equipage, hospitable in their homes, and liberal in their travels ; the boast and pride of the community, and the friends of the poor ; not squandering away their own blessings, nor robbing others of their share, but improving the gifts of fortune to the happiness of their country and themselves : then would the reciprocities of society be better and

served, and the fancied advantages of equality be dreaded as a curse.”

“ I had a melancholy picture of this unhappy change of times and manners,” said Moredius, “ as I was taking my accustomed ride one morning last week. The clouds had gathered together, and despoiled the beauty of the distant prospect ; the sun, whose beams had just gladdened the scene, was withdrawn ; a long bridle path, inclosed by a hedge on each side, led to an opening of extensive country ; the rain descended in slow drops ; the husbandman had left the field ; all was hush and still, cheerless and forlorn : a large mansion presented itself to my view on the right, to appearance uninhabited ; its gates were torn down, and the windows closely boarded up ; the garden, where probably the rose had once diffused its sweetness, was a wilderness of weeds ; several fallen fragments of ancient sculpture were scattered on the ground ; and a stagnant pool of water completed the scene of desolation. Happily a stranger of decent demeanor approached me ; he appeared to be an old farmer. “ This is a weary wet day,” said I, as he drew near me. “ Not so, Sir,” replied he ; “ I am used to the variety and changes of the weather, and my heart does not sicken because it is not always fair ; this rain will do much good : there is nothing, Sir, that does harm but vice ; vice turns every thing out of its course, and spreads desolation through the world.” “ But yonder mansion,” said I, pointing to it as I turned my horse's head to the spot—“ That house,” answered the stranger, with a heavy sigh, “ was once the seat of worth and hospitality : its owner was the good and wealthy Argirus ; plainness and simplicity marked his character, and the smiles of his benevolence were known for miles around ; his lady was as good as himself ; it was the happiest family in the country ; many a want has been satisfied at that door, and many a hungry stranger has there received the comforts of refreshment : fifty covers of massy plate went every day to that table, and the hospitable sinoin always smoked upon his board : there, too, all the merit and talent of the country met for rational entertainment : his equipage was grand, his domestics numerous ; every thing was sumptuous, every thing was liberal.” “ I am afraid,” said I, “ he has been too much so.” “ You

are deceived, 'tis the danger; it is not the munificence or liberality of the Great that does them harm; 'tis vice, 'tis dissipation, cards, dice, women, racing horses, and the gratification of inordinate desires. It was the heir of this estate who despoiled it. The empire of licentious vice presently lay low the noblest edifice, makes desolate, the most delightful scenes of nature, corrupts the heart, and destroys the understanding. After a long course of ruinous pleasures, which with difficulty deprived him of the established good left him by his father, he found himself at last involved in law with one of the mortgagees of his estate: the consequence was, that this mansion became the object of a chancery suit; and as no one would be at the expence to keep in repair a place in which they had a precarious interest, it went to decay, and the house, which was once the seat of so good and benevolent an owner, is now inhabited by a set of strangers, self-created tenants, whose way of life is not known, but who are doubtless smugglers, and indeed are strongly suspected of committing thefts and depredations for miles round: at night only are the doors open. Alas, what a change does vice bring about! The fashionable young heir pursued his propensities until he was reduced from twenty-five thousand a year to beggary: he indeed sought an asylum in an elegant house that he had formerly given to one of his favourite ladies, who had ever been wont to receive him with smiles: but there is no consistency, no true friendship, among the vicious; she turned him from her door, drunkenness was now his constant relief, and the child of parents of worth and wealth, the heir of immense landed property, ended his days in a public-house. Yet the precedent will not avail: the owner of a neighbouring mansion is following his steps with all the unremitting diligence of depravity. Happy would it be for some who are in the same road to ruin to attend to the example of Adelius. Adelius was young, gay, and accomplished; he had indulged in a variety of dissipations, and had involved his estate considerably, when, at the age of thirty, he married Adelesia, who was as young, gay, and accomplished, as himself; their marriage was celebrated in the most expensive style; already the gilded

chariot and gay liveries were seen in the streets and at the theatres; already the splendid ball-room was lighted up to receive its gay visitors, and whole columns of the newspapers filled with the names of rank and fashion that attended them; routs succeeded rout; and while Adelesia was losing hundreds at her own tables, Adelius was sacrificing thousands to the professed gamblers of the subscription-houses: one estate after another was mortgaged; and at last ruin approached so near as to terrify, by its appearance, even the gay and thoughtless Adelius and Adelesia. But how to redeem the past, or stop themselves in this dangerous descent, they knew not. Happily, among their visitors they had received a young author, named Eugenius, who had talent, and the art of pleasing by his conversation and manner: to him they applied for advice, and he advised retirement. This at first shocked the pride of Adelius; and Adelesia shrunk back at the idea of parting with what she called her pleasures. They determined, however, to try the experiment for a little time, and went to a small cottage in the country: they retired, and were visited only by Eugenius. The change of their situation depressed their spirits. Eugenius found them discontented; they wanted company. 'I will introduce you to some,' said Eugenius; and the next day he brought with him some choice books and music. Fortunately, the minds of Adelius and Adelesia were capable of taste and refinement. They began to feel, for the first time in their lives, 'TRUE LIBERTY.' Adelesia had now, too, a new source of amusement and delight; she had children. Seven years only elapsed in the pleasures of retirement, when Adelius found himself cleared from his incumbrances: so easily does a determined course of economy restore the waste of extravagance. Adelius and Adelesia were now free to return, and they might do it with safety, for they were free also from their passion for dissipation. They returned to the gay world, but it was to taste rational pleasures with a few choice friends, who would bring in something to the common stock of entertainment. Yet did they not exclude the company of some who were deemed to do nothing, if their hearts were good; they did not quarrel with the

the want of understanding. The gay world were astonished to see Adelius and Adelsia returned, but could not follow their example. The secret wanting was this, that Adelius and Adelsia had minds, and they had none.

"It is to be lamented," cried Moredius, "that man, acquainted as he is with good and evil, from the experience of history, and the observations within his reach, does not choose pursuits and pleasures that lead to happiness, in preference to such as produce ease, usefulness, and perhaps remorse; that he does not consider prudence as the means to acquire or preserve the comforts and advantages of life; and that he does not shun extravagance, as the sure forfeiture of independence. It is not enough to say, that men's ideas of happiness are not the same; there are certain consequences of acting ill or unwisely, that never fail to inflict the same punishments in every condition, and are alike felt by all. Happen the man who, by the moderation of his views, prevents a creation of the cares and anxieties that constantly attend the projects of avarice, ambition, or lust; and who, by his contempt for mean, empty, or useless pursuits, secures himself against temptation. Such was the character of Celsino, who frequently to the notes of his harp used to repeat the following stanza:

In the proud gala's tinsel d maze,
Where Folly's ideot idlers gaze,
Amidst the splendid slavery
My mind still struggles to be free.
Nor of Alvarus, doom'd to care,
The weight of wealth I wish to bear.
'Tis true, he's richer far than me,
Except in this, my mind is free.
The great man's table let me shun,
The trifling wit by fashion spun,
At home to taste sweet liberty,
Where mind and actions both are free.
Nor seek among the Great a friend,
Where Reason must to Flattery bend:
Their manners have no charms for me,
My mind delights in being free.
Far from Ambition's hopes and fears,
The numerous ills that Luxury rears,
My mind in sweet security
Shall taste the bliss of being free,
Without the reach of lusty pride,
Let me enjoy my own fire-side;

With that I am content to be,
My mind is cheerful as 'tis free.
Whene'er I please, abroad I roam;
And when I like, I stay at home.
Great Princes want that liberty;
'Tis they are slaves, 'tis I am free.

Perhaps if I were called upon to give an opinion, what condition of life I considered to be the most independent, I should answer, that of a man of sense living in a garret upon a certain income of fifty pounds a-year, who can light his own fire, shave his own beard, and cook his own steak. Such a situation is the height of independence: he is placed so high in the world as to be even out of the reach of envy, thieves will not molest him, and a trap is over his head to escape from fire; he has no occasion to ring twice for a servant; his dinner is never spoiled, unless he spoils it himself; he has no attachments, unless it is for his cat; he comes in when he likes, goes out when he likes, goes to rest when he likes, rises when he likes, reads when he likes, and walks when he likes: his is not a state of solitude; he can go into company when he pleases; and if he is at home he finds a companion in his mind or a book; and the world is to him a mere puppet-show, into which he only looks at times for his amusement.

But, however pleasing even this independence may be, yet as, in the great scheme of Providence, this theatre of the world, every man has his part ascribed him *dans le Role*, no one should refuse to perform. He who can suit himself to every thing, and is ready to take any thing at a minute's notice, is not only the most useful actor, but is so perfectly at home in all he does, that he never suffers inconvenience. Such a man cares little for the hard rubs and jostlings that he meets with, and laughs through the scene like a stroller before an audience of country bumpkins in a barn.

Matthew Merrythought was one of those happy characters who had seen most of the varieties of fortune without murmuring; and though he had played him a hundred ugly tricks, he laughed at them all. Nature had been bountiful to him, and his well-set limbs and lusty shoulders bid defiance to fatigue; he had been brought up roughly at a school in Yorkshire, and could wrestle, swim,

swim, box, leap, and run, better than any of his school fellows. Matt, who had a clear head, presently acquired some Latin, and was just a tolerable master of his own language, when he was taken from school, and put into the office of Mr. Scrape, the attorney; but Matt, who had an utter detestation for the desk, took the opportunity one morning to decern without giving his master any legal notice, and joined a recruiting party which happened to be passing through the town. From this hour, Matt used to say, he began to rough it; but forced marches and nightly camps only gave a temper and consistency to his constitution that rendered it inflexible to the attacks of climate or fatigue: he never minded the persecutions of wind or weather; and "let the storm pelt away as hard as it would," cried Matt, "I was never afraid to poke out my chin." Happily, Matt's mind took the same disposition, and was presently as inflexible to the effects of inconvenience or disappointment as his body to the injuries of climate. He was naturally so cheerful and comical, that if we could for a moment personify Care, we should imagine him running astonished at the visible phiz which Matt always presented to him. Matt's boldness and intrepidity of character soon recommended him to his Officers; and he was presently raised from a private to a pair of colours, which he defended so nobly in one of the hottest engagements in the war with America, that he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy with the rank of Captain. But these advantages were attended with new difficulties. Matt's pay was very insufficient to support him, for he had a generous and liberal mind, proof against every thing but distress. Matt had now frequent occasions to exercise his fortitude, for he was beset with duns, who attacked him on all sides; but Matt was still found at his post, and scorned to run away; and when he received his money, he always paid as far as it would go.

There is not a character that deserves our esteem and assistance more than the man of good principle, who passes whole days of anxious moments and eager desires to keep his word: such a man carries about him a ceaseless atrophy, and pays a severe interest for the debts he owes.

Matt is not of this description: he

did all he could, and, to use his own expressions, was no sooner in a scrape than he got out of it. A creditor of Matt's, who was a professor money-lender, and who had supplied him much to his disadvantage, threatened one day, if he did not immediately make good his payment, to have him sent to prison. Matt shrugged up his shoulders, and, looking vastly cunning, asked his creditor, What o'clock it was? The money lender, astonished at his composure, desired to know what he meant by the enquiry. "Because," answered Matt, "just let me put up a few things in a bundle, and I'll go to prison directly."

Matt had a variety of odd sayings and remarks, which he made use of on any occasion that suited; such as, when he got into a difficulty, he always exclaimed, "I am a lucky fellow! I'm a lucky fellow!" and when he got out of it, "I told ye so; if you was to throw me into the sea stark naked, I should come up with a bag wide on my head and a sword by my side." Matt was sometimes fond of punning, when he had an opportunity to be satirical; as when he observed, "that there was but one place in the world where he was always sure to find a cordial reception, and that was at the brandy vaults;" "that there was only one person whom he could depend upon to do any thing for him, and that was himself." If Matt got into company that he did not like, he would exclaim very piteously, in the language of Scripture, "Why am I constrained to dwell with Melech, and have my habitation among the tents of Kedar." And one day being out on a water-party, where he was obliged to listen very patiently, for a long time, to the pretensions of a Gentleman who assumed to be accomplished in every thing, he took the opportunity of a sudden squall coming on to ask him if he could swim; which question disconcerted the beau so much, that he trembled all over, and did not say another syllable till they got to shore. Matt had a great contempt for the tender, delicate, and nervous sprigs of fashion, raised in the nursery beds of voluptuousness and ease, and used to paint their situation in a very ludicrous manner. "It is admirable," said he, "to see a lady caught in a heavy shower, stood sinking with vexation that her hair is put in disorder, her muslin

muslin spoiled, and her complexion in danger; while the village girl next her smiled at the tempest, which can neither affect her pride nor beauty, grateful only that the rain will fill the ears of wheat, and make a good harvest. Another of his pictures was that of an old debauchee hobbling out of a broken down coach in a cross country road, while some hale fresh-coloured farmer, full of strength and vigour, walks by, and both pity and ridicules the distresses of quality. But the most fanciful of Matt's whims was, his Table of Life, as he humorously called it, which he kept while in London on half-pay. This curiosity consisted of a sheet of paper divided into different columns, in the following order. Cash debtor, Cash creditor, Creditor by probabilities, possibilities, and non expectancies, and Debtor by disappointments, temptations, and extravagancies, besides another column for actions at law. "This," Matt used to cry, "is my scale of goodies and disagreeables, conveniences and inconveniences, by this I can tell, in one moment, the state of my finances and of my mind, and may be made sensible of all my mistakes and foolishness at a glance. If I have spent too much, I have only to buy a pig with a shorter tail till matters come round again; and if I have a surplus, it is very easy to give something away to restore the equilibrium between my pocket and my real wants." In short, Matt's mind was a kingdom to him in every respect, and his athletic body made him almost an absolute monarch over misadventure and difficulty. Matt never cured how he was accommodated, and if he found in his travels that there was not a bed to be had, he would lay himself down very snugly in some

corner of the room, make up his great coat for a pillow, and sleep as sound as a dormouse. But his hardness was not only of service to himself. If a man was drowning, Matt instantly jumped into the water to save him; if the driver of cattle beat them barbarously, he corrected the abuse; if the strong oppressed the weak, his strength was used to counteract oppression, he cared not how far he travelled to serve a friend, and night or day, heat or cold, checked not his progress to assist, he was always ready, always willing, and gloried in the superior powers that he had to protect or save. Matt had often expressed a hope that he should never linger on a sick-bed; and this wish was granted him; for he died in the field of battle by a ball from the enemy. Matt in his last moments sent for the Chaplain of the regiment, and very gravely desired that he would take the first opportunity to send Mrs. Strasburg, at the snuff shop in Little Britain, half-a-crown which he had forgot to pay her when he left England—"She is a poor woman," cried Matt; "and it is the only appeal to the court of conscience that I have to make; and now (said he) you may add up the sum of my adventures, and put death for the total, as soon as you please."

Such was the end of Matt Merrythought, who never gave a wound but in battle, who was as brave and good a man and soldier as ever breathed, and who left behind him for the service of mankind, this evident truth—that, let a man's profession or calling be what it may, his mind will be a kingdom to him, while he acts with honour, justice, and humanity.

G. B.

LOOSE THOUGHTS ON RURAL POETRY.

IT is really astonishing, that the only description of poetry which professes to have nature for its model should be the most unnatural and uninteresting. As in painting, so in pastoral poetry, the country affords the most entertaining scenes and delightful prospects. Phillips justly observes, that "Theocritus, Virgil, and Spencer, are almost the only writers that have hit upon the true nature of pastoral poetry, and yet Phillips himself, in following

the same track, has frequently trifled against character, taste, and probability. He indeed pursued the same plan, with all the slavishness of a professed imitator, but forgot the manners and customs of the people, and even the very scenery of the country in which he wrote.

The adoption of the Heathen mythology in English rural description is an absurdity unworthy of a moment's reflection, and has been justly exposed

and ridiculed in the *Spectator*. The only argument that is used in favour of this custom is, that Theocritus and Virgil had their gods and demi-gods, with which they took every opportunity to adorn their strains; but let it be remembered, that according to their system of religion this observation was in them an act of devotion, and, consequently, in us must be considered as not only a degree of idolatry, but a gross violation of the laws of consistency.

How happily Mr. Pope could "grace his song with gods he disbelieved," may easily be seen by the few following extracts from his pastorals. After talking of "Windsor's blissful plains" and "Thames's sacred source," he exclaims—

"Inspire me *Phœbus* in my *Delia's* praise
With *Waller's* strains or *Grenville's*
moving lays;
A milk-white bull shall at your altars
stand," &c.

"The *Naiads* wept in every wat'ry bow'r,
And *Jove* contented in a silent show'r,"
&c.

"Descending *Gods* have found *Elysium*
here

In words bright *Venus* with *Adonis* stray'd,
And chaste *Diana*," &c.

Taking in all the circumstances, can any thing exceed the confusion and absurdity of these lines?

But setting aside such considerations, might not pastoral or rural poetry be applied to better and more valuable purposes? That it might we have sufficient proof in the *Saisons* of Thomson, in the *Falk of Cower*, and in the *Deserted Village* of Goldsmith. Among living Authors, many may be named whose works tend to improve the morals and ameliorate the condition of mankind.

Mr. Pratt, in his "Poor," has exemplified the truth of this remark. The feeling and energy with which he has pleaded the cause of the unfortunate, does him infinite credit, both as a poet and a man. His invocation to the Spirits of Pity has peculiar beauties, and is particularly adapted to prepare the mind of sensibility for the reception of a series of the most delicate and affecting images. The "Peasant's Fate," by Holloway, is of a similar construction, and the sentiments all tend to the same point, though there

is sometimes an apparent want of connexion in this poem, the episodes introduced are such as naturally rise out of the subject, and are well calculated to make a sensible impression upon the mind. The invocation to the "Muse of his native valley," and to Remembrance, is happy and appropriate, but the lines,

—"While I sing the changes that appear
In country manners, O! forgive the
tear!"

reminds us of the painter who concealed the face he knew not how to delineate. There is, indeed, less similarity than could naturally be expected between the best mentioned works; but they both possess respective merits, of which the principal part of pastoral poems are destitute.

"*I left, not least*," in the annals of rural poetry, the "*Farmer's Boy*" comes under our notice, to point out all the beauties of which would far exceed the limits of the present design: the introduction to singing, and the concluding invocation, are sufficient specimens of the ability of the admirable Author.

"O come, blest Spirit! whoso'er thou
art,
Thou rush'g warmth that hover'it round
my heart—
Sweet unname hail! The source of per-
lung joy,
Which Poverty itself cannot destroy,
Be thou my muse!"

And again—
"Eternal Power! from whom these
blessings flow,
Still teach me more to wonder, more to
know,
I let the first flow'r, corn-waving field,
plain, tree,
Here, round my home, still lift my soul
to Thee;
And let me ever midst thy bounties raise
A humble note of thankfulness and
praise!"

How far superior is this language to that of either *Phillis* or *Pope*? In a word, the strain of content, piety, and humanity, which runs through the whole of this *British Georgic*, will no doubt materially tend to rescue rural and descriptive poetry from the neglect to which it has too long been subject.

A CONSTANT READER.

Aug. 12, 1802.

M. GARNIERIN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS AERIAL VOYAGE FROM VAUXHALL.

MR. EDITOR, Aug. 4, 1801
THE ascension I made yesterday from Vauxhall was unquestionably performed in the most favourable weather experienced this season.

The day was so calm and serene, that I should have been glad of that opportunity to make the experiment of the Parachute, which seems to have fixed more particularly the expectation and interest of the Public. Anxious to gratify curiosity on this occasion, and to show myself not in the least negligent on this first and only opportunity, I made the offer, which was rejected.

The calm of the day assisted much in the operation of filling my balloon. As it was ready to ascend, and remained on the platform erected for the purpose till the signal was given. A quarter of seven was the time when I was to ascend. My first intention was to rise in the evening, and we gradually ascended, under the most flattering auspices, and with the assistance of a general multitude of spectators, whose unanimous approbation has induced a notion that it will be ever due to my pride and gratitude. After having cleared the trees, we perceived in a dense number of spectators, which enveloped, beyond the probability of description, the beautiful picture of the metropolis, which we explored at an elevation of 200 yards. Having obtained his height, I launched a cat with a parachute, in miniature, which descended in a column of 38 inches and a half in its basis. The descent was gradual, and the cat fell, with its little vehicle, in the garden of a man who insists on receiving three guineas as an indemnification for the trespass committed by poor puss, or at least its procure with the parachute.

Under such well grounded pretences, also, I have this very moment received a letter from a Mr. C. of Hamptstead, demanding that I should "appoint a future day immediately, to ascertain the descent of this present, in consequence of my descent and trespass on the yesterday evening with my balloon, which, when estimated, Mr. C. promises I will instantly reimburse."

Digression aside, I return to my cat

and its parachute; the experiment with which, by proving sufficiently the elasticity of the air, must do away the uncertainties which my own descent, by means of a parachute of a greater magnitude, might excite, an experiment which, I trust will take place between the end of the month. Having thrown away some ballast, the balloon went up progressively, although it appeared stationary. However, the dilatation of the inflammation, caused by a diminution of the weight of the atmosphere, compelled me to open the valve. According to the barometer, we were then at the height of 310 yards. The temperature being nine degrees lower, the inflammable gas condensed itself, and the balloon was sensibly lowering on the instant, so as to make people believe that our balloon was coming down upon it, which was clearly perceptible by the movements of the numberless boats which were put in motion, in order to protect the descent.

I should most certainly have performed it had I been by myself, in order to ascend, and prove thereby how little dangerous it is to descend on a river. Every one will readily conceive that the regard due to the timidity of a young woman, and of a newly initiated aeronaut, made me reject the thought. Having made a proper use of my ballast, and being seconded by a degree of dilatation which the inflammable air received from the warmer temperature we were then in, we rose sensibly above St. James's Park, and reached an elevation of 400 yards, when I set at liberty a pigeon carrier, which immediately took an unsettled direction, and seemed wandering wild for a time; we at last lost sight of him, and I am informed that he returned to his nest at night. I have often in former ascensions let loose, at the height of 1500 yards, birds which were seen flying about my machine, and came at last to perch on my car, in a state of stupefaction and drowsiness the most extraordinary.

When above Westminster Abbey, we were severally engaged with the sensations which affected each of us most. The curiosity of my travelling companions led them more particularly to the observation of sounds. They observed

served the sensible evaporation of the noise coming from the earth, although we were not at a great height. This effect, which is produced by the rarification of the air, proves the use of trifling philosophical experiments on the constitution of the atmosphere, where so many changes are felt in rapid succession. It happens, sometimes, that inexperienced aerial travellers are led into error on account of the sounds produced, when the lower part of the balloon offers cavities tolerably regular, and of an extent equal not only to the reflection of the voice of the aerial travellers, but susceptible even to reflect the sounds which come from the surface of the earth. Such is the effect which constitutes the magic attributes of the *Jurys de Girl*.

Invited by the serenity of the atmosphere, I kept my travelling companions at a moderate distance from the earth. But it becoming late, I was under the necessity of landing, which I effected at the time and place mentioned in all the Papers, with the assistance of a few very polite individuals. Notwithstanding the annoyance of the mob, I folded, after inexpressible toils, my balloon, which has been since brought to the Pantheon, where *Mrs. Garnerin* attends in person, in order to answer the questions, and to acknowledge the kind interest and peculiar marks of attention she was honoured with at her return to Vaux-hall.

GARNERIN.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PARIS, AUG. 5.

Extract from the Registers of the Deliberations of the Council of State.

SITTING OF AUGUST 4.

PROJECT OF A SENATUS CONSULTUM FOR ORGANIZING THE CONSTITUTION.

TITLE I.

ART. I. **E**ACH jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace has a Cantonal Assembly.

2 Each communal circuit, or district of Sub-prefecture, has an Electoral College for the circuit.

3. Each department has an Electoral College for the department.

TITLE II.

OF THE CANTONAL ASSEMBLIES.

4. The Assembly of the Canton is composed of all the Citizens domiciliated in the Canton, and inscribed on the commune list of the circuit.

From the epoch when the communal lists ought to be renewed in the terms of the Constitution, the Assembly of the Canton shall be composed of all the Citizens domiciliated in the Canton, and enjoying the rights of citizenship.

5. The First Consul nominates the President of the Cantonal Assembly.

His functions continue for five years, and he may be re-appointed indefinitely.

He is assisted by four Inspectors; two of them being the oldest, and the other two the persons paying most

taxes among the Citizens having a right to vote in the Cantonal Assembly.

The President and four Inspectors appoint the Secretary.

6. The Assembly of the Canton divides itself into sections for performing the operations belonging to it.

At the first convocation of each Assembly, its organization and forms of proceeding shall be determined by a regulation issued by the Government.

7. The President of the Cantonal Assembly appoints the Presidents of the Sections.

Their functions terminate with each Session of the Assembly.

They are, each of them, assisted by two Inspectors; the one being the eldest, and the other the most heavily taxed, of the Citizens having a right to vote in the Section.

8. The Cantonal Assembly returns two Citizens, out of whom the First Consul chooses the Justice of the Peace for the Canton.

It, in like manner, returns two Citizens for each vacant place of *Suppleant* to the Justices of Peace.

9. The Justices of the Peace and their *Suppleants* are appointed for ten years.

10. In cities containing 5000 persons, the Cantonal Assembly presents two Citizens for each seat in the Municipal Council. In cities where there may be

be several Justices of the Peace, or several Cantonal Assemblies, each Assembly will, in like manner, present two Citizens for each seat in the Municipal Council.

11. The Members of the Municipal Councils are taken by each Cantonal Assembly from a list of a hundred of the persons paying most taxes in the Canton. This list shall be executed and printed by order of the Prefect.

12. The Municipal Councils are renewed in the proportion of one-half every ten years.

13. The First Consul chooses the Mayors and Adjutants in the Municipal Councils. They are to be five years in office, and may be re-appointed.

14. The Cantonal Assembly nominates to the Electoral College of the Circuit the number of members assigned to it, in proportion to the number of Citizens of which it is composed.

15. It nominates to the Electoral College of the Department, from a list hereafter referred to, the number of members assigned to it.

16. The members of the Electoral Colleges must be domiciliated in the respective circuits and departments.

17. The Government convokes the Cantonal Assemblies, fixes the time of their sitting, and the object of their meeting.

TITLE III.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

18. The Electoral Colleges of the circuits have one member for every 500 domiciliated inhabitants of the circuit.

The number of members cannot, however, exceed 200, nor fall below 120.

19. The Department Electoral Colleges have one member for every 1000 domiciliated inhabitants in the department, but notwithstanding these members cannot be more than 300, nor fewer than 200.

20. The members of the Electoral Colleges are appointed for life.

21. If a member of an Electoral College is denounced to the Government as having permitted any act contrary to the dictates of honour or the interests of the country, the Government invites the College to manifest its opinion thereon. Three fourths of the votes are necessary to make a denounced member lose his place in the College.

22. A member loses his seat in the Electoral Colleges for the same causes which would deprive him of the rights of citizen ship.

He also loses when, without any legitimate obstruction, he absents himself from three successive meetings.

23. The First Consul appoints the Presidents of the Electoral Colleges on each session.

The Police of the Electoral College when assembled is exclusively under the direction of the President.

24. The Electoral Colleges appoint, at the commencement of each session, two Inspectors and a Secretary.

25. In order to the formation of the Electoral Colleges of Department, there shall be drawn up in each department, under the orders of the Minister of Finance, a list of 600 Citizens who are most heavily assessed to the land tax, the tax on moveables, the tax on luxury, and the tax on licences.

10 the amount of the contribution must be added in the departmental domicile, such sum as may be proved to be paid in other parts of the territory of France or the Colonies. This list shall be printed.

26. The Cantonal Assembly will select from this list the members to be appointed to the Electoral College of the department.

27. The First Consul may add to the Electoral Colleges or circuit ten members chosen from among the Citizens belonging to the Legion of Honour, or who have performed public services.

He may add to each Electoral College of department twenty Citizens, ten of whom to be taken from the thirty most heavily taxed in the department, and ten others either from the members of the Legion of Honour, or Citizens who have performed public services.

He is not limited to precise periods in making these nominations.

28. The Electoral Colleges of circuit present to the First Consul two Citizens domiciliated in the circuit for each vacant seat in the Council of the circuit.

Of these Citizens, one at least must, of necessity, be chosen from among the members of the Electoral College which appoints him.

The Councils of circuit are renewed by thirds, once in five years.

29. The Electoral Colleges of circuit present at each meeting two Citizens to

to form part of the list, from which are to be chosen the members of the Tribunal.

Of these Citizens, one, at least, must necessarily belong to the College which presents him.

Both of them may be chosen from persons not residing in the department.

30. The Electoral Colleges of the Departments present to the First Consul two Citizens domiciliated in each department for every place vacant in the Council General of the department.

One of these Citizens, at least, must necessarily be taken from the Electoral College which presents him.

The renovation of the Councils General of the departments takes place by thirds every five years.

31. The Electoral Colleges of the departments present at each meeting two Citizens to form the list from which the members of the Senate are named.

One of them, at least, must necessarily be taken from the College which presents him, and they both may be taken from the department.

They are to have the age and the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution.

32. The Electoral Colleges of the departments and circuits present each two Citizens domiciliated in the department, in order to form a list from which the members of the deputation to the Legislative Body are to be named.

One of these Citizens is necessarily to be taken from the College which presents him.

There must be three times as many different candidates on the list formed by the combination of the presentations of the Electoral Colleges of the departments and circuits as there are vacant places.

33. The same person may be a member of a Council of Commune and of an Electoral College of Circuit or Department.

The same person cannot, however, be at the same time Member of a College of Circuit and College of Department.

34. The members of the Legislative Body and of the Tribunal cannot attend the sittings of the Electoral College to which they belong.—All the other public functionaries have a right to attend and to vote.

35. No Cantonal Assembly shall proceed to nominate to the places that belong to it in an Electoral College, until these places are reduced to two-thirds.

36. The Electoral Colleges can assemble only in consequence of an act of convocation emanating from the Government, and in the places assigned to them.

They can take cognizance of the subjects only for which they are assembled, nor can they prolong their sittings beyond the time fixed by the act of Convocation.

If they exceed these limits, the Government possesses the right of dissolving them.

37. The Electoral Colleges can neither directly or indirectly, nor under any pretext whatsoever, hold any intercourse with each other.

38. The dissolution of an Electoral Body necessarily leads to the renewal of all its members.

TITLE IV.

OF THE CONSULS.

39. The Consuls are for life. They are members of the Senate, and act as Presidents.

40. The Second and Third Consuls are appointed by the Senate on the presentation of the First.

41. For this purpose, when any of the two places becomes vacant, the First Consul presents to the Senate a first person. If he is not appointed, he presents a second; and if the second is not accepted, he presents a third, who is of necessity appointed.

42. When the First Consul thinks proper, he appoints a Citizen to succeed him after his death, according to the forms prescribed in the preceding article.

43. The Citizen appointed to succeed the First Consul takes an oath to the Republic, to be administered by the First Consul, assisted by the Second and Third Consuls, in the presence of the Senate, the Ministers, the Council of State, the Legislative Body, the Tribunal, the Tribunal of Cassation, the Archbishops, Bishops, Presidents of the Tribunals of Appeal, the Presidents of the Electoral Colleges, the Presidents of the Cantonal Assemblies, the Grand Officers of the Legion of Honour, and the Mayors of the twenty-four principal Cities of the Republic.

The Secretary of State draws up the proces-verbal of the administration of the oath.

44. The oath is in these terms—

"I swear to maintain the Constitution, to respect the liberty of conscience, to oppose the return of feudal institutions; never to make war but for the defence and glory of the Republic; and not to employ the power wherewith I shall be invested, but for the happiness of the people, from whom and for whom I shall have received it."

45. Having taken this oath, he takes his seat in the Senate immediately after the Third Consul.

46. The First Consul may deposit, among the archives of Government, his wish as to the nomination of a successor, to be presented to the Senate after his death.

47. In this case, he summonses the attendance of the Second and Third Consuls, the Ministers, and Presidents of the Sections of the Council of State. In their presence he delivers to the Secretary of State the paper sealed with his seal, and in which his wish is recorded. This paper is subscribed by all those who are present at the transaction. The Secretary of State deposits it among the archives of Government, in the presence of the Ministers and Presidents of the Sections of the Council of State.

48. The First Consul may withdraw this deposit, observing the formalities prescribed in the preceding article.

49. After the death of the First Consul, if his choice has remained in deposit, the paper containing it is withdrawn from the archives of Government by the Secretary of State, in the presence of the Ministers and Presidents of the Sections of the Council of State; their authenticity and identity being ascertained in the presence of the Second and Third Consuls. It is addressed to the Senate by a message from the Government, with a copy of the proces-verbaux, certifying the deposit, the identity, and authenticity.

50. If the person presented by the First Consul is not appointed, the Second and the Third Consuls present one each; in case of neither of these being nominated, they each make another presentation, and one of the two must of necessity be appointed.

51. If the First Consul leaves no presentation, the Second and Third Consuls make their presentations separate, one first, the second, and if neither obtains the nomination, they make a

third, from which the Senate must of necessity nominate.

52. In every case, the presentations and nomination must be completed within twenty-four hours after the death of the First Consul.

53. The law determines for the life of each First Consul the state of the expenditure of Government.

TITLE V.

OF THE SENATE.

54. The Senate regulates, by an Organic Senatus Consultum—

1st, The Constitution of the Colonies.

2d, Every thing not provided for by the Constitution, and which may yet be necessary to its operation.

3d, It explains those articles of the Constitution which admit of different interpretations.

55. The Senate, by acts entitled Senatus Consulta—

1st, Suspend for five years the functions of Juries in the departments, where that measure may be necessary.

2d, Proclaims, when circumstances require it, certain departments out of the protection of the Constitution.

3d, Determines the time when the individuals arrested in virtue of the 46th article of the Constitution, are to be brought before the Tribunals, in such cases where they are not brought to trial in ten days from the period of their arrest.

4th, Annuls the judgments of the Civil and Criminal Tribunals, when dangerous to the safety of the State.

5th, Dissolves the Legislative Body and Tribunal.

6th, Appoints the Consuls.

56. The Organic Senatus Consulta and Ordinary Senatus Consulta are deliberated upon by the Senate, on the initiative of the Government.

A simple majority suffices for a Senatus Consulta. Two-thirds of the votes of the members present are necessary for an Organic Senatus Consultum.

57. The projects of the Senatus Consultum, adopted in consequence of articles 54 and 55, are discussed in a Privy Council, composed of the Consuls, two Ministers, two Senators, two Counsellors of State, and two grand Officers of the Legion of Honour.

At each meeting the First Consul appoints the members who are to compose the Privy Council.

58. The

58. The First Consul ratifies the Treaties of Peace and Alliance, after taking the advice of the Privy Council. Before he promulgates them, he communicates them to the Senate.

59. The act of the nomination of a member of the Legislative Body, of the Tribunal, and of the Tribunal of Cassation, is entitled *arreté*.

60. The acts of the Senate, relative to its police and internal administration, are entitled deliberations.

61. In the course of the year 11, he will proceed to the nomination of 14 Citizens, to complete the number of 80 Senators, fixed by the 15th article of the Constitution.

This nomination shall be made by the Senate, on the presentation of the First Consul, who shall for that purpose select three persons from the list of Citizens chosen by the Electorate Colleges.

62. The members of the Grand Council of the Legion of Honour are members of the Senate, whatever may be their age.

63. The First Consul may besides nominate to the Senate, without the previous presentation of the Electoral Colleges of the Departments, Citizens distinguished for their services and their talents, on these conditions, however, that they shall be of the age required by the Constitution, and that the number of Senators shall not exceed 125.

64. The Senators may be Consuls, Ministers, Members of the Legion of Honour, Inspectors of Public Instruction, or employed on extraordinary and temporary missions.

65. The Senate appoints each year two of its members to perform the duty of Secretaries.

66. The Ministers have seats in the Senate, but no deliberative voice, unless they are Senators.

TITLE VI.

OF THE COUNSELLORS OF STATE.

67. The Counsellors of State shall never exceed the number of 50.

68. The Council of State is divided into sections.

69. The Ministers have rank, seats, and votes in the Council of State.

TITLE VII.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

70. Each department shall have a number of members proportioned to

the extent of its population, conformable to the annexed table.

71. All the members of the Legislative Body belonging to the same department are to be nominated at once.

72. The departments of the Republic are divided into five series, conformable to the annexed table.

73. The present Deputies are classes according to these five series.

74. They shall be renewed in the year to which the series, including the department to which they are attached, shall be referred.

75. The Deputies nominated in the year 10 shall, however, complete their five years.

76. The Government convokes, adjourns, and prorogues the Legislative Body.

TITLE VIII.

OF THE TRIBUNATE.

77. From and after the year 13, the Tribunal shall be reduced to 50 members.

One-half of the 50 shall go out every three years. Until this reduction be completed, the numbers who go out shall not be replaced.

The Tribunal is divided into sections.

78. The Legislative Body and the Tribunal are to be wholly renewed, immediately on their dissolution by the Senate.

TITLE IX.

OF JUSTICE AND THE TRIBUNALS.

79. There shall be a Grand Judge, Minister of Justice.

80. He has a distinguished place in the Senate and the Council of State.

81. He presides in the Tribunal of Cassation and the Tribunals of Appeal, when the Government judges it proper.

82. He has the right of vigilance and superintendence over the Tribunals and Justices of Peace.

83. The Tribunal of Cassation, when he sits as President, has the right of censure and discipline over the Tribunals of Appeal and the Criminal Tribunals. He may, on serious complaints, suspend the Judges from their functions, and send them before a Judge, to give an account of their conduct.

84. The Tribunals of Appeal have the right of superintendence over the Civil Tribunals within their jurisdiction,

tion, and the Civil Tribunals over the Justices of Peace of their district.

85. The Commissioners of Government to the Tribunal of Cassation superintend the Commissioners to the Tribunals of Appeal and the Criminal Tribunals.

The Commissioners to the Tribunals of Appeal superintend the Commissioners to the inferior Tribunals.

86. The Members of the Tribunal of Legislation are appointed by the Senate on the presentation of the First Consul.

The First Consul presents three candidates for each vacant place.

TITLE X.

RIGHT OF PARDONING.

87. The First Consul has the right of pardoning.

He exercises it after the deliberation of a Privy Council, composed of the

Grand Judge, two Ministers, two Councils, and two Members of the Tribunal of Cassation.

The Council of State having, on the reference of the Consuls, discussed the above project, approve of it, and agree that it shall be presented to the Consuls in due form.

(A true copy.)

J. G. LOCRE, Secretary General of the Council of State.

Approved, BONAPARTE, First Consul.

By order of the First Consul,

H. B. MARET, Secretary of State.

The project of the Organic Senatus Consultum was carried to the Conservative Senate by the Counsellors of State Regnier, Portalis, and Desjolle, Orators of the Government, and adopted by the Senate in its sitting of this day.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR AUGUST 1802.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Cambrian Itinerary, or, Welch Tourist: containing an Historical and Topographical Description of the Antiquities and Beauties of Wales; wherein are minutely and separately described, according to their Geographical and Modern Divisions, all the different Counties, Towns, Villages, Hamlets, Mountains, Vales; Agriculture, Manufactures, Rivers, Canals, Mineral Waters, Fossils, Antiquities, Caverns, Mines, Monasteries, Castles, Camps, Cromlechs, Cistvaens, Criceddau, &c. &c. Also, the principal Houses of Accommodation, or Inns, in the Country. Likewise, A Colloquial Vocabulary, in English and Welch; and an Appendix, containing the Bardic, or Ancient Welch Alphabet, indispensably necessary for every Tourist. The Whole illustrated by a new and correct Map of the Principality, including the Roads, Rivers, and Mountains. By Thomas Evans. 8vo.

IT will naturally occur to the mind of every reader conversant in works of literature, that the title-page above displayed must have been the composition of a young author, who was re-

solved to offer to the public a copious bill of fare; and it reminds us of a long list of culinary preparations at a fashionable French hotel in London, on which one of our countrymen remarked,

marked, "that there was enough for money, if it were but good." In the present case, we can affirm, that the contents of the volume correspond with the title; at the same time, we wish our young friend, in future, would imitate modest ladies, by exposing less, and leaving more to the pleasure of imagination.

To such Reviewers, however, as are not desirous to cut up a *juvenile* production with an unsparing and unfeeling hand, merely to shew their skill in carping criticism, the Author has rendered an essential service, by abridging their labours; for the title-page is a correct analysis of the book, in which "he has described with brevity, accuracy, and perspicuity, every pleasing prospect or ruin which occurred to him in several journeys through the Principality;" and we trust it will be found by those, who take this performance with them as a guide through this romantic country, that he is justified in asserting with confidence, in his preface, "that there is nothing left unobserved, in either *North* or *South*, which is at all deserving the attention of a traveller." And if this be the truth, and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, we believe both travellers and readers will concur in ascribing more than "an inferior degree of merit to a juvenile production of assiduity and diligence," which within such a small compass comprises considerable amusement and much local information.

The Colloquial Vocabulary, with great propriety, follows the preface, as a competent knowledge of the ancient British language must be a pleasing introduction to a personal knowledge of the country, and as it is the Author's maternal tongue, and a liberal education has made him a proficient in the English, no doubt can be entertained of a just interpretation.

The Itinerary commences in the south-east division of the Principality, namely, Radnorshire, which is united, as it were, to the English counties of Herefordshire and Shropshire, and is in the diocese of the former. "It contains four towns, fifty two parishes, an about 20,000 inhabitants; and is proportionally more cultivated land than many of the Welch ones; particularly the eastern and southern parts; which being tolerably level, are more productive of corn and good

pastures, but the remainder is rude and mountainous, therefore chiefly devoted to rearing of cattle and sheep. The latter are remarkably numerous, and very beneficial to the county, being the chief support of the industrious poor, who are mostly employed in manufacturing coarse cloth, flannels, and stockings for their apparel, and clothing the army. The north-west angle of this county is an absolute desert, and almost impassable, so that the inhabitants are scarcely able to raise a small produce of rye, barley, and oats, for their immediate support. Still Radnorshire possesses every advantage of water, particularly the rivers *Wye*, *Tame*, *Yibon*, and *Somergil*, likewise several copious streams, which run nearly through the centre of the county, and are much praised by the angler and epicure for an abundance of excellent salmon, trout, and grayling. The woods and hills are not less celebrated for game.

In the further description of this county, we find nothing remarkably curious, except the account of Llandrindod Wells; for, however interesting the examination may be to travellers on the spot, of the remains of castles, whose original foundation is all that can be traced at present, we cannot but consider the recital of their former consequence as uninteresting to the distant readers. With respect to the waters of Llandrindod, the case is totally different, the knowledge of every health-restoring spring throughout the united kingdom ought to be extensively communicated, and therefore we recommend our Author's description of them to Valetudinarians. "When they were first used for their *medicinal virtues* is uncertain, but are generally believed to have been introduced to public notice about the year 1670, and then used indiscriminately; however, at all times since 1750, an uncommon number of people have resorted here to use the waters, on many occasions, and with success."

The increasing fame of Llandrindod Wells induced Mr. Grosvenor, of Shrewsbury, in 1749, to make some alterations and improvements for the reception of the company who annually made their pilgrimage here. For that purpose he took a lease of several houses, and at a vast expence repaired them, with some additional buildings, particularly one, which is spacious enough

enough to contain several hundred visitors, besides affording every accommodation and amusement that can be wished during a residence at this place. The waters, *three* in number, are all within a *few* yards of each other, yet without participating in the quantities of *the other*." We are sorry to observe a strange negligence here and there in the style of this performance which we are at a loss to account for, as Mr. Evans appears to be a gentleman and a scholar. Would it not have been better sense to have written, "without participating in the qualities of *one another*, or of *each* other. The saline pump water, in the next page, is said to be about 100 yards north of the sulphureous water; surely, the aggregate number 100 cannot be called, with any propriety, a few yards, as above. But we forbear to dwell on inaccuracies, which too frequently occur, and proceed to the discrimination. "The Rock water issues out of a slate rock, which contains a vast quantity of *iron earth, salts, and sulphur*. It is usually prescribed ~~in~~ *chronical* diseases, that proceed from weakness in the fibres, also in *scorbutic eruptions*, weak nerves, *palsus*, or a luxity of the whole frame, and in agues, where bark proves ineffectual; likewise disorders in women, and seminal weakness in both sexes."

The *saline pump water* has been of great service in various diseases, particularly *hypochondriac malady*, proceeding from too great a quantity of the juices, also *vers*, particularly those that affect the spirits, and the *leprosy*, likewise several species of the *gravel*; they are in the greatest perfection from about the middle of March to November."

"The *sulphur*, or black stinking water, so named from the strong smell it emits, and the black dye of the current in its passage through, yet if taken up immediately at the spring, it is as clear as other water, but twenty-five grains lighter in a pint than common water. When thrown on hot iron, it emits a blue flame, and smells like brimstone. This water is best adapted for an artificial bath, or any external use designed for the relief of chronic diseases: it is likewise very beneficial when used as an internal medicine, but chiefly recommended in the subsequent cases: venereal diseases, old sores, leprosy,

and scurvy, hydrophobia, madness, diseases of the head stone, and gravel, rheumatism, and gouty disorders, &c."

The next county described is Brecknockshire, our Author proceeding in his Itinerary to the south and south-western coasts of the Principality. This county is irregularly triangular, narrowing northwards; in length twenty-nine miles, the breadth of its southern basis thirty-four, containing 900 square miles, and near 600,000 acres. It is divided, like Radnorshire, into six hundreds; has four towns, and sixty-one parishes in the diocese of Saint David, with about 36,000 inhabitants. Brecknockshire is a very mountainous country, affording a variety of sublime scenes, being every where interspersed with hills, but cultivated to their very summits. With respect to its soil, that on the hills is for the greater part barren and stony; however, there are numerous springs that issue from the rocks in great plenty, so as to render the vallies abundantly fruitful in grass and corn. The most consider ble rivers are the *Wyff, Honddu, Trvon, and Wye*. These, and all its rivulets, abound with fish of various kinds; but the Wye and Wyff are particularly noted for fine trout and the best of salmon. The principal commodities of the county are cattle, sheep, wool, and corn, with considerable manufactures of coarse cloth and stockings. This county, like the former, has the privilege (rather say the right) of returning two representatives to the Imperial Parliament, one for the county, the other for Brecknock the chief town, a very romantic place, abounding with broken grounds, torrents, dismantled towers, and ruins of every kind;" for a full description of which we refer the curious reader and traveller to its proper department in the work. The civil history of this town is more entertaining than that of many others."

Having thus exhibited a specimen of the Cambrian Itinerary in two counties, our limits not admitting of further details, we close the article, by a well-merited commendation of the Map of Wales designed for the work, and elegantly engraved by T. Conder.

M.

Aa

An History of Marine Architecture ; including an enlarged and progressive View of the Nautical Regulations and Naval History, both Civil and Military, of all Nations, especially of Great Britain. Derived chiefly from Original Manuscripts, as well in private Collections as in the great Public Repositories, and deduced from the earliest Period to the present Time. By John Charneck, Esq. F. S. A. Three Vols. Royal 4to. R. Faulder, and all the other considerable Booksellers of London.

(Continued from Page 41.)

WE resume with great pleasure the historical progress of our Naval Architecture, as we have now to lay before our Readers a most interesting and entertaining account of the first establishment of the Royal Navy of England. An establishment which laid the foundation of the maritime power, of the dominion of the Seas, of the triumphant success of her fleets in Naval engagements, and of her extensive well-protected commerce with all parts of the habitable globe.

Our Author introduces this important subject with some judicious observations in the first Chapter of Vol. II. now under our consideration. A brief abstract from this part of the work will serve as an indication to the curious of the progressive improvement of our Marine Architecture, as it proceeds towards its final state of maturity and perfection.

"A variety, as well as combination, of causes and circumstances rendered the middle of the *fifteenth* century a very remarkable epoch in the annals of Marine Architecture. Some particular States, which had, for a very considerable period, shone forth in all the meridian of power, suddenly became eclipsed by others, which burst forth into a consequence unprecedented and unexpected ; so did the rapid decline of one open an easy passage for the equally rapid ascent of its rival successor.

"The republics of Genoa and Venice, after a forced reconciliation, lost their maritime power ; and the enterprising turn of the subjects of these once-renowned rivals, to which the world is primarily indebted for those territorial discoveries which advanced in the most rapid degree the consequence of other nations, from that very cause, experienced as rapid a downfall. Had Columbus the Genoese, and Sebastian Cabot the Venetian, never existed, the decline of their different countries would most likely have been procrastinated, but their

enterprises opened the eyes of the Portuguese, a nation at that time but little known, but possessing, in point of situation, the highest advantages that a people, desirous either to attempt new discoveries, or to avail themselves of those already made by others, could possibly hope for. Freed from nearly a moiety of those dangers which would have attended any similar undertaking on the part of either England or France, and in a still higher degree those of the more Northern Powers, their adventurers could proceed from Lisbon, without having before their eyes the terrors of the Bay of Biscay, or the still more dangerous navigation of the British and German Ocean. To the astonishment and grief, then, of the Italian navigators, they suddenly found themselves, in a short time, totally excluded from all commerce, except that of the Mediterranean.

"Towards the close of the *fifteenth* century, *Bartholomew Diaz*, a Portuguese navigator, doubled that immense promontory since known by the name of *Cabo del buena Esperanza*, or the *Cape of Good Hope*, but which was first called by the discoverer, on account of the difficulties he experienced in passing it, *Cabo Tormentoso*, or the tempestuous Cape. This success paved the way for the more consequential discovery of the passage to India, by *Vasco de Gama*, another Portuguese, and the good fortune which attended both these enterprises, proved the parent of the Royal Navy of Portugal. For, so early as the year 1500, Emanuel, King of Portugal, sent a fleet, consisting of thirty ships of war, to the assistance of the Venetians, who were then threatened with a very formidable attack by Bajazet, Emperor of the Turks. The Portuguese flag waved triumphantly along all the shores of India ; and, till the middle of the *sixteenth* century, they enjoyed a more extended and valuable commerce than any other State in the universe.

"The conquest of Portugal by Philip

hip the Second, King of Spain, ultimately gave so decisive a blow to its naval powers that it never, even since its emancipation from that foreign yoke, has recovered any of its former lustre. As a proof of the great extent to which Marine Architecture had been carried by them, even in after-times, a Portuguese carrack was captured by Sir John Burrough, an English Naval Officer, in the year 1592, which is thus described. "This carrack was in burthen not less than 1600 tons, whereof 900 were merchandise, she carried thirty-two pieces of brass ordnance, and between six and seven hundred muskets, was built with decks, seven stowes, one main upper, three close decks, one fore-castle, and a spur deck, of two floors a piece. According to the observations of M. Robert Adams an excellent geometrical man, it was in length, from the beam-head to the stern, 165 feet, in breadth near 47 feet, the length of her keel 100 feet, of the main mast 122 feet, its circumference at the partners 11 feet, and her main yard 10 feet. But though the Portuguese still possessed a number of commercial vessels of this class, its fun of maritime glory appears to have set with the destruction of the whole Spanish Armada, of which a squadron of twelve Portuguese galleons formed a considerable part. The Spaniards, in their turn, became master of the Sea, and of immense wealth, from the discovery and conquest of South America, but their power was not sustained to be of long duration, opulence produced indolence, and luxury enervated the cruel subverters of the empires of Mexico and Peru.

"But the temporary success of the Portuguese, and the intricate politics acquired by the Spaniards, were closely watched with a jealous and political eye, by another nation rising gradually into consequence, ordered by Providence to surpass both, and, in process of time, to acquire a permanent superiority of naval power, a more perfect knowledge of the science of Marine Architecture, and a more decided genius for maritime affairs, than any of its predecessors."

The enterprising spirit of the English began to expand itself in the reign of Henry the Seventh, which forms a new and very distinguished era in our naval history, "for the serious attention,"

says our Author, "of a few years only raised Britain to an equal weight and credit in the naval world with those who had been labouring, with the utmost assiduity, to effect the same purpose, nearly as many centuries." His second Chapter comprises a narrative of the principal naval transactions of the reigns of Henry the Seventh, and his successor Henry the Eighth.

The invention and use of gunpowder, and the introduction of cannon into ships, were of no ancient date; when Henry the Seventh ascended the throne, and fifteen years afterwards, the continuance of port holes was another improvement, attributed to *Descharges*, a French ship builder at *Brest*, which, in addition to the above-mentioned, rendered very material alterations in the constructions of ships built for the purposes of war essentially necessary, more especially an enlargement of their dimensions. Previous to the commencement of this new system, no distinguishing line of separation existed between those few vessels which had been built for the King's service, and such as were used for mercantile purposes, but from this time, about six or seven ships that belonged immediately to the King formed a distinct and secluded class, and from this feeble origin sprang the Royal Navy, and the first regulations for the administration of its affairs in the next reign. The largest ship in the time of Henry the Seventh was called *La Grace d' Dieu*, which our Author calls the Parent of the British Navy, concerning the identity of which much dispute has arisen; some antiquaries, some contend, that there was but one ship of this name built by Henry the Eighth, whilst others maintain, with Mr. Charleton, that the first becoming, through age and decay, unfit for service, a successor was built, to which the same name was transferred, and he observes, that the custom of ascribing the name of the principal ship of the Navy became the practice, so in the reign of Charles the First it was called *the Sovereign*, and at our time *the Royal George*. The *Harry Grace d' Dieu*, from a drawing preserved in the Papyrian collection at Cambridge, of which an elegantly engraved plate by Newton is given to front p. 32 of this volume, our Author supposes was the original ship built by Henry the Seventh, and not that of later construction. She is described

described as having five masts, but only four are upright. the fifth is fixed obliquely, and in modern times received the name of the bolt-sprit. This number of masts for first-rates continued, without alteration, till nearly the end of the reign of Charles the First.

"On the accession of Henry the Eighth, he applied himself, with the utmost earnestness, to improve and augment that inconsiderable force which his father had lived long enough to see the necessity of, and that necessity fully manifested itself in the third year of the young King's reign, when Andrew Barton, a Scottish man, under the pretext that the Scots had war with the Portugales (the Portuguese), with only two ships, had the audacity to rob the ships of all nations, and so stopped the King's streams (the British Seas) that no merchant vessel almost could pass. Henry, on receiving intelligence of these depredations, instantly ordered Sir Edward Howard, Lord Admiral of England, and Lord Thomas Howard, son and heir to the Earl of Surry, to get ready two ships, and put to sea in all haste; this was done accordingly, and they were separated by stress of weather. Lord Howard lying in the Downs discovered Barton making for Scotland in his ship the Lion, and chased him so closely, that he came up with him, and a very severe battle ensued. The Englishmen were fierce, and the Scots defended themselves manfully, but in the end, the Lord Howard and his men entered the main-deck, and Andrew Barton was taken prisoner, being, however, so sorely wounded that he died there, and the remnant of his crew with the ship were captured. All this while was the Lord Admiral in chase of the bark of Scotland called *Jenny Perwyn*, which used to sail in company with the Lion, which he boarded, and slew many, making the rest prisoners. Thus were the two ships taken and brought to Blackwall, on the second day of August, in the year 1512.

"After this, the King sent the Bishop of Winchester, and certain of his Council, to the Archbishop of York's Palace, where the Scots prisoners were kept; and the Bishop rehearsed to them, "Whereas peace is yet between England and Scotland, that they contrary therunto, as thieves and pirates, had robbed the King's subjects within

his streams, wherefore they had deserved to die by the law, and to be hanged at low water mark. Then said the Scots, 'We acknowledge our offence, and ask mercy, and not the law.' Then said a Priest, 'We appeal from the King's justice to his mercy.' Then the Bishop asked the Priest, if he were authorised by them to say so; and they all cried, 'Yea, yea.' 'Then,' said the Prelate, 'you shall find the King's mercy above his justice, for where you were dead by the law, yet by his mercy he will revive you; wherefore ye shall depart out of this realm within twenty days, upon pain of death if ye be found here after twenty days—and pray for the King,' and so they passed into their own country.

"The King of Scotland hearing of the death of Barton, and the capture of his two ships, was much incensed, and sent letters to the King of England requiring restitution, according to the league of amity between them. Henry wrote with brotherly salutation to the King of the Scots, recounting the robberies and evil doings of Andrew Barton, and that it became not one Prince to lay a breach of a league to another Prince, in doing justice upon a pirate and a thief, and that all the other Scots had delivered to die by justice if he had not extended his mercy: and with this answer the Scottish hulk departed home."

Thus, from a simple circumstance, an unexpected event, did the Royal Navy of England derive its first regular formation into a national establishment, for Henry was too able a politician to suffer such injuries to pass unpunished in future, for want of a sufficient naval force to prevent them in the first instance, and to guard against the resentment of any weak or imprudent Sovereign or State that might take upon them to countenance or support their subjects in such practices. He, therefore, formed an agreement with the same Sir Edward Howard, to maintain a certain number of mariners, soldiers, and others, for the service of the Royal Navy. The conditions and different particulars are clear and extremely curious; the whole comprising not only a very concise account of the internal regulations at that time adopted in the service, but a list, which must undoubtedly be considered as complete and authentic,

authentic, of all the ships and vessels at that time composing the English Navy Royal.

Here follows a copy, page 36, Vol. II. of the indenture; the title in Latin runs thus:

Henry VIII. anno regni tertio, anno Dom. 1512.

"*Indentura inter Dominum Regem et Edwardum Howard, Capitanum Generalium Armate super Mare*, witnesseth, that the said Sir Edward is retained towards our Sovereign Lord, to be his Admiral in Chief, and General Captain of the Army, where his Highness hath proposed and ordained, and now setteth to the Sea, for the safe guard and sure passage of his subjects, friends, allies, and confederates." The conditions annexed may be regarded as the outlines, or sketch of the constitution of the Admiralty in subsequent times.

Many curious documents follow, concerning the famous first rate called *Henry Grace de Dieu*, which puts it out of doubt, that the ship bearing that name was the ship delineated in the ancient picture preserved at Windsor Castle, on board of which King Henry VIII. is represented standing on the main deck, richly dressed in a garment of cloth of gold, edged with ermine, the sleeves crimson, and the rictet and breeches, the same; his round bonnet is covered with a white feather laid on the upper side of the brim. She is represented as just sailing out of the harbour of Dover, May 31, 1520.

"We now come in reality," says our Author, "to the ship which has occasioned so much controversy. It is truly sad to have been built in consequence of the destruction of *The Regent*, and we may naturally suppose was launched in the sixth year of the King's reign, that is to say, in 1515, as we find the following entry concerning it in a very curious MS. now preserved in the Augmentation Office. This document gives the particulars of the cost of building, equipment, &c. of the said ship.

"The Regent was set on fire, and totally destroyed, in a close engagement with a French carrique that her people had boarded, which the French gunner observing, set fire to the gunpowder-room, and both ships being grappled together, so that they could not separate, were entirely consumed." Mr.

Charnock is of opinion, that this was the second ship called the *Henry Grace de Dieu*, and was built by Henry VII. in lieu of the first, which was worn out; and on the accession of Henry VIII. her name was changed for that of *Regent*.

The next step taken by this Founder of the British Navy for its improvement and augmentation was, the forming a Navy Office, and establishing regular arsenal, at Portsmouth, and other places, as Woolwich and Deptford, for its support and better equipment. These appointments facilitated the King's design of acquiring a formidable Navy, which he accomplished about the year 1544, when the fleet of England is said to have amounted to one hundred and sixty sail, all great ships; but as this fleet was fitted out for an expedition against France, our Author supposes it included several vessels hired of the merchants for the occasion; for the highest authentic enumeration of Henry's Navy uses it to no more than seventy-one vessels of different sorts, the aggregate burthen of which amounted to 10,550 tons.

A short time before the death of Henry, a peace being concluded with France, the necessity of any further naval exertions ceased; the youth of Edward the Sixth, his successor, and the turbulent reign of the bigoted tyrant Mary, tended to depress, rather than advance, the active spirit of improvement: under these circumstances the Royal Navy was reduced to forty-six ships, many of which were of inferior rates. Respecting the state of the naval force in 1578, twenty years after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, we apprehend there is some mistake, which we recommend to the consideration of the Author, for we cannot conceive by what means it could have been reduced to that number, in that period, slow as twenty-four ships of different sorts, the largest of which was *The Triumph*, burthened at thousand tons, and the smallest *The George*, not quite sixty; especially as he says, after animadverting on the neglect of the marine department in the two preceding reigns, "Far otherwise was the case after the accession of Elizabeth; for though the augmentation did not take place the instant she was seated on the throne, she immediately found it expedient, and necessary to the safety of her kingdom, to equip a fleet for the protection of the Seas,"

Sec.

&c. See Chap. III. p. 54. Her attention once fixed upon this great national object, and being then in possession of forty-six ships left her by Queen Mary, how is it reconcileable with her enterprising and active disposition, that she should have suffered a diminution, instead of an augmentation, of her naval strength, for so long a space of time as the first twenty years of her glorious reign!

Be this as it may, after the expedition of Sir Francis Drake, which provoked the resentment of Philip the Second against the Queen and the English nation, she found it necessary to make every possible exertion to resist the invincible Armada, which had been long preparing for the invasion, and hoped for, subjugation of her dominions to the Spanish yoke. Her vigilance and activity upon this occasion must have been beyond all example, since the list of the ships opposed to the Armada consists of one hundred and ninety-seven vessels of different descriptions, their burthen amounting to nearly thirty thousand tons. But it must be remembered, that a considerable part of this fleet consisted of ships fitted out by the city of London, and other sea-ports, for the occasion, which belonged either to corporate bodies, or to particular opulent merchants concerned in foreign commerce; some of them being hired by Government, and others volunteering their services.

Some improvements took place at this period, which are properly noticed; such as the introduction of the striking or jointed top-masts, which is discernible in the engraving by *Teniers*, of a British man of war, from the tapestry in the House of Lords, representing the memorable defeat and dispersion of the Spanish Armada. Page 65. Also, the first use of the chain-pump; and with respect to seamen, it must not be omitted, that either before or after the engagement, her Majesty founded that benevolent charity called *The Chest at Chatham*, for the benefit of wounded seamen, which bears the date of 1588. In the year 1590 the Queen made several new arrangements and regulations for the improvement of her Navy, in order to put it on a much superior footing to what it had previously been. As a preliminary step to this purpose, the regular yearly sum of £770l. was assigned for repairs: a sum then deemed fully equivalent to so

great a purpose. From hence may be inferred the high value of money in those days, the economy and care used in the disbursement, and the cheap rate at which all naval stores were then sold. The total number of the Queen's actual Navy at her death was *forty-two*, of which twenty-four remained serviceable in the year 1618, the 15th of James the First.

The Crown of England on the demise of Elizabeth passed into a new family, new measures were adopted, and the whole political state of public affairs appeared in one instant totally changed. The suspension, therefore, for a considerable time, of naval armaments and expeditions from England, on the accession of the pacific James, gives the Author an opportunity to devote Chapter IV. to the history of the internal or civil regulations adopted by foreign states in the management of their Marine, and of the various improvements and inventions used by them, as well for defence against, as in annoyance of, their enemies. The sundry particulars of this Chapter are very curious, and demonstrate the great pains the Author must have taken to collect such extraordinary materials, including the naval transactions of all the maritime Powers of Europe from the middle of the fifteenth to the end of the sixteenth century. Amongst other historical anecdotes, the earliest claim of *the Dominion of the Seas* particularly attracted our notice, as it serves to prove that this claim, which in process of time was generally recognized as due to the valour and superior maritime power of Britain, was successively contended for by the Venetians; and, in 1478, acknowledged by Frederick the Third, Emperor of the West, who wrote to the Doge of Venice, requesting, as a special favour, that he would grant him permission to transport corn from Apulia through the Adriatic Sea. The Genoese exerted the same authority in the Ligurian Sea, or Gulph of Genoa, and interdicted the commerce of any State or Prince they thought proper. Portugal, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and even the Muscovites, all laid claim (and most of them maintained that claim with effect) to a sovereignty over particular parts of the Ocean, which their respective territories surrounded, and in some instances on which they only bordered.

Chapter V. contains a retrospect of the civil economy, or internal management of the Royal Navy during the reigns of Henry the Seventh and Eighth; and here we are once more under the necessity to arraign the Author's distribution of his subjects; as the principal contents of this Chapter might have been incorporated with, and more properly belongs to, the maritime history of those reigns in the second Chapter. A further continuation of the same subjects through the reigns of Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth, recapitulating the number of ships composing the Royal Navy in their times; comparative statements; the pay of Admirals, Officers, and Seamen, &c. and similar estimates relative to the marine department, occupy Chapter VI.

In Chapter VII. we have an account of the condition of the Venetian, Genoese, Spanish, French, and Dutch Marine, from the commencement to the middle of the seventeenth century. Of the principles adopted by European nations in the science of ship building; together with their variation in respect to decoration and ornament. A statement of the principal dimensions and force of the different classes of ships of war belonging to the maritime Powers of Europe;—and a description of the improvements in Marine Architecture, proposed by Sir Robert Dudley, commonly called Duke of Northumberland, about the year 1594; they consist of seven different species of construction, and are represented in four large prints drawn by the Author, and engraved by Newton.

The eighth Chapter carries on the history of the British Navy, in the same manner as in the preceding eras, through the reign of King James I. and extends the account of the allowances and pay to Flag Officers from 1591 to 1663. The same subject is continued in Chapters IX. and X. and contains the report of the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty to enquire into the state of the Navy, the reduced number, and bad condition of many, forms part of the report; the waste of stores another; the creation of useless ones a third; and proposals for improving the state, and lessening the expences of the naval department, by the introduction of a set of new regulations.

In Chapter XI. an account is given of the Squadrons fitted out against the Algerines in 1618 and 1620, and of the additions made to the Royal Navy towards the close of this King's reign. It appears also that Charles I. from the time of his accession, bestowed the same attention on the naval force of his kingdom, which had been given to it latterly by his father. A variety of prudent measures were adopted, among which was that of restraining shipwrights, or any other artificers connected with the naval branch, from passing beyond the Seas, and entering into the service of foreign Potentates. In the year 1637, *The Sovereign*, a first rate, was built at Woolwich, "to the great glory of the Seas of the English nation, and not to be paralleled in the whole Christian world." An extract from the description of this ship, by Thomas Heywood, and an exact representation, will be found in this Chapter, from p. 281 to 285; the engraved plate is copied from Heywood by Greig. Another representation of the same ship, taken from a picture painted by *Vanderkolk* immediately after the restoration of Charles the Second, is placed between p. 286 and 287, without any name of the engraver. It is remarkable, that this celebrated ship, known afterwards by the name of *The Royal Sovereign*, was in almost all the great engagements that had been fought in the reign of Charles the First and Second, that she continued in the service after the glorious Revolution, and was not laid up at Chatham, in order to be rebuilt, till the beginning of the year 1696, when she was set on fire in the Dock, and totally consumed.

"The wonderful stride made towards the improvement of ship building in general, and more particularly of vessels intended for purposes of war, appeared to promise a rapid ascension to what should experimentally be considered as the *ne plus ultra* of perfection. Amidst every surrounding foible, and imprevient mark of conduct, the attention of Charles I. to this great naval concern was apparent in every action of his regal life, so long as he was permitted to exercise the functions of a King, uncontaminated, and without restraint. The civil war put an end to his exertions for the national benefit. After the Restoration, the tide of improvement appeared to keep a perfect level throughout the whole of

of its course. In point of force, ships of the first rate had advanced from fifty to sixty, and afterwards to 100 guns. The ship intended for distant voyages, and that which was destined for the humbler occupation of domestic commerce, all became augmented in proportion to the ranks they respectively held in the maritime world, and the very boats or skiffs participated in the general prevailing principle. In short, Britain, which had long aspired to the dominion of the Seas, now appeared in earnest, as to the establishment of her claim beyond the power of competition or rivalry, and must have effected it, if the civil commotions had not intervened. The wonderful attention of Louis the XIVth, King of France, to the formation of a Navy, the means by which he effected it, his design to erect France into a maritime Power that might awe all Europe to the state of vassalage in 1713, and in 1692, the invention of bomb-ketches by an obscure Frenchman, which effected the destruction of Algiers, and the submission of Tunis, and Genoa, with the splendid augmentation and success of the Navy of the Grand Monarch, and the gradual decline of the naval consequence of France, are the chief subjects of Chapter XII.

The United Provinces, commonly called Holland, had acquired, about the middle of the *seventeenth* century, a maritime consequence far exceeding that of any singular nation in the universe. Their commerce now extended itself into the most distant quarters of the world, they possessed a Navy apparent & sufficient to advance their interest to the utmost possible extent, and to punish the smallest encroachment that might be attempted by the envy or rivalry of any other country whatever. *Amsterdam* was at that time considered, with the greatest truth, as the emporium of all Europe, and was indisputably the richest city in the world. The rise, progress, and decline, therefore, of their Marine, is historically detailed in the thirteenth Chapter, which comprises, also, an account of the Confederacy entered into between Holland and England against France, the conduct of the States General during the war, and a list of the Dutch ships employed, amounting in all to ninety-two sail, fourteen of which were first rates, nineteen second rates, the smallest of which carried sixty eight,

and the rest seventy-two guns; the third rates, consisting of the same number of ships as the second, had sixty-four and sixty, and the smallest of the fourth rates mounted fifty, and were reckoned line of battle ships, so that they brought forward for the service of the confederacy seventy sail of the line, besides several other large two deckers.

Chapter XIV opens with a statement of the Russian Marine at the middle of the seventeenth century, which was very contemptible compared with the least of the maritime countries of Europe. "The first mention," says our Author, "of a flotilla which can convey an idea of any naval equipment what ever belonging to Russia, was in the year 1669, on occasion of the dreadful rebellion excited by Stenoc-Ritz, Chief of the Dow Coff ches, and the Czar Alexis Michailowitz, the father of Peter the Great. Alexis, however laid the foundation of a Marine, and Peter made such progress in it, that he sent a fleet of fifty sail of the line into the *Baltic* against the Turks. The Russian armament besieged Azoff in 1696, and after repeated assaults, and a very obstinate defence, it was compelled to surrender. This success was the forerunner of his well known naval career, which ended in the complete establishment of a very maritime Power in the North of Europe, sufficiently formidable to abate the jealousy of the Dutch and Swedes, and to excite the former to raise a Navy superior to all the Northern maritime Powers. Hamburg, Lubeck, and even the States General, entertained apprehensions of the hostile intention of *Christian*, King of Denmark, who, in alliance with Louis XIV. obliged the Dutch to submit to such terms of peace as he thought proper to impose. The attention of the famous Christina, Queen of Sweden, to her Marine, and the naval events in that country from the year 1730 to the conclusion of the century, terminate this Chapter.

Another retrospect to the naval transactions of Great Britain from the death of Charles I. to that of Cromwell, includes the conquest of Jamaica, and the total destruction of the Spanish Plate Fleet in the harbour of Teneriffe, which are the most striking events recorded in Chapter XV. The state of the British Navy from the Restoration

to the Revolution; the operations of our fleets in the Mediterranean, and during the war with Holland, which commenced in 1655, the appointment of a new Navy Board, with their report to the Duke of York, on the measures necessary to be taken for the further improvement and civil management of the Navy, and a list of all the ships added to it from the time of the Revolution to the conclusion of the century, containing the names, force, and principal dimensions of such ships, with brief remarks, on a comparative view of them to each other, are the subjects of Chapter XVI.

Chapter XVII contains an account of the active measures taken by King William III. to improve the British Navy, the history of the engagements, expeditions, and other transactions, the regulations in the civil department and management of the Navy imposed by Sir C. Wadswell, Shove, and others, with a collection of letters and orders, it appears, that at the time of the general peace concluded at Utrecht, the French and English, highly victorious to the latter and his allies, in 1697, fifty-four new ships of the line had been launched since the accession of King William, and that the invincible perseverance, not only in retaining, but also in augmenting the Royal Navy, had been resolutely adhered to, although the people murmured at the expence, which the exorbitant expences of those in a future occasioned.

In the eighth and last Chapter of this Volume, the principles of Marine Architecture are treated by, the different maritime nations at the close of the seventeenth century are amply discussed, and scientific observations by our Author, on the improvements made by England in the construction of ships of war, with calculation of the actual tonnage, dimensions, &c. of ships of every class, and various other matters, form together a kind of recapitulation of the different systems that have prevailed in the art of ship-build-

ing, and much useful information, which closes the Volume with great propriety.

In addition to the engravings already noticed, the following representations are given of the ships of Spain, France, Holland, and England, copied from drawings, made by Vandevide, as is supposed, on good authority, about the year 1670. A Spanish Second-rate. A French Second-rate. A Dutch Second-rate. An English Second-rate of the line of 1680. The Hollandia, a Dutch First-rate 1688, and *Le Soleil Royal*, French First-rate 1697.

The *Speake*, an English Second-rate 1653, and a Spanish ship of 50 guns.

Stem of the *Raja Charles*, a First-rate 1673, a side view of the same ship. Midship section of a Fourth-rate 1684. Projection, horizontal lines, and sheer-drawings, of twelve British ships, of different classes, built at sundry times in the course of the seventeenth century. The above, according to the concluding Chapters, besides which are the following at the beginning, from page 7 to page 24.

A Galleon (1542). Midship section of a ship of war built at Venice 1550, and a modern frigate, with a theoretical projection, pointing out the imperfections of the first, and the method of remedying them. Draught of a Galleon built in the fourteenth century, and of a Venetian Gallies, used at the battle of Lepanto. Draught of a *Belucca* built at the commencement of the eighteenth century, and the projection of a modern Maltese Galleon. Draught and horizontal section of a modern Maltese Galleon. A Venetian Gallies (1504), and a ship belonging to the Spanish Armada. The *Prince Royal*, built by King James I (1611), and given by him to his eldest son, Henry Prince of Wales. The principal Engineers are the names mentioned in our Review of the First Volume. M.

(The concluding Review of Vol. III of this plan had I no room in our next.)

Designs to a Series of Ballads written by William Hayley, Esq. and founded on Anecdotes relating to Animals, drawn, engraved, and published, by William Blake. With the Ballads annexed by the Author's Permission. Two Numbers. 4to. Printed at Chichester.

It appears by the Preface to this work, that Mr. Hayley is now busily employed in rendering an affectionate tribute of justice to the memory of Cowper the Poet, and that Mr. Blake has devoted himself with indefatigable spirit to engrave the plates intended

to decorate the work. To amuse the artist in his patient labour, and to furnish his fancy with a few slight subjects for an inventive pencil that might afford some variety to his incessant application, without too far interrupting his most serious business, Mr. Hayley proposed to furnish him with a series of ballads for a few vacant moments' employment, to be published periodically, and to be completed in fifteen numbers. Two of these are now before us. The subjects, the gratitude of an elephant, and the heroism of a mother in rescuing her child from the fangs of an eagle. The artist has executed his share of the undertaking much to his credit; and from Mr. Hayley's pen, though carelessly employed, the Public will not be disappointed in their expectation of elegant, chaste, and pathetic compositions. To the inhabitants of Chichester, where it is printed, this work is inscribed.

A Series of Plays: in which it is attempted to delineate the stronger Passions of the Mind, each Passion being the Subject of a Tragedy and a Comedy. By Joanna Baillie. Vol. II. 8vo.

In 1799, the ingenious Author of this volume gave the Public the first Series of Plays, containing Count Basil a tragedy, The Trial a comedy, and De Montfort a tragedy; the two former on the passion of love, the latter on hatred; all of them possessing great merit; though not, as appeared by the trial of De Montfort at Drury-lane Theatre, adapted to stage representation. The present volume is a continuation of the plan, and contains, The Election a comedy, Ethwald, two parts, a tragedy, and The Second Marriage a comedy: the first on the passion of love; the others on that of ambition. Of the first, the Author says, she has endeavoured in it to shew the passion of hatred in a different situation, and fostered by a different species of provocation, from that which was exhibited in De Montfort, and existing in a character of much less delicacy and reserve. The next two claim our notice from the variety of situations, the distinctness of character, and the force and energy of the language. In both these dramas, the Author has with great success trod in the steps of Shakspeare, and attempted to emulate the terrible alarms of Macbeth, and the sepiivating sorrows of Ophelia. Both

pieces show the horrible excesses to which minds naturally benevolent may be driven, and how little dependance can be placed on the best resolves, when encountered by this turbulent and overbearing passion. The remaining piece gives a view of ambition as it is generally found in the ordinary intercourse of life, excited by vanity rather than the love of power, and displayed in a character which is not supported by the consciousness of abilities adequate to its designs. While we have been perusing this volume, we have frequently had occasion to regret, that a person whose talents are so well calculated to restore a true taste for the drama in the public mind should not employ herself in some production for representation, which would drive into obscurity and oblivion the trash which at present usurps the place of the legitimate drama.

Juvenile Friendship; or, The Holidays.

A Drama in Three Acts. To which is subjoined, The Arrogant Boy, a Dramatic Afterpiece, in Verse, intended for the Representation of Children. 8vo.

These pieces rank with the productions of the late Mr. John Newbery and Mrs. Trimmer. They inculcate such sentiments as are favourable to virtue, and therefore deserve to be recommended.

A Short View of the Natural History of the Earth: Designed for the Instruction and Amusement of Young Persons. By H. E. 12mo. pp. 108.

The Compiler of this little volume deserves our commendation for having familiarized the juvenile mind with the treasures hidden by Nature beneath the surface of the earth; and while his book furnishes, in this point of view, a source of rational amusement and instruction, it must frequently lead the reader into serious contemplation on the wisdom, the power, and the goodness of God.

Brighton New Guide; or, A Description of Brighton, and the adjacent Country: To which is added, A correct Account of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages, from Dieppe to Paris. 12mo. pp. 130.

Mr. Fisher has in this little treatise presented his readers with a much greater portion of information than his brief and unobtrusive title-page

would lead them to expect, and his book will be found a most useful and amusing volume to every one whom business, health, or pleasure, may draw to this delightful part of the Suffolk coast.

Though not mentioned in the title page, the volume contains four very neat engravings, viz. 1. A View of

his own Circulating Library (in which, to be sure, he may be considered as having had an eye to business); 2. A Map of the Vicinity of Bournemouth; 3. A Plan of the Town of Bournemouth; and, 4. A View of the Marine Pavilion. The last three engravings are on whole sheets.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JULY 31.

AT the Little Theatre, in the Haymarket, was presented, for the first time, a play in three acts, entitled, "THE VOICE OF NATURE," the characters being as follow, and thus represented

Alphonso, King of Sicily	} Mr. BARRYMORE.
Rinaldo, his Brother	} Mr. C. KIMBLE.
Gurch, Minister of Alphonso	} Mr. WADSWORTH.
Officer	} Mr. ABBOT.
A Boy, passing for Alphonso's Son	} Master BYRNE.
Ricardo, Head Gardener to the King	} Mr. PALMER.
Corinda, Bride to Alphonso	} Miss NORTON.
Alzira, Widow of Rinaldo	} Mrs. ST. LEGER.
Lilla, young Villager Mother to the Boy	} Mrs. GIBBS.
Benedetta, her Nurse and Friend	} Mrs. DAVENPORT.
Isabel, Governess to the Child	} Mrs. EMERY.

Lilla, the only daughter of a Sicilian Count, by the death of her father, is left completely destitute. She flies for shelter to the cottage of Benedetta, her nurse. By this worthy matron she is educated in civility, as far as I know, but not equally fortunate. She had reached her seventeenth year, when Rinaldo, the King's brother, having been drawn by his ardour in the chase to the neighbourhood of the spot where she lived with her adoptive mother, observed her gathering flowers on the banks of a rivulet. He was struck with the exquisite charms of the lovely villager, but was far from feeling those sentiments which ought to have been inspired by the artist's innocence of her looks, and the unsullied purity of her mind. She does not seem long to have

resisted his importunities. Rinaldo was soon after called away to the service of the State, and in due time Lilla was delivered of a son. This is the child concerning whose filiation the contest springs. Alzira, the wife of Rinaldo, a Nobleman of the first rank, had been guilty of some misconduct, for which, however, she was to be forgiven, provided that she brought her husband an heir. She did bear a son, but he died the moment he saw the light. An unprincipled and daring woman, she employed her physician to procure a supposititious child. Hospar stole away Lilla's son, and laid the dead infant in the cradle he had robbed. Lilla is disconsolate for the loss of this pledge of her loves, and the lapse of five years brought no alleviation to her maternal anguish. The child in the meantime is brought up as the son of Rinaldo. The action here commences. King Alphonso, having vanquished his enemies, returns to his palace with Corinda, a foreign Princess he is about to espouse. Rinaldo accompanies him to lead to the altar Alzira, now a well-to-do widow, to whom he had been betrothed soon after her husband's death. The rumour of the intended marriage had reached Lilla, and she comes, "long with old Benedetta, in the hope of seeing him. Still her constant theme is her long-lost son, she is perpetually exclaiming upon the various resemblances of a mother, and seems scarcely able to reflect with regret upon the illicit intercourse from which she derived the tidings. Walking in the royal gardens to which she was admitted, Ricardo, the head gardener, being related to her nurse, she spies a boy playing with Isabel, his governess, and feels a strong and unaccountable emotion, *the voice of Nature* spoke within her, this was her son. She recognizes certain marks upon his body, and her conjectures are confirmed by the domestics of Alzira. While she

is tenderly embracing him, Alzira suddenly appears, and expresses high indignation at the familiarity of this female peasant with her pretended son. Lilla asserts her own claims to the child, and boldly taxes her with her crimes. She betrays great confusion, but at last recovers her effrontery, and bids the two strangers to be driven from the gardens. Before this Rinaldo had several times seen the woman he had betrayed, and, roused to remembrance by the reproaches of his brother, had resolved to repair her wounded honour. He now informs the King of this extraordinary controversy. The child is ordered into the custody of Clorinda, and the next day is appointed for hearing evidence and passing judgment. In the third act, his Sicilian Majesty appears seated on his throne, surrounded with the Ministers of Justice. The contending parties stand on either side of him. Lilla first prefers her plaint, but, owing to the murder of Hesperus, who had been poisoned by the order of his mistress, she can only produce presumptive proof. Alzira resolutely maintains that the child is her offspring, although he shews the greatest antipathy to her, and constantly clings to the breast of the real author of his being. At last the King, seeing no end to his perplexity, pronounces the awful sentence, that the child shall be equally divided. An executioner rushes in, and raises his scymetar against the infant's life. Alzira cannot conceal her satisfaction; but Lilla faints away, exclaiming, "I yield him! I yield him!" The King steps down from his throne in a transport of joy, and adjudges the child to her who had retained such贞节 from seeing him in danger. Alzira confesses her guilt, Lilla declares her birth, Rinaldo acknowledges his son, and the audience are informed that the approaching dawn shall witness the nuptials of Rinaldo and Lilla.

This piece is a translation of a French drama (*Le Jugement de Salomon*), written by M. Caugnitz, on the well-known Scripture history of *The Judgment of Solomon between the two Harlots*, and which was performed eighty nights with great ap-

plause at Paris. The transplant of it into our soil is Mr. Roaden, who has merely changed the names of the characters, and removed the scene from Jerusalem to Sicily.

As, however, the event upon which the drama is built is universally known, there is nothing in it to keep the mind of the auditor in suspense, or prevent him from anticipating the catastrophe. The action is single, and unrelieved by any episodic incidents. The diction is adorned with some pleasing images, and abounds with moral precepts; but partakes much of the declamatory style of the French school. Indeed the piece is of a uniformly grave and sentimental character. The King is a model of a just and virtuous Prince; and maternal affection is strongly depicted in the character of Lilla; but we are apt to enquire, why she might not as well have been drawn as a virtuous mother, or an unhappy widow, instead of a woman who has given up her honour? The authority of Scripture may be pleaded; but the original history by no means represents the real mother of the child in such fascinating colours. We never see her, except before Solomon; and, if we ought we know, she either bitterly deplored her lapse from virtue, or was tainted with crimes that rendered her odious. A woman who has violated the laws of modesty, in spite of ages, may have incurred but a small degree of moral guilt, and may be deserving the tenderest compassion; but the general interests of society forbid that indulgence should be shewn to the individual: she must be condemned to solitude and repentance for the remainder of her days; and if such a character be introduced into a Novel or a Drama, it would only be to show the misery which is occasioned by the least aberration from prudence. *Lovers' Vows* has been censured for its immorality; but the present production is in this respect more exceptionable, inasmuch as Lilla is not only raised at last to rank, opulence, and respect, but scarcely ever seems to feel any bad consequence from her indiscretion. This

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The characters were extremely well supported by the several performers; and, though much disapprobation was expressed in various parts of its progress, it was announced for repetition, and has since been frequently represented.

The scenery, dresses, and decorations, shewed a liberal spirit in the Manager, and gave great satisfaction.

It is a little singular, that there was no Prologue to the piece: the following Epilogue, however, was very highly applauded:

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TO

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Written by Mr. COLMAN.

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TO strike the mind the Scenic Muse essays,

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To tickle judgment with the arrow's But when the VOICE of NATURE prompts her art, [heart!

She points the barb, and penetrates the These truths from heav'nly Nature Shakspeare knew: [drew:

She spoke—he echo'd; the design'd—he Born in HER school, bright GENIUS from the bowers [with flowers;

Of FANCY wreath'd his cradle round Now, NATURE's pupil fled by NA- TURE's doom, [tomb.

Leaves TASTE to scatter laurel on his Since, then, our drama's tun can cheer us yet [let,

With beams of glory from his golden May not a lowly Bard still catch a ray, To light his feeble steps thro' NATURE's way?

May not a lowly Bard adopt a tale, With truth and feeling fraught, tho' } genius fail, [still prevail?

And make the VOICE of NATURE } Where, where is Nature with more force exprest, [thet's break?

Than in the fond, babe-plunder'd mo- Where is a breast more dead to Nature's pro'v'd [unmov'd?

Than his who sees that mother's pangs That cause affails the human heart by its own [FORGIVE

Which pleads the ties of ALL IN HUMAN VOL. XLII. AUG. 1802.

The grief-wrung female, for her infant wild, [child;

Harrows each parent, and affects each Beneath your roofs her pictur'd anguish glides, [sides.

And brings the int'rest to your own fire- Britons, to whom (tho' adamant in arms)

Domestic duties yield peculiar charms, Who, were those duties with less ardour known, [Throne,

Might learn a sweet example from the Give your applause to-night; at least be mild:—

A Play, remember, is a Poet's Child!

AUG. 6. For the benefit of Mr. Barrymore, the Tragedy of *Richard the Third* was presented; the part of Richard being performed by Mr. BLUETT, who on this occasion (according to the advertisement) made his first appearance on any stage. He is, we understand, a brother of Mr. Barrymore's, whose real name, it seems, is *Bluett*. The new performer resembles his brother in countenance, but is rather shorter, and much more portly. He possesses a full, clear, and strong voice, and appears to be a man of good sense; but he may rather be said to have recited *Richard* with judgment, than to have acted it. It was evident that he is well acquainted with the text, which he delivered with force and precision; in fact, in some passages, he gave novel readings, which indicated mature reflection rather than critical vanity. His chief defect was in his deportment, which wanted the requisite ease and spirit, but which indeed could not be expected in a mere theatrical novice. On the whole, however, as a first appearance, it was an effort very creditable to Mr. Bluett, who, in parts of intensions dignity, may become a respectable performer, if he determine to adopt the theatrical profession.

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S.

FAIRIES.

FAIRIES.

The Queen Miss TYRER.
Film Miss HOWELLS.
Apparition Miss S. NORTON.
Witches, Goblins, Elves, &c.

TABLE.

Scene, an open Country.—Enter Donald deploring the loss of Isabel, who (having left her father's house) comes upon him unobserved. He proposes to her to fly with him from her father's power, which she refuses, playfully keeping him at a distance. At length he catches her in his arms, and her father, who has pursued her, detects them—takes his daughter forcibly away, leaving Donald in the utmost despair. He is met by Film disguised as a Witch. The Old Man conveys Isabel home, and calling her sisters, Jane and Peggy (who welcome him), tells them of Isabel's conduct. They affect to be shocked. The Old Man takes Isabel into the house, Jane and Peggy being left in the garden, a signal is heard; Malcolm appears on the top of the wall, and Peggy is sent to watch the Old Man—Malcolm comes over the wall, and he and Jane dance a Pas Deux.

Peggy returns, and informs them of the Father's approach. The Old Man enters listening, and enquires who has been in the garden; they protest their ignorance of any intruder; he appears satisfied, but moving stumbles over Malcolm's bonnet. The Old Man shews it to them, and they are confused. (Here another signal is heard from the wall.) The Old Man prevents his daughter from moving, and repeats it. Donald comes over, and they are all detected. The Old Man asks the lovers what they can do to deserve their mistresses—Malcolm dances; the Old Man seems pleased, and enquires of Donald if he can rival that. He, with modesty, confesses his inability. Isabel proposes to dance for him, which is accepted. She dances a Pas Seul, "The Blue Bell of Scotland, with variations."

The Old Man then asks Donald, as he cannot dance, what he can do to win his daughter. Donald replies, that he understands the sword, and will try a few passes with Malcolm, which is accepted. Donald recollects the fairy ring, and, fearing he may lose it in the encounter, places it on the finger of a statue which is in the garden. They fight, and Donald disarms Malcolm. The Old Man is

delighted—consents to their union; and they all go in, except Donald, who, recollecting the ring, attempts to regain it, and is struck with horror at the mysterious manner in which he is repelled.

Donald enters, musing upon the circumstances of the ring; Isabel comes to upbraid him for his absence; he explains to her the cause of it, which she holds lightly, and endeavours to ridicule his fears. He rouses his fortitude, and seems to shake off his terror, when the mysterious appearance presents itself to him, pointing to the ring. Donald is almost petrified with horror; Isabel tenderly demands the cause of it; he points to the Vision, which being invisible to her, she protests it is fancy. The figure moves forward, and Donald's terrors increase. The Vision sings,

"Husband, husband, I've the ring,
Thou gav'st to-day to me;
And thou'lt to me for ever wed,
As I am wed to thee."

[Here the Figure disappears.]

Isabel, who is not supposed to have heard it, is shocked at Donald's apparent terror; imagines his brain is affected; approaches him; he sinks into her arms; she is endeavouring to convey him off; they are stopped by the Hermit Austin, who speaks as follows:

"Donald, attend! repair at dead of night
To the four cross-roads; and with keen-
est light,
Observe a train of Demons glide along,
With one of unien terrific in the throng;
Give her this scroll, perforce 'twill work
your good;
I th' late eclipse I wrote it with my
blood."

Donald having obtained the talisman to break the charm, affectionately embraces Isabel, and goes in quest of the Fairies. He enters the Goblins' cell, displays the tablet, the charm is broken; the scene flies in pieces, and discovers a magnificent fairy palace, with Isabel and her family; and the Ballet concludes with dances by the various characters.

Mr. Fawcett, it seems, dramatized the story, and the music is compiled by Dr. Arnold. The overture is very pleasing, and the airs are chiefly from the most admired Scotch melodies.

The piece is well got up in point of scenery and decoration; and the juvenile performers still continue to attract crowded houses.

POETRY.

POETRY.

THE DREAM.

TO MRS. — IN A DANGEROUS ILL-
NESS.

BY DR. DARWIN.

DREAD dream ! that hovering in the
midnight air, [ing head ;
Clasp'd with thy dusky wings my ach-
While to Imagination's startled ear,
Toll'd the slow bell for bright Eliza
dead.

Stretch'd on her sable bier, the grave be-
side, [bosom bound,
A snow-white shroud her breathless
O'er her wan brow its gather'd folds were
tied, [lind's round.

And loves and graces hung their gar-
From those closed lips did softest accents
flow ? [dimples play ?

Round that pale mouth the sweetest
On this dull cheek the rose of beauty
blow ? [day ?

And these dim eyes diffuse celestial
Did this closed hand unasking want re-
lieve, [lound ?

O! wake the lyre to every rapturous
How sad for other's woe this breast
would heave, [port bound !

How light that heart for other's trans-

! Beats not the bell again ! heavens do I
wake ! [tears anew ?

Why heave my sighs, and gush my
Unreal forms my frantic doubts mistake,
And trembling Fancy tears the vision
true.

Dream ! to Eliza bend thy airy flight,
Go tell my chamber all my tender
tears ; [night,
How love's fond woes alarm the silent
And steep my pillow with unpruned
tears.

ODE TO THE RIVER DARWENT*.

BY THE SAME.

I.

DARWENT ! what scenes thy wander-
ing waves behold, [they stray,
As burling from their hundred springs
And down the vales in sounding torrents
roll'd, [way.
Seek to the shining East their mazy
II.

Here dusky aldres leaning from the cliff
Dip their long arms, and wave their
bianches wide ; [bounding skiff,
There, as the loose rocks thwart my
White moon-beams tremble on thy
foaming tide.

Written near the source of the River Darwent, in the wilds of the Peak in
Derbyshire

III.

Flow on ye waves ! where drest in gorge-
ous pride [ate bow'rs,
Fair Chatsworth beams amid her rose-
Sprawl her smooth lawns along your wil-
lowy side, [gilded tow'rs.
And crests your woodlands with her

IV.

Flow on ye waves ! where Nature's wild-
cist child [floods,
Frowning incumbent o'er the darken'd
Rock rear'd on rock, on mountain moun-
tain pil'd, [of woods.
Old Matlock sits, and shakes his crown

V.

But when proud Derby's glittering spires
ye view, [currents drink,
Where his gay meads your sparkling
Oh ! should Eliza press the morning dew,
And bend her graceful footsteps to
your brink,

VI.

Uncurl your eddies, all your gales con-
fine, [aroudd,
And, as your scaly myriads gaze
Bid your gay nymphs pourtray, with
pencil fine, [ground.
Her angel form upon your silver

VII.

With playful malice from her kindling
cheek [passing stream,
Steal the warm blush, and tinge your
Mock the sweet transient dimple as she
speaks, [beam.
And, as she turns her eye, reflect the

VIII.

And tell her, Darwent, as you murmur
by, [I burn,
How in these wilds with hopelets love
Teach your lone vales and echoing caves
to sigh, [urn.
And mix my briny sorrows in your

THE RUSTIC AND PLUTUS.

A FABLE.

BY THOMAS ADNEY.

HE who on *treasure* builds his joy
May well ten thousand cares employ !

A RUSTIC, tir'd of homely fare,
To PLUTUS thus addrest his pray'r.
" O, thou ! whose treasures, yet untold,
Can bless me with a world of gold ;
Whose diamond throne, of lustrous light,
Outshin't the sun's meridian light ;
Attend my plaint ! and grant me more
Than millions, to increase my store !
Make me in *treasure* to abound,
Turn ev'ry shilling to a pound,

And, God of Wealth! my hopes fulfilling,

Turn ev'ry penny to a shilling!"
The God attends—the pray'r he grants,
And straight deceives him all he wants!
His coffers now with gold o'erflow,—
He lives in splendour, pride, and show:
A title, too, he can't withstand,
And soon assumes the *crimson band*!
Now *all* his *friends* around him throng,
The banquet lasts the whole day long;
His time in midnight orgies flies,
And sleep forsakes his anxious eyes,
For, lo! the FATES his riches marr'd,
And cross'd his fortune *with a card*!
His coffers now exhausted lay,
And FRIENDS *desert* him ev'ry day;
'Till sunk in grief and wild despair,
Again to PLUTUS flies his pray'r!
When thus the God, with just disdain
"Dare you, with fair pretence, complain?
When late you bent the suppliant knee,
I granted all you crav'd of ME;
Nay, more! I gave you ev'ry charm
To keep life's hoary season warm;
The *Swain* who bears his humble lot
With resignation to his cot,
Wants nought of me—my aid he spurns;
His board is spread, his saggot burns;
He's free from care, for ev'ry day
His labours all his wants defray;
But you—whom Fortune with'd to bless,
Now mock her charms in tatter'd dress,
And stand, with self-convicted face,
'The silly emblem of disgrace!"
Man lives for better or for worse;—
His wishes oft may prove a curse!

SONNET TO THE NIGHTINGALE ON HER DEPARTURE.

ADIEU! sweet minstrel of the sylvan
shade,

Adieu! companion of the setting day!
No more, when Evening veils the silent
glade, [lay.

Shall cottage-hinds admire thy dulcet
No more thy notes the fertile glens shall
bless, [pow'r;

Borne thro' the viewless air by Echo's
Fled is that lay, which pierc'd the heart's
reels, [hour.

And wak'd to love the rosy-footed
What time bright Flora from her urn
shall throw

The lovely amaranth and violet blue,
Again thy note with tuneful sweets shall
glow,

And pay the sorrows of thy sad adieu!
Farewell, sweet bird! I'll anxious wait
that day, [fluous lay.

Which brings once more thy soft meli-
Aug 10.

E. S.

THE MANIAC.

BY DAVEY STIDOLPH.

LOUD the shouts of mad and fruitless
moans, [cries;

Unhappy mirth, unmeaning causeless
The burst of laughter, and heart piercing
groans, [the skies.

That rend the air, and seem to pierce
Rough as the white-topp'd waves that
foaming pour [along,

On Thule's rude and wintry coast
Wild raving, to th' unfeeling desert air,
The fetter'd maniac raves his jarring
song.

No pleasing mem'ry left, forgotten quite
Connubial love, or parents' tender care;
No sympathies like these his soul delight,
But all is dark within, all furious black
despair.

Not so the love-lorn and distressed maid:
Her gentle breast no angry passion fires;
Aghast she stands a spectacle dismay'd,
With slighted vows possess'd, and
fainting soft desires.

She yet retains the anguish of despair,
Each grief-drawn tear the hapless tid-
ings tell; [pray'r,
To heaven she looks, but yet prefers no
Ill-fated flower, alas! too soon she
fell.

Dead to the world, she casts a heedless
eye, [and care;

Now clouded o'er by sickness, time,
Woe in her face, th' unceasing mournful
sigh [tracted fair.

Point out to pity's tear the poor dis-
Now sadly gay, of sorrows past she sings,
Some gleam of joy hath burst upon
her heart;

Now ruminates unutterable things,
While busy Mem'ry acts its destin'd
part.

She starts, she flies, array'd in heav'nly
sheen,

By contemplation of divinest kind.
Who dares intrude upon the tender scene?
Such striking truths relate as teach the
mind.

'Tis he, the Momus of the flighty train,
The blanket-robed mimic monarch
smiles;

Big with conceit of dignity he reigns,
And plots his frolics quaint, and un-
suspected wiles.

Laughter was there; but mark the woe-
wak'd soul; [tuous groan;

How chang'd the scene, the wild im-
Give the knife, dæmons, or the poison'd
bowl,

To finish miseries equal to our own.
Who's

Who's this wretch, with trembling hor-
ror wild, [rief?
Sunk in the emphasis of heart-felt
It is Devotion's ruin'd unhappy child,
Nor can he feel, nor dares he ask re-
lict.

Forgive, oh God of never-ending love!
Thole dreadful paroxysms of human
woe; [smoking flax,
Break not the bruise'd reed, quench not
Nor e'er thy boundless tender care
forego.

To suffer is the lot of this frail life,
And life's a day of dread variety.
Oh! let us, then, forget this wretched
state,
And woo the joys of immortality.

Alas! what profit is there in vain glory,
pomp, [gain;
Full riches, power, and momentary
The smiling flower faints the rising
morn, [or pain.
It springs untouch'd with anxious care
How happy is the sprightly milk-white
dye, [wings;
Among the groves to spread her airy
How blest the lark, that ev'ry hour
leaves earth, [lungs.
And then for joy sublimely soaring
'Tis resignation Virtue's balm imparts,
If mortals only rightly understood:
Rivers are faithless, and the rocks are
false; [ure good.
But Fate's decrees are wise, are just,
D. S.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

[Concluded from Page 69.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

LORD GRENVILLE, in a speech of
some length, called the attention of
the House to certain points of the eccle-
siastical concerns of the country. He
particularly adverted to the Bill on that
subject in its progress through the Com-
mons, respecting which, he contended,
nothing decisive ought to be done in that
House (the Lords) this Session, chiefly
on account of the very advanced period
of it, and on account of the indispen-
sable absence of nearly all the Bishops. He
argued, that nothing effectual could be
done on this head, unless the plan came
from, and was supported by, Govern-
ment, and that no plan could be effectual
to its end, or founded in justice, which
did not go to augment the salaries of the
lower orders of the Parochial Clergy.

A short conversation ensued between
the Noble Lord, Lords Suffolk, Alvan-
ley, Rolle, and the Chancellor; which
last observed, that the House could not
regularly express their opinion on the
subject, until the Bill in question should
come up from the other House.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3.

The Royal Assent was given to the
Election Bill, the Irish Navigation Bill,

the Sugar Drawback Bill, and to several
other public and private Acts.

The Report of the Militia Bill was
taken into consideration, and some addi-
tional amendments, on the motion of
Lord Hobart, after a very long conver-
sation between his Lordship, Lord Car-
narvon, and other Peers, were agreed
to.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

The Militia Bill was read a third time,
and passed.

After some conversation, the House
divided upon the County Bridge Bill—
Contents, 8; Non-Contents, 8. This
being considered as a negative, the Bill
was consequently lost for the present
Sessions.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

Lord Meira addressed the House re-
lative to his intended Bill for the amend-
ment of the Law of Debtor and Creditor;
and stated, that under the present cir-
cumstances it would be impracticable to
bring it forward this Session.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

Lord Hobart presented a message from
his Majesty to the same effect with that
presented by the Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer

chequer in the House of Commons, for settling an annuity of 2,000*l.* per annum on Lieutenant-General Lord Hutchinson. His Lordship then moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, assuring him that that House would most heartily concur in promoting the object recommended to them by his Majesty." The Address was agreed to *nem. dis.*

MONDAY, JUNE 14.

On the motion of Lord Suffolk, the House agreed to an account being brought up of the produce of the Sale of Naval Stores to 1800.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

The West India Dock, Neutral Shipping, French Postage, and several other Bills, were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

The commitment of the Debtors' Relief Bill was, after some discussion between Lord Alvanley and the Chancellor, on certain points of law connected with the Bill, on the motion of the former, deferred till that day three months.

MONDAY, JUNE 21.

ILLGAL GAMBLING.

Lord Holland remarked, that there was a Bill upon the table entitled the *Little-Go Bill*. He said, that he did not think it was necessary for that House to interfere in gambling for gingerbread. He moved that the Bill be printed.

The Lord Chancellor replied, that though such petty gambling might be of little consequence, yet that the species alluded to might tend to affect the National Lottery, and thus become of much importance.

After a few words, the Bill was ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

Lord Suffolk rose to state to their Lordships the objects which he proposed by the present motion. The attention of the public had of late been very much engaged by the situation of the deposed Nabob of Oude, to whose family the East India Company and the British nation had been under the greatest obligations. To the grandfather of the late Nabob this country owed, in a very great measure, the extension of its Indian territory, and in dying he bequeathed to his son, as the best part of his inheritance, a perpetual attachment to the British interests. The Prince now deposed, in succeeding to the Throne of his ancestors, found himself involved with claims by

the East India Company, in which, as he did not think proper to accede, his royal station became vacated by the authority of our Government, and a successor appointed in his room. His Lordship said, he should content himself with saying that in which he was confirmed by the most approved authorities—namely, that the policy of this country should be not to extend, beyond a certain limit, the territorial possessions of this nation in Hindostan. This policy it was which induced a Nobleman (the Marquis Cornwallis) to arrest spontaneously the progress of his victorious career, when he arrived as conqueror at the walls of Seringapatam. Though the lines of our Indian empire were augmented at that time, yet they were kept within those bounds which prudence suggested; but the Noble Lord who now exercised the powers of Government in that country went upon a different policy and a different plan. He, by means of the valour of our troops, seized upon the capital and the whole of the dominions of Tipoo, extending our Eastern empire much, he feared, beyond its due proportion; much beyond any thing the French had acquired in Europe; and diffusing our power over 30,000,000 instead of 15,000,000 of subjects, whom we had before. His Lordship then took a short view of the financial state of the East India Company, calculating on the last statement of its affairs made by Mr. Dundas in the House of Commons. The result of these calculations was, that the Company, which in the year 1786 was declared to have no more debt than 18,000,000*l.* was now 26,000,000*l.* in arrears. This circumstance alone was sufficient to exhibit no very flattering prospect of its financial prosperity. He owned that much of this embarrassment was owing to the wars in India, and the expences of sending an army from Bombay to Egypt. He was far from disapproving of this measure, as that reinforcement, which Great Britain would have eventually to pay for, might have been necessary to the success of our Egyptian expedition. The force originally sent from this country was by no means commensurate or proportionate to the object it had to accomplish. Every praise was due to the astonishing gallantry of our troops; but when it was considered that we landed only 15,000 men to contend against 27,000 French, of acknowledged experience, skill, and bravery, every unprejudiced man would be led to ascribe

our signal and glorious successes as much, perhaps, to the misconduct of the enemy's Generals as the unparalleled prowess of our troops, which compelled the foe to evacuate that important country. After a number of observations, tending to illustrate his different positions, the Noble Lord finally argued, that instead of the resources of our Indian possessions being brought in aid of the finances of this country, the East India Company, in consequence of their augmented peace establishment, the war expenses, and the additional military force to be employed in securing its newly-extended territories, would in the end be obliged to lean upon the finances of Great Britain, and not afford them that aid which the public had been led to expect from it. He therefore moved, that there be laid before the House accounts of the capital, the stock, debts, &c. of the East India Company, as far as the same could be made up.

Lord Dartmouth expressed his extreme willingness to meet the present motion. The situation of the East India Company was far from such as would induce it to shrink from the most severe inquiry. He controverted all the positions of the Noble Lord who preceded him, and held, that the increased territorial revenues of the Company, independently of its augmented trade, were more than sufficient for the discharge of any additional debts, which it might be represented to have incurred.

The motions of Lord Suffolk, after a short conversation, were agreed to *nem. dis.*

SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

The judgment of the House was declared in the Merthland and Cadell Scotch Appeal Cause, that the judgment in the Court below be affirmed without costs.

Judgment was also declared in the Scotch Appeal Cause of Cunningham and others, that the cause be referred for reconsideration to the Courts below.

The Royal Assent was declared by Commission to forty Bills, public and private.

Read a third time, and passed, the Little Go-Bill, and three other Bills.

MONDAY, JUNE 28

About three o'clock his Majesty came in State to the House; and being seated on the Throne, the House of Commons attended at the Bar, pursuant to summons, when the Speaker addressed his Majesty in the following terms:—

" Most Gracious Sovereign,

" It is my duty to present to your Majesty the Bills for completing the Supplies, which your Majesty's faithful Commons have granted for the service of the year.

" With heartfelt gratitude they acknowledge your Majesty's paternal goodness and wisdom, which have already enabled them to make a large reduction of the public burthens, by the termination of a long and eventful war; a war just and necessary in its origin, conducted with energy, sustained with fortitude, signalized by triumphs surpassing the fame of our ancestors, and obtained in countries unvisited by their arms—and concluded at length by a Peace, which has added new conquests to your Crown, and given repose and safety to these its ancient dominions, whose Peers and Commons have now for the second year the happiness of being assembled in one United Parliament at the foot of your Throne.

" Thus circumstanced, your Majesty's faithful Commons not only look forward with a sanguine hope that they may not soon be called to the hard necessity of augmenting the public debt by future burthens, but they have deemed it their duty to look back to the debt already incurred, and with the same characteristic spirit which first laid the foundation of an effectual system for the extinction of the national debt, they have proceeded to arrange and settle a plan for accelerating that extinction, by pledging the future application of their growing means to the accomplishment of the same great object.

" At a time when their attention had been directed to these considerations, and when they have also found that taxes of unprecedented weight, though wisely imposed to meet the exigencies of such a war, might nevertheless be now prudently repealed, it has given the highest satisfaction to your Majesty's faithful Commons to relieve those pressing demands which the general difficulties of the times had cast upon the provision allotted by Parliament, for the support of your Majesty's Household and the honour and dignity of your Crown: For this country has not now to learn, that its Monarchy is the best and strongest security for its liberties, and that the splendour of the Throne reflects lustre and dignity upon the whole nation.

" These,

" These, Sir, are amongst the memorable events of a Session thus far protracted; upon which we reflect with a conscious satisfaction, that to the discharge of great duties we have brought proportionate exertions.

" And we now indulge the flattering hope, that we may safely apply ourselves to cultivate the arts of peace; arts long dear to your Majesty, and congenial to the temper of your people, whose spirit of enterprise in foreign commerce, and internal improvement, unexampled in its exertions throughout the war, may now expand itself with redoubled activity; and by providing new sources of strength and wealth for this country, fix the stability of our own power, and at the same time promote the common interests of Europe, and of all the civilized nations of the world.

" The Bills which I have to present to your Majesty are—

" An Act for granting to his Majesty certain Sums from the Consolidated Fund; and

" An Act for granting to his Majesty certain Duties on the Imports and Exports of Ireland.

" To which your Commons, with all humility, entreat your Majesty's Royal Assent."

The Royal Assent having been given to these Bills, his Majesty delivered the following Speech:

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" The public business being concluded, I think it proper to close this Session of Parliament.

" During a long and laborious attendance, you have invariably manifested the just sense you entertain of the great trust committed to your charge. The objects of your deliberations have been unusually numerous and important; and I derive the utmost satisfaction from the conviction that the wisdom of your proceeding will be fully proved by their effects in promoting the best interests of my people throughout every part of my dominions.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" The ample provision you have made for the various branches of the public service demands my warmest acknowledgements; and my particular thanks are due for the liberality which you have shown in exonerating my Civil Government and its subjects from the debts with which they were unavoidably burthened.

" Whilst I regret the amount of the supplies which circumstances have ren-

dered necessary, it is a relief to me to contemplate the state of our manufactures, commerce, and revenue, which affords the most decisive and gratifying proofs of the abundance of our internal resources, and of the growing prosperity of the country.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" As I think it expedient that the election of a new Parliament should take place without delay, it is my intention forthwith to give directions for dissolving the present, and for calling a new Parliament.

" In communicating to you this intention, I cannot suppress those sentiments of entire approbation with which I reflect upon every part of your conduct since I first met you in this place. The unexampled difficulties of our situation required the utmost efforts of that wisdom and fortitude which you so eminently displayed in contending with them, and by which they have been so happily surmounted. From your judicious and salutary measures during the last year, my people derived all the relief which could be afforded under one of the severest dispensations of Providence; and it was by the spirit and determination which uniformly animated your Councils, aided by the unprecedented exertions of my fleets and armies, and the zealous and cordial co-operations of my people, that I was enabled to prosecute with success, and terminate with honour, the long and arduous contest in which we have been engaged.

" The same sense of public duty, the same solicitude for the welfare of your country, will now, in your individual characters, induce you to encourage, by all the means in your power, the cultivation and improvement of the advantages of peace.

" My endeavours will never be wanting to preserve the blessings by which we are so eminently distinguished, and to prove that the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my faithful subjects are the objects which are always the nearest to my heart."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 17th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 17th day of August next."

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

THE Secretary at War presented the Army Estimates, which were ordered to be laid on the Table.

The Cotton Apprentices Bill was read a third time.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre and Mr. Henry Lascelles made several objections to the Bill, to which Sir Robert Peel replied.

DR. JENNER.

The House resolved into a Committee of Supply, to which the consideration of Doctor Jenner's Petition, relative to the Vaccine Inoculation was preferred.

Admiral Berkley rose, and after adverting to all the particulars contained in the report on the petition of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of the Cow-pox, stated, that Dr. Jenner had lost an extensive practice in this country, by his application in carrying into effect his discovery, and when he had accomplished it he voluntarily promulgated the secret for the benefit of the world. The expence of foreign correspondence with this Gentleman cost him from 25 to 30 shillings a-day, which to a man of fortune would be deemed considerable, but to a man of none of serious consideration. The number of patients lost annually in the United Kingdom by the small-pox was estimated, he said, at 45,000, and taking the number throughout the habitable globe, a victim fell every *second* of time to this destructive malady. He concluded by moving, "That it is the opinion of the Committee, that a sum not exceeding 10,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to be paid as a remuneration to Dr. Edward Jenner, for promulgating the discovery of the Vaccine Inoculation, by which mode that dreadful malady the small-pox was prevented."

Sir Henry Mildmay moved an amendment, that instead of the sum of ten thousand pounds, the words "twenty thousand pounds" should be inserted, which was also seconded.

A long conversation ensued, and a division took place on the amendment. For the original motion to remunerate Dr. Jenner with a sum not exceeding 10,000*l.*—Ayes, 59—Noes, 56. Of course the amendment was lost.

After a long discussion on remunerating Mr. Greathead, the inventor of the life-boats, Mr. Burdon having moved that he receive a sum not exceeding 1000*l.* and Sir M. W. Ridley having moved an amendment that he should have 2000*l.* it was agreed, on the suggestion of Mr. Addington, to give him 1200*l.* to cover the fees of office.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3.

Sir H. Mildmay obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for regulating the shooting of Black Game, as far as relates to the New Forest in Hampshire.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Sinking Fund Bill,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the principle and outline of the Bill; and said, he should now move to fill up the first blank, on which motion Gentlemen would have an opportunity of delivering their sentiments. The benefit arising from the new plan to the public was, that they would not now have to provide for taxes to the amount of 900,000*l.* and a loan of 56,000*l.* in lieu of the tax on income. From the present plan, 512,000*l.* would fall in on the short annuities, which would be at the disposal of Parliament in the year 1808. There would also be another advantage, on paying of the short annuities, amounting to a sum of 1,500,000*l.* which, if Parliament thought proper, might then be applied to paying off taxes, with other savings, to the amount of 3,000,000*l.*—He then proceeded to state the various calculations, and contended, that it was no infringement on the original plan adopted to liquidate the national debt.

After a desultory conversation, the report was ordered to be received on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

Sir W. Scott said, he should not proceed any farther in the Clergymen's Non-Residence Bill this Session; but that he should certainly bring it forward again in the next Session; and recommended, that the present temporary Bill suspending the penalties be continued in the mean time.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply,

Mr.

Mr. Elliot moved, that 70,000 men, including marines, be employed for the navy, for seven lunar months, from the 1st of June inst. which was agreed to.

The Secretary at War, after a long introduction, concluded by moving the first resolution, which was to this effect, "That the number of land forces employed in the service of Great Britain and Ireland, from the 25th of June to the 24th of December, be 70,299, Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers." — Which, after some opposition and explanation, was agreed to, as were the grants for the remaining services of the current year.

The Ordnance Estimates, proposed by Mr. Sergeant, were also agreed to.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

Mr. Wigley brought up the report of the Committee on the Coroners' Bill. On the motion that the Bill be engrossed, Mr. Shaw Lefevre objected; on which frangiers were ordered to withdraw. The House divided—Ayes, 25; Noes, 35. The Bill was consequently lost.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

The Bill to enable Officers, Soldiers, and Marines, in the Land or Sea Service since the 24th year of his present Majesty to exercise Trades, was read a third time.

AFFAIRS OF THE CARNATIC.

Mr. Nicholl said, he rose, pursuant to his notice, to move for certain papers, to the production of which he hoped there would be no objection. His first motion was, "That there should be laid before the House a copy of the orders and instructions given by the Hon. East India Company to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Niel when he marched his troops into the gardens of the Nabob of the Carnatic, some days anterior to the demise of his Highness; together with all other orders given him up to the time he was relieved by Colonel Bowser." He next moved for copies of the letters, papers, and propositions to Lord Clive and Secretary Webber upon the same subject; also the copy of the will of his Highness the Nabob; also a copy of the orders and instructions to Colonel Bowser, upon his relieving Lieutenant-Colonel M'Niel in the command of the gardens of the Nabob.

Mr. Wallace sincerely hoped no mo-

tion would be thought of till the papers were on the table.

Mr. Nicholl said, if he was rightly informed, the papers might be produced immediately. He thought the Session ought not to close without the subject being canvassed in some shape or other—the character of the country was implicated in it. If he could have the papers he would make them the ground of his motion; if not, he would proceed without them on this day seven-night.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that 2,675,000*l.* should be granted to complete the 3,100,000*l.* the difference arising out of the Consolidated Fund; 1,066,493*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* for paying the Exchequer Bills passed on the aids granted for the service of the year 1800; 30,000*l.* for Bills drawn from New South Wales; and the other Resolutions he referred to in his speech.

The Resolutions were severally agreed to.

The House having gone into a Committee,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to move certain Resolutions. The first object to which he called the attention of the Committee was the surplus produce of the Consolidated Fund, which, for the year ending the 5th of April 1803, he calculated at 4,500,000*l.* and the grounds of his calculation were these—

Produce of permanent taxes	£.
in the year ended the 5th April 1802, as per printed Account	22,596,000
Deduct to pay Exchequer Bills on Pensions, Offices, &c.	2,030,000
	<hr/> 20,566,000
Odd sums paid for bounties on Coin, and deficiency on Distilleries	2,500,000
Estimated produce of duties 1802	2,400,000
Estimated to be received from Income Duties	2,500,000
Imprest and other Monies	300, 00
	<hr/> Income 25,266,000
One year's produce of Land Tax unredeemed	1,300,000
	<hr/> 29,566,000
	ESTIMATED

ESTIMATED CHARGE :	
Charge for Fund- ed Debt of Great Britain, as per account, No. 6.	£. 22,444,564
Charge of Inter- est and Ma- nagement for Loan, 1802, on 28,750,000l. 3 per cent.	875,457
Add Civil List and other Char- ges, per ac- count, No. 5.	1,220,751
Imperial Annu- ities, as per ac- count, No. 6,	497,596 £.
	<hr/> 25, 38,348
Surplus	4,527,652

With respect to the Imperial Annuities, he had the satisfaction of being able to inform the Committee, that in consequence of a strong representation recently made to the Austrian Ambassador on the subject of these Annuities, an answer was received, which the Right Hon. Gentleman read. It contained the most solemn assurances that this debt would be discharged as soon as circumstances should permit. The Right Hon. Gentleman described the Resolution he meant to submit. The next to that already mentioned he stated to be for 1,500,000l. in Exchequer Bills, to be issued to the Bank in part of payment of the sum of 3,000,000l. advanced by that body for the public service in the year 1798. His next motion was for the payment of a balance of 99,886l. due on the Portuguese subsidy, of 300,000l. voted in the course of the last year. The last vote he had to propose was for the sum of 114,000l. the appropriation of which was fully explained in the Disposition Paper on the table. He then moved Resolutions pursuant to his statement, which were agreed to, and the report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

MONDAY, JUNE 14.

ENGLISH SUPPLY.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, to which were referred a number of accounts and estimates lately presented (Mr. Alexander in the Chair).

The Chancellor of the Exchequer

said, it now remained for him to call their attention to a general enumeration of the Supplies lately granted for the service of the present year; and first,

For the Ordinary Navy Estab- lishment	£. 637,000
For the Naval Extraordinary Establishment	306,233
For the Transport Service	62,548
For the maintenance of Sick Prisoners of War	12,000
He next proceeded to advert to the remaining Votes of Supply, of which the first that presented itself was,	
For the valuation of the Dutch ships which surrendered to Admiral Mitchell, at the Helder, the 30th of August 1799	£. 199,812

He had on this occasion only to remind them, that by a Convention between his Majesty and the Prince of Orange, the latter agreed that the ships which surrendered to him should remain in the British service till the conclusion of the war, on the condition that they should be commanded by Dutch Officers, which stipulation had been complied with. The next sums he referred to were,

For Foreign and other Service Money for the ensuing nine months	£. 99,000
For the use of the African Set- tlements	3,000
For the expences incurred in the prosecution of George Clapton, Esq. at Fort St. George, in Bengal	1,104
For the expence of conveying Maroons from Halifax to the African Settlements of Sierra Leone	5,903
For defraying the expences of the Commission formed un- der the American Treaty	11,948
For the expence of the Public Records	4,605
For that of the Population Re- turns	612
For the alterations in both Houses of Parliament, by their authority	19,920
For the expences of removing the Office of Charges of the Dutchy of Cornwall from Somerset-house	698
For the incidental expence of the Army Establishment	1,000,000

712

The next object he would submit to them was one with which they would not be displeased, when they found it to be for increasing the comforts of the Officers of the Naval Service by an augmentation of their pay. It had long been strongly represented, that the allowance made to that distinguished and highly meritorious set of men, was by no means proportioned to the decent expences of Gentlemen in their situation at the present day. It would be obvious, that the pressure of increased expences would fall harder on some classes than upon others; but considering the necessity of maintaining superior rank and station, as well as adding to the comforts of inferior degrees, it was thought better to make the measure so comprehensive as to extend to Naval Officers of every description; and he had the pleasure of assuring them, that the plan had the sanction and recommendation of the highest and most illustrious Officers in that service. The augmentation of pay would descend in a gradation from the highest to the lowest, according to their classes, and the rates of the ships. By the present regulations Admirals on half-pay were allowed 2l. 10s. a day, but in future would have an addition of 10s. making it in the whole 3l. per day, or 1095l. a-year. The additions to the pay of other Officers would be to Vice-Admirals 5s. and Rear Admirals 2s. 6d. per day. Of 900 Captains 50 would now have 12s. (in lieu of 1 s.), 300 of them 10s. and so down in proportion. Of 24,000 Lieutenants, 200 would have 5s. 300 4s. 6d. and the others 4s.; the total of this expence to Commissioned Officers would be 64,201l. but in addition to this it was proposed to extend similar accommodations to some classes of War ant Officers, in proportion to the rates of their ships and their seniority. In the higher classes the pay of Boatswains would be raised from 4l. to 4l. 5s. per month, and so on in proportion through fix rates of ships. A proportionate allowance would also be made to Gunners and Purfers; and according to the estimate the expence this augmentation would entail on the public would be,

Increased pay to Commissioned Officers	£. 64,101
Non-commissioned ditto	11,440
Total	75,541

but from this there would be a considerable deduction, as out of 350 ships, 110 would be continued in time of peace, and the Officers so employed consequently be entitled to no augmentation. Other means of providing for some of them in an official line might also be devised; and he conceived himself justified in calculating the grand total expence at 64,695l.; but the vote he had to propose to them at present was—

For the increased pay of Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers in the Navy for the remainder of the year, considering that the Naval Service was not yet put upon a Peace Establishment, and a number of them consequently to be kept some time longer on full pay

30,000

The several Resolutions were then put and agreed to.

IRISH SUPPLY.

Mr. Corry then said, that the Vote he had to propose on the part of Ireland would be in the nature of what was understood by a Vote of Credit in this country, but was no part of the financial system of that part of the United Kingdom. He then moved, for the Contingent Expences of the Civil List in Ireland, the sum of 50,000l.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. Addington began by observing, that he thought it necessary on this occasion briefly and generally to recapitulate the various heads of Supply and of Ways and Means which had been voted within the current year, and to shew, as distinctly as possible, the difference which had been made between the War and the Peace Establishment, he should first notice the expences of the last year.

The Navy (including two millions of debt)	£. 13,833,573
The Army (one million of debt)	10,211,793
Irish ditto	2,649,116
Ordnance for Great Britain	1,192,274
Irish ditto	263,079
Miscellaneous Services	1,94,980
Corn Bounties (to March 20)	1,620,000
Irish Permanent Grants	263,338

Total of Joint Charges 31,259,209

The separate charges for Great Britain were as follow:

Deficiency

Deficiency of Malt Duties, &c.	£. 479,777
Interest on Exchequer Bills	137,700
Exchequer Bills	3,000,000
Deficiency of Grants	400,000
Consolid Fund	2,676,000
Arrears of Exchequer Bills 1800	1,166,493

On looking over some of these items, he was of opinion that a new regulation was necessary as to the Irish proportion of expences; and it was his intention, early in the next Session, to offer a Bill, which should place the relative proportions of the two countries on a settled and permanent footing. In the mean time he had to state, that the separate expences of Great Britain, as above enumerated, with some small items, amounted to little short of 9,000,000l. This made the total of the joint expences of the two countries 41,168,682l. The proportion of Ireland, consisting of her two seventeenthths, and of some items peculiar to herself, amounted to 3,815,716l. The proportions, therefore, stood thus;

	£.
Great Britain	37,352,966
Ireland	3,815,716
Total	41,168,682

He should next come to the provisions which had been made in the course of the year for the payment of these charges.

	£.
Duty on Tonnage	2,000,000
Malt	750,000
Lottery	200,000
Surplus of Grants	180,856
Consolidated Fund	4,500,000
Supply to Portugal	998,360
Exchequer Bills	1,500,000
Ditto	5,000,000
Loan	23,000,000

The total of the Supply	41,168,000
of the Ways and Means	41,330,000
Difference	162,000

He should now proceed to state the apparent savings from the reductions which had taken place. He made use of the word "apparent," because, under circumstances so difficult and so complicated, it was not his intention, and he deprecated the imputation of insinuating on any thing as a reality. At this moment, when so large a part

of our Army and Navy were not on foreign services, but on foreign stations, and when the period of return with a great part was so uncertain, the expences to be incurred, and the savings to be made, were, as the Committee would see, by no means a matter of precise calculation. There was, however, a great, an obvious, and actual saving. The difference of the Naval Expences of 1801 and 1802 amounted to little less than 3 millions. The Army in 1801 cost 18,997,000l. In 1802, the expenditure amounted only to 10,906,414l. Here was another saving of 8 millions, though much had been advanced for the deficiencies of the last year. The Ordnance had been reduced from 1,938,968l. to 1,293,000l. making a difference of more than 600,000. The miscellaneous services alone had increased; they were last year 858,674l. this year they had amounted to 1,194,000l. With these savings, amounting in round numbers to about 6 millions, it might no doubt be fairly asked, why so large a loan was necessary in the current year? To this he must answer, that in order to wind up the expences of the war, it was necessary to make a large addition to our expences; and that it was also necessary to provide a very large sum indeed for the deficiencies and exceedings of the last year, some of which it was undoubtedly his duty to enumerate, viz.

Deficiency of Malt Duties (1801)	£. 75,801
Navy exceedings (ditto)	2,155,190
Army ditto (ditto)	1,945,557
Civil List Debt	990,053
Deficiency of Estimate Tonnage Duty	410,000
Deficiency of Consolidated Fund	2,676,981
Exchequer Bills funded	8,725,000
Making a total of	21,178,264

From this there was to be deducted a vote of five millions of Exchequer Bills, which he should very shortly submit to the House for the exigences of the current year. He was happy to inform the Committee, that the produce of the taxes in the last quarter was great beyond all expectation. He should not for the present enter on the great question, how far our imports and exports were to be affected by the peace? But, without being over-sanguine, he could fairly and

and satisfactorily state to the House, that when the arrangements now in contemplation were completed, the revenue would not, in his opinion, fall short of that of the year 1792, which had so often been quoted as the year of our greatest commercial prosperity.

The produce of the permanent Taxes	£. 32,850,000
Paid for Interest on Debt	23,520,000

Remain for Public Service 9,330,000

In this he did not include the Austrian Debt, because he had the fullest and most gratifying assurances that it would very speedily be satisfied. The Estimate of the Committee of 1792 stated the disposable sum, after the payment of interest, to be 6,590,000*l*. We had now a surplus beyond that, amounting to nearly three millions, applicable to our extra expences. It must be highly gratifying to the House and the country to know, that, after such a war, and such a contest, we had such a disposable surplus, and could effect so large a loan on such advantageous terms. Wherever we looked around us in this country we saw nothing but indications of wealth and prosperity. He would not stop to take an insidious glance at the very different situations of some other nations which had been engaged in the time conflict. It was sufficient for him to be enabled to state, that our funds were high and flourishing, and that our resources were found, on experiment, to be solid and substantial beyond all former example. He should therefore not trespass on the time of the House further than by moving two Resolutions :

‘That five millions of Exchequer Bills be issued for the public service, to be defrayed out of the first aids of the next year.

And that 114,000*l*. being the surplus of Grants, be applied to the service of the current year.

These Resolutions were severally put and carried.

Mr. Corry then followed to state the Ways and Means of Ireland for the current year. He began by stating the nature of the general financial system of that part of the empire, which, he said, was divided into two distinct classes, viz. the separate charges of Ireland, and those charges which she bears jointly with Great Britain ; the

object therefore which he had to accomplish would be, that of stating the Ways and Means to meet the total of these two charges added together. First, as to the separate charges which Ireland upon her own distinct account became liable to, and these he rated as follow, viz.

The Sinking Fund	£. 1,380,255
Two years Interest on Loans, &c.	555,600
Inland Navigation	150,000
Due on the Lottery of 1801	300,000
Treasury Bills	413,000

The total of separate Charges 3,298,855

Under the second head were comprised all those items which were reckoned as joint charges, viz.

For various Grants of Money from the Civil List for various purposes	£. 393,000
Sums paid pursuant to the Votes of that House	222,000
Sums for various Miscellaneous Services	104,000
For various Expenditures, the items whereof lie on the table of the House	190,000
Military Charges	2,860,000
To which adding the charge which Ireland bears of her proportion of Military Establishments abroad, being about	360,000

Makes the total one round sum, on the joint charge, of about 4,129,000

Which being added to the separate charges, makes the whole 7,428,000*l*. To meet which he submitted the following Ways and Means, viz.

Balance in the Irish Treasury from 1801	£. 394,668
British Loan	2,166,000
Irish Loan	1,635,000
Lottery, at	500,000
Revenue	3,000,000
	<hr/> 7,695,668

British Currency 7,592,000

Deducting from that, therefore, the amount of the total of the two charges, and there would appear (making fractional allowances) a surplus in the accounts of the year, amounting in the whole to about 163,000*l*. and he was flattered

flattered to believe, that this anticipation of the prosperity of the financial resources of Ireland would prove correct and faithful, from the dawn of success and commercial increase the presents even already; and the more he reflected upon this subject, the more he was convinced of the truth of his opinion. Here the Right Hon. Gentleman entered into a minute comparison between the financial and commercial situation of Ireland at former periods, and even last year, and the present period of this year, with a view of establishing the theory he laid down. He observed, that last year the revenue was no more than about 2,400,000*l.* and he assigned his reasons why he estimated them so high as three millions this year, being just 680,000*l.* more than they produced in the year 1801. He founded his estimate on the increased produce they already presented, and taking them for a ratio, shewed that he might calculate at the end of the year on an advance of 800,000*l.* instead of 600,000*l.* He was, therefore, by this estimation, even 200,000*l.* within the extent, and he believed the truth of his calculation; but he took the lesser sum that he might not appear to be over sanguine in his expectations. He then proceeded to enumerate the ways wherein the revenue would increase. His *data* was upon five different articles, viz. the duties on Foreign Spirits, on Sugar, on Wines, on Malt, and on the Distilleries, all of which had so considerably increased within the three first months of the year, that, under Divine Providence, if the season fulfils the hopes it presents, he had no doubt but what he had already stated of the progressive and anticipated state of the revenue would more than exceed his calculations, and probably even his own expectations. Whilst he thus, for the present, merely restricted himself to these five items, he begged leave to remark, that it was but reasonable to judge, that in the proportion as they increased, the other parts of the revenue would naturally increase also, although he did not take that increase into the account. The Ways and Means for this year were merely to provide for the interest of the money borrowed by Ireland upon Exchequer Bills, and for that purpose he should propose a tax which would not be felt by the poorer classes in Ireland; it was

a Tax on Imports and Exports, precisely the same as that adopted in this country, making suitable allowances for the different situations of the two countries. The total value of goods imported into Ireland was about 4,450,000*l.* The value of goods exported about 3,304,775*l.* Exempting, then, several articles from the duty, such as Ashes, Smelts, Flax and Hemp imported, and Cotton, Cotton Goods, and Corn exported, the produce of the duty at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. would amount to the sum of about 99,244*l.* which will be about 600*l.* more than is required for the purpose stated. He then concluded with moving the first Resolution.

On the question being put, Mr. Foster rose, and in a speech which abounded with a vast variety of calculations and sound argument, entered into a most minute investigation of the reasoning of the Right Hon. Gentleman, and deduced from the whole, that he was much too sanguine in his estimate of the produce of the reveue, when he calculated it at 3,000,000*l.* For his part, he was decidedly of opinion, that it would be found at the end of the year, from the impoverished state of the trade and manufactures of that part of the kingdom, that instead of anticipating an increase of revenue, the very reverse might be the case. The Right Hon. the Irish Chancellor had founded his sanguine hopes on the burst that occurred on the event of the Peace; but he feared too truly that he would find himself most egregiously in error, by taking for his *data* so disputable and vague a principle for the foundation of his theory.

Mr. Wickham replied, and a conversation ensued between Mr. Corry, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Vanstittart, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Archdall, and Lord Castle-rough; at length the motion was carried, and the Resolutions were severally agreed to.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

The report of the Land Tax Redemption Bill was agreed to, after some explanatory remarks from Mr. Shaw Lefevre and Mr. Vanstittart.

The Secretary at War brought up the report of the Committee of the Amendments made by the Lords in the Militia Bill, some of which, but not all, they recommended the adoption of. The House then agreed to the

the Amendments recommended by the Committee.

The Secretary at War said, that some of the Amendments by the Lords were objectionable, and had not been deliberately considered in the other House. In agreeing with some, and disagreeing with others, they conformed to the precedent of the year 1757. A Committee was then appointed to draw up reasons to be given to the Lords, in a conference, for disagreeing in their Amendments.

MALTSTERS.

Mr. Western called the attention of the House to some hardships and oppressions experienced in the country, in consequence of the revenue officers extending the construction of the word maltmaker, in such an illegal manner as to subject the houses of farmers, and other individuals, to night searches, to seizures, and to the penalties of the Excise laws, even if they were only in the habit of sending their own barley to be made malt of. He was himself in the habit of doing so, and was sometimes visited by an Excise Officer, who demanded to make a search. He refused to give up his keys, and wrote twice to the Commissioners of Excise, but received no answer. He had since been informed by the Supervisor, that directions had been given not to proceed against him, but that was not the case with others in a similar predicament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer assured him that the circumstance should be enquired into, and the conversation dropped.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16

The Clergy Non residence Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Smuggling Bill was ordered to be read a third time. A clause was added, which went to punish those persons offending against the Bill as rogues and vagabonds, and also a clause to exempt persons from being punished both ways namely, pecuniary fine and imprisonment. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Paper Duty Bill was read a second time. In answer to a question from Sir W. Elford, it was understood that the new invention of Straw Paper would be exempted from the present duty, and a lower one laid.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

On the report of the New Forest Game Bill being brought up,

Sir Henry Mildmay stated, that understanding this Bill was conceived by some persons to infringe upon their rights, he had no objection to let it stand over until next Session.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre and Sir W. Heathcote said, there were many persons who entertained the apprehensions alluded to by the Hon. Baronet; and after some conversation between the Attorney General, Mr. Lefevre, and Sir H. Mildmay, the further consideration of the Bill was postponed till this day three months.

Mr. Tierney moved a long string of Resolutions, which were ordered to be printed, on the finances of the country.

A Petition from several Ship owners was presented against the Tonnage of Vessels.

The Stamp Duty Bill, the Irish Lottery Register Bill, the Innkeepers Allowance Bill, and the Auction Duty Bill were read a third time, and passed.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

The National Debt Bill, the Unlawful Lottery Bill, the 1,500,000l. Exchequer Bills Bill, and the Land Tax Redemption Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

The Amendments made by the Lords to the Clergy Residence Bill were read and agreed to.

Mr. Wilberforce gave notice that he should postpone his intended motion upon the Slave Trade, in consequence of the business of the present Session of Parliament.

MONDAY, JUNE 21

Read a third time, and passed, the Irish Imports and Exports Bill, the Post Horse Duty Bill, the Irish Militia Pay Bill, the 5,000,000l. Exchequer Bills Bill, the Irish Militia Discharge Bill, and the Paper Duty Bill.

On the third reading of the last Bill, a clause was added, authorizing the Commissioners of Stamps to allow the present discount on Newspaper Stamps, for three months after the passing of this Act, provided it be proved by oath, or otherwise, that the full duties had been paid upon the paper.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

FINANCE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to move his financial Resolutions, which, he observed, differed in several respects from those which the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) had laid on the

the table. He should do no more at present than move the first Resolution, and would afterwards propose that the discussion on this subject should take place on Thursday next; with this understanding, that on the mean time the whole should be printed.

He then moved the first Resolution *pro forma*, which, with the others, was laid on the table.

Mr. Tierney observed, that if any discussion was intended, he should wish it were postponed to Friday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had no great appetite for a discussion at this late period of the Session; but as it was possible some Gentlemen might be disposed to make observations on the Resolutions, he was willing that they should have them in their possession as long as possible after they were printed, before the discussion should commence. He would therefore move, that this debate be postponed to Friday next.—Ordered.

THE CARNATIC.

Mr. Nichols rose, pursuant to the notice he had lately given of a motion relative to the transactions which have taken place in the Carnatic. These proceedings, in his opinion, ought to be either avowed and justified, or acknowledged to have been rash and imprudent. He went into a history of the origin and state of the East India Company. That Corporation possessed two kinds of rights, first, the right of trading exclusively beyond the Cape of Good Hope; secondly, the right of making war and peace, of erecting fortresses, &c. in India. The first was a sacred right, which, like every thing connected with property, the Company had a right to exercise as they pleased; but the second was entrusted to them for the advantage and interest of the country, and ought to be vigilantly watched by the House. The conquests lately made in India he believed exceeded in extent and importance all the acquisitions of the French in Europe. The conquest of the Mylore he knew was justified in this country; but it was far from being thought equally well of on the Continent. Three wars had taken place with the Sovereigns of the Mylore, one with Hyder Ally, and two with Tippoo Saib. The first of these was now acknowledged to have been unjust on the part of this country. The Nabob of the Carnatic had always

been attached to the English interests, and the reward of that attachment was, that his legal heir was set aside, in order that another might give a sanction to the usurpation of the government of his country. It had been stated, that this measure could be defended as consistent with the laws of nations. He was proceeding to state every possible case in which the law of nations could apply to this infraction, when

The Speaker interrupted the Hon. Member, by stating, that there were Messengers from the Lords at the door, desiring a present conference.

The Messengers being introduced stated, that their Lordships had agreed to the Scotch Militia Bill, with some amendments; and that they desired a conference of the House of Commons who had agreed, except one on which they insisted.

Lord Glenbervie then moved, that the House do insist upon disagreeing with this amendment made by the Lords.

The motions were put, and negatived.

Mr. Nichols then resumed his speech, and after he had made a few observations,

Mr. Sheridan moved, that the House be counted; when it being found that there were only thirty-three Members present, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

THE NABOB OF ARCOT.

Mr. Wallace observed, that a garbled account of the letter from the son of the late Nabob of Arcot had been published in the newspapers, which he wished should be rectified. He therefore moved, that there be laid before the House a copy of the letter from Hussein Ali, reputed son of the late Nabob of Arcot, to James Stewart Hall and Samuel Johnson, Esqrs.—Ordered.

Mr. Sheridan would not enter into any discussion of the rights of the India Company; it was sufficient to know that this country had recognised the sovereignty of the Carnatic. That circumstance would surely interest Ministers, who had not yet dipped deeply in India politics, and who, therefore, might surely be hoped to stand, on the present question, unbiased and uncorrupted. It was unnecessary for him to inform the House, that the Nabob of Arcot had always been

been regarded as the most sincere friend of this country in India. His grandson, however, had been deposed, declared a traitor, deprived of his rank and rights, and his dominions annexed to the territory of the East India Company. But who were his accusers, who the witnesses, who his judges?—The English Government in India only—those who were to reap all the advantage of his pretended treachery. He was not possessed of documents to enable him to form a positive opinion; but so far as he could judge from the papers on the table, the persons at the head of the Government in India were much to blame in this transaction. He should be extremely happy if future information would shew that a wrong impression had been made on the public with respect to this affair. He should be equally happy if his Majesty's Ministers shewed their readiness in repairing any injury which might appear to have been done to the rights of the legal Sovereign of the Carnatic. If, however, the measure was not justified, nor any reparation made, he should think it his duty to bring forward a motion on the subject next Session. In the mean time he would submit no proposition on the general question, but would move for leave to lay on the table a petition from the Regents of the Carnatic.

After a conversation in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Sheridan took part, the petition was brought up and laid on the table.

Mr. Nichols moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that measures may be taken to investigate the late transactions in the Carnatic.

No Member seconded this motion. It, therefore, was not put from the Chair.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

Mr. Wilberforce, after a few obser-

vations, moved an Address to his Majesty, that he be graciously pleased to grant to Dr. Carmichael Smith 5000*l.* for his valuable discovery of Fumigation by Nitrous Acid, and that the House should make good the same, which was seconded by Mr. Erskine, and agreed to *nem. con.* without paying the fees.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

The debate on the Finance Resolutions was resumed by Mr. Tierney, who stated his dissent to one only of the Resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was, relative to the Reduction of the National Debt in 45 years, which, he said, might be attained in a much shorter period. He therefore moved his first Resolution to that effect, which, after a variety of observations from Mr. Addington and Mr. Vane, was negatived, and the former Resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

Lord Arden informed the House, his Majesty had been visited on with the several Addresses of the House, and he had, in compliance with them, given directions for enlarging and improving the rooms; for granting 5000*l.* to Dr. Carmichael Smith; 1000*l.* to William Drummond, Esq. and such other grants as were prayed by the Address; and that he would confer some Church Dignity on the Rev. Mr. Barton, the Chaplain of this House.

MONDAY, JUNE 28.

Sir F. Molyneux stated, that it was his Majesty's command, that the House should attend him forthwith in the House of Peers. The House proceeded accordingly, and, on their return, the Speaker read his Majesty's most gracious Speech, and the Members immediately dispersed.

NEW PARLIAMENT.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FOR THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGH, &c. IN ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

* Those printed in *Italics* were not in the last Parliament. Those marked thus (*) are new for the respective Places. All the rest are re-elected. The figure after the name shews in how many Parliaments the Member has served. Those marked (¶) are returned for more than one place.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ABINGDON. T. T. Metcalfe 1
Agmondesham. T. D. T. Drake 2,
C. D. Gerrard 1

Alban's, St. Hon. J. W. Gifford, W.
S. Poyntz 1
Althorough, Suffolk. Sir J. Aubry, Bart. 1,
J. M. Malton

- Albion*, *Yorkshire*. C. Duncombe, jun. 1, John Sullivan [Lowes
Andover. T. A. Smith 1, Hon. N. Fel-
Anglosea. Hon. Arthur Paget 2
Appley. J. Courtenay 5, P. Francis
Arundel. Lord Andover, J. Atkins
Ashburton. Sir Hugh Inglis, W. Palk 1
Aylebury. *J. Dupre 1, R. Bent
Banbury. Dudley North 6
Barnstable. *W. Devaynes 1, Sir E. Pilew
Bath. Lord J. Thynne 1, J. Palmer 1
Baumarts. Lord Newborough 1
Bedfordshire. Hon. H. A. St. John 5,
 J. Osborne 2 [Antoine
Bedford Town. S. Whitehead 2, W. Lee
 b. Brown. Sir R. Bixton 1, N. Holland
Bedfordshire. Lord Louisa 1, Col. W.
 M. Thord 1 [das 2
Berkshire. G. Vanfittut 4, Chas. Dun-
Berkwick. *I. Hall, *J. Bondye 1
Beverley. J. H. Hon. N. C. Burton 1
Bewdley. M. P. Andrew 1
Bishop's Castle. W. Chive 1, J. Rolinson
Blechnigly. J. Miller, J. B. Hall
Bodmin. *C. S. Levee 1, *J. Dupre
 Porcher [Portman
Boroughbidge. Hon. J. Scott 1, E. L.
Bohney. *J. H. Addington 2, J. A. S.
 W. Hilly 1
Boston. H. A. M. Locks, T. Fydel 2
Brackley. J. W. Egerton 6, S. Haynes 4
Bramber. *G. Sutton 2, *H. Jodrell 1
Brecon County. Sir C. G. Morgan 6
Brecon Town. Sir R. Salisbury 1
Brimorth. J. W. Moore 2, J. Hawks.
 Brown 6
Bristol. G. Pocock 1, J. Allen 1
 1. Sir B. Nepean 1, G. Buckley 2
Bristol. Rt Hon. C. B. 2, E. B. 1
Buckingham. Marquis Bitchfield 2,
 L. Temple 1, Lord W. A. Proby
Buckingham Town. Rt Hon. I. Grenville 2,
 C. M. 1, J. I. Fortescue 1, Paul O.
 4
Calcutta. Lord H. Pitt, J. Jekyll 4
Cardiff, Carmarthen. Lord C. M. 1, Right
 Hon. C. York 2 [Lail Fulton 3
Carmarthen. Rt Hon. R. Pitt 5,
 Earl of Devon 1, Hon. L. Finch 4, R.
 M. 1, 4
Carmarthen. Lord A. 1, J. Fontblaque
Carmarthen. Hon. G. W. 1, J. Beker
Carmarthen. Lord H. Stewart.
Carmarthen. Thomas Jones 2
Carmarthen. Hon. John Vaughan 1
Carmarthen. J. C. Curwen 2, *W. N. Stan-
 hope 1
Carmarthenshire. Hamlyn Williams
- Carmarthen Town*. J. G. Phillips 1
Carmarthenshire. Sir R. Williams 1
Carmarthen Town. Hon. E. Piget 1
Castle Rising. *P. J. Thellusson 2, C.
 Heiler 2 [ton 2
Chester. F. Cholmondeley 1, *W. Eger-
Chester. Lord Belgrave 1, T. Gros-
 venor 2 [Thomas 4
Chester. Rt Hon. T. Steele 5, G. W.
Chippingham. C. Brooks, J. Dawkins 4
Christ Church. Rt Hon. G. Rose 3, *W.
 Sturges 1 [Beach 2
Cirencester. Sir R. Preston 2, M. H.
Clithro. Hon. J. Cust, Hon. R. Curzon 1
Cockmouth. Rt Ward, J. Graham
Cockchester. *J. Dennison 1, R. Thorne-
 ton 4
Corfe Castle. H. Bauls 5, N. Bond 5
Cornwall County. Sir W. Lemon 7, F.
 Giegon 2
Coventry. N. J. Feys 1, W. F. Barlow
Crucklade. 1. L. Court 2, Lord Port-
 chester 2 [ther 1
Cumberland. Sir H. Fletcher 7, J. Low-
Dartmouth. E. B. 1, A. H. Hold-
 with
Denbighshire. Sir W. W. Wynne 2
Denbigh Town. Hon. F. W. 1
Derbyshire. Lord G. Cavendish 6, E.
 M. Mundy 4 [Coke 5
Derby Town. Hon. G. Walpole 2, E.
Devizes. Rt Hon. H. Addington 4, J.
 Smith 1
Devonshire. Sir L. P. 1, J. P. Briston 5
Dorsetshire. W. M. Pitt 3, F. J. Brown 4
Dorchester. F. Fane 2, G. Ashley 2
Dover. J. Trevanion 5, J. S. Smith
Dorington. Hon. E. Bouverie 2, Hon.
 J. Hall 1 [A. Foley 6
Droitwich. Sir E. Winnington 5, Hon.
Dunwich. Lord Huntingfield 3, S.
 Bune 1 [Burdon 2
Durham County. Sir R. Milbanke 1, R.
Durham City. R. J. Lambton 1, R.
 W. 1
East Loos. J. Buller 1, E. Buller
Edmund's Berry. Sir L. Hervey 1,
 Lord C. 1, R. 1
Essex. J. Bullock 1, Eliah Harvey
Fosham. C. Thellusson 1, C. Bruce
Exeter. Sir C. Buntlyde 1, J. Buller
Eye. Hon. W. Cornwallis 5, J. Corn-
 wallis 1
Gloucestershire. Sir Thomas Mostyn 1
Gloucester. Watkin Williams 6
Goucester. R. P. Carrow, E. Golding 1
Gatton. *Mark Wood 2, J. D. 1
German's. St. Lord Lunning, J. L. 1

† Lord Belgrave, since his election, has become a Peer of the Realm, by the death of his father, the Lord of Grosvenor. On the meeting of Parliament, a new election for the City of Chester will of course take place.

Glamorganshire.

Litchfield. Sir J. Wrottesley 1, T. An-
son 4 [Coyne 1]
Liverpool. Gen. Tarleton 2, Gen. Gal-
London. H. C. Combe 1, C. Price, W.
Curtis 2, Sir J. Anderlon 2
Ludlow. Hon. R. Clive 2, K. Payne,
Knt. 5 [rett 1]
Luggerhall. Earl of Dalkeith 2, T. Eve-
lyme Regis. Hon. T. Fane 4, Hon. H.
Fane 7 [Burrard 2]
Lymington. W. Manning 2, Gen. H.
Maidstone. Sir M. Bloxham 4, J. H.
Durand [Welter 2]
Malden. J. H. Strutt 2, C. Cillis
Malmesbury. Claude Scott, Samuel Scott
Malton. B. Cooke 1, Hon. C. L. Dundas 1
Marlborough. Lord Bruce 1, J. Leigh
Marlov. T. Williams 2, O. Williams 1
Marw 1, St. * Hon. W. Windham 4,
Sir W. Young 4
Michael, St. R. Dallas, R. S. Ainslie
Merounthshire. Sir R. W. Vaughan 2
Midhurst. G. Smith 1, Sam. Smith
Middlesex. G. Byng 2, Sir F. Burdett 2
Milbourne Port. Lord Piget 2, H. b
Lecester
Minehead. J. F. Luttrell 6, J. Pattenfon
Monmouthshire. Gen. J. Rooke 4, C.
Morgan 1
Monmouth Town. * Lord C. Somerset 1
Montgomeryshire. C. W. Wynn 1
Montgomery Town. Whitted Keene 7
Morpeth. Lord Morveth 2, Wm Ord
Newark. Adm. Sir C. M. Pole, * I. M.
Sutton 5 [Sir R. Laeley
Newcastle under Lyne. L. W. Bole 2,
Newcastle-upon Lyne. Sir R. Rediv 7,
C. Binding 4 [W. Net ley 1
Newport, Cornwall. J. Richardson 1,
Newport, Hants. * J. Blackburn 1, R.
G. Kerr [Paton 1]
Newton Hillshire. T. B. Kerr 4, P.
Newton, Hants. Sir R. Barco, C. Chap-
man [I. 1
Norfolk. T. W. Coke 4, Sir J. Alf-
Northampton. H. Picote 6, H. n. Ft.
Lalces 2 [Cutwell 1
Northamptonshire. F. Dickin 4, W. R.
Northampton Town. Hon. S. Percival 2,
Hon. E. Bouvier 2
Northumberland. H. n. C. Grey 4, Col.
I. R. Beaumont 2
Norwich. J. Fellows, * Wm Smith 4
Nottinghamshire. Lord W. Bert neck 1,
Hon. I. Pierrepont 1 [J. Barb
Nottingham Town. Sir J. B. Warren 1,
Oxfordshire. J. Strange 1, H. Holland,
Jun. [J. Traill
Oxford. Lord R. Seymour Conway 2,
Oxfordshire. Lord I. A. Spencer 1, J.
Fane 1
Oxford City. A. Wright, F. Burton 5
Oxford

Unfold

Oxford University. Sir W. Dolben 6,
Right Hon. Sir W. Scott 2
Pembrokehire. Lord Milford 4
Pembroke Town. Hugh Barlow 6
Penrhyn. *Sir S. Lushington 2, Sir J.
Nicholl, [Elliot 1
Peterborough. Dr. F. Lawrence 1, *W.
Petersfield. Hylton Jolliffe 1, Mr. Sir J.
W. Best 4
Plymouth. Sir W. Elford 1, P. Langmead
Plympton. *E. Gooding 1, P. Met-
calfe 1
Pontefract. John Smyth 5, R. Benyon
Poole. J. Jiffery 1, G. Garland 1
Portsmouth. Hon. F. Erskine 2, Capt.
J. Markham 1
Preston. Lord Stanley 1, J. Horrocks
Queensborough. J. Pinfis, G. P. Moore
Radnor County. Walter Wilkins 1
Radnor Town. Richard Price 1
Reading. F. Annesley 6, *C. S. Le-
tevre 1
Retford, East. R. Cranford, J. Jaffray
Richmond, Yorksh. Hon. G. H. L. Din-
das, A. Shakerpeare 1 [Cote 1
Ripon. Sir J. Githam 1, J. Heath-
Robeater. Sir W. Sud Smith, J. Hulks
Romney, New J. W. Willett 1, M. Lopez
Rutlandshire. Noel Noel, Lord Cartterry
Rye. Right Hon. Lord Hawkebury 2,
T. D. Lamb [J. S. Cocks 5
Ryegate. Hon. J. S. Yorke 2, Hon.
Salop County. Sir R. Hill 5, J. K.
Powell 4
Salisbury. Matt Ryfell, Rob. Deverell
Sandwich. Sir P. Stephens 9, Sir H.
Munn 2 [Stone 1
Sarum New. W. Husley 8, *I. Folk-
Scurt, O. N. Vanittut 1, *H. Alex-
ander [Mummers
Scarborough. Hon. F. Phipps 2, Lord R.
Seymour 1, C. Ellis 2, K. J. Sullivan
Shropshire. E. L. Lovell, R. Hurst
Shropshire. Sir C. Bithopp 1, T. Shelley
Shropshire. Sir W. Pulteney 7, Hon.
W. Hill 1 [Dickenson 1
Somersetshire. W. G. Lingdon 2, W.
Southampton Town. G. H. Rose 2, J.
Ainsatt 6 [Ney 1
Southwark. H. Thornton 5, G. L. C.
Staffordshire. Lord G. L. Gower 2, Sir
J. Littleton 4 [L. Monckton 5
Stafford Town. R. B. Sheridan 5, Hon.
Sturford. Gen. J. Leland 1, Lt. Gen.
A. Bette 1
Steyning. J. M. Lloyd 1, R. Hurst
Stockbridge. J. F. Barrum, Col. G.
Porter 1
Sutherland. Sir J. C. Hippesley, J. Rydles
Suffolk. Lord Brome 1, Sir I. C. Bun-
bury 1 [dewick 2
Surrey. Lord W. Russell 4, Sir J. Fie-

Suffex. Gen. C. Lennox 1, J. Follett
Tamworth. Sir R. Peele 2, *Gen. W.
Loftus 1 [Fitzpatrick 7
Tarvisock. Lord R. Spencer 1, Gen.
Taunton. W. Moirland 1, J. Hammett 4
Tewkesbury. J. Martin 6, Chrlk. Co-
drington 1
Thetford. J. Harrison 2, T. Creevey
Thurke. Sir G. P. Turner 4, W. Frank-
land [R. Ryder 2
Truro. Rt Hon. D. Ryder 4, Hon.
Totnes. *W. Adams 1, J. B. Burland
Tregony. Marg. of Blandford, C. Cockerell
Truro. Lev. Gower 1, J. Lemon 1
Wallingford. Sir F. Sykes 5, W. L. Hughes
Wareham. J. Calcraft 1, *A. Strahan 1
Warwickshire. Sir G. A. W. S. Evelyn 5,
Dugdale Stratford Dugdale
Warwick Town. C. Mills, Lord Broke
Wells. C. Tudway 2, C. W. Faylor 1
Wendover. *Rt Hon. C. Long 4, Hon.
J. Smith [lon 2
Wenlock. C. Forrester 2, Hon. J. Simp-
Woolly. Lord G. Thynne 2, J. F.
Thomas
Westbury. W. Baldwin, *C. Smith 1
West Loos. James Liller, Thos. Smith
Westminster. Hon. C. J. Fox 7, Lord
Gardner 1 [Lowther 6
Westmorland. Sir M. Le Fleming 6, J.
Sir J. Pulteney 4, C.
Weymouth and [Steward 2
Melcombe Regis. W. Ganthorne 1, C.
Adams
Whitchurch. W. Townhend 1, W. Bio-
derick 1
Wigan. R. Holt Leigh, John Hodgson
Wilton. V. Fitzwilliam 4, Hon. J. Spen-
cer 1 [ham 2
Wiltshire. A. Goddard 7, H. P. Wynd-
Winchester. R. Lambrooke, W. Moffat
Winchester. Sir R. Gamon 4, *Sir H.
Midmay 1 [ville 1
Windsor. J. Williams, Hon. R. F. Gie
Woolstock. Sir H. Dalwood 4, *C.
Abbot 2
Worcestershire. E. Foley 7, W. Lygon 6
Worcester City. A. Roberts 1, J. Scott
Wootton Bassett. Hon. H. St. John, R.
H. Adams, jun [Sir F. Buing 2
Wycombe, Chipping. Sir J. Dalwood 1,
Yarmouth, Norfolk. Sir T. Frowbridge,
T. Jervis [J. P. Murray
Yarmouth, Hants. J. C. Jervoise 6,
Yorkshire. W. Wiltberforce 5, H. Mal-
celles 1 [das 2
York City. Sir W. Milner 2, *Lt. Dun-

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire. James Ferguson 4
**Aberdeen, Aberbrothick, Montrose, Brechin,
and Inverberrie.** James Fargubar
Ayrshire.

Ayrshire. Col. Wm Fullarton 1
Argyllshire. Lord J. D. E. H. Campbell 1
Barrackshire. Rt Hon. Sir W. Grant 2
Berwickshire. George Baillie 1
Buteshire and Caithness. *Sir John Sinclair 2
Clackmannanshire and Kinross. W. Douglas
M^r Lean Cleghane
Craig, Kilmory, Anstruther-Easter, Pittenweem, and Anstruther Wester, Gen.
Alex. Campbell 2
Galloway, Dunfermling, Innerkeithing, Queensferry, and Stirling. Sir John Henderson, Alex. Cochrane †
Cupar, Perth, Dundee, St. Andrews, and Forfar. David Scott 2
Dumfriesshire. J. Colquhoun, jun. 1
Dumfries, Rutherglen, Glasgow, and Kennerly. Alex. Houston
Dumfriesshire. Sir Robert Laurie 6
Dumfriesshire, Sanquhar, Kircudbright, Lochmaben, and Annan. Hon. Chas. Hope 2 ¶
Edinburghshire. Robert Dundas 2
Edinburghshire. Rt Hon. H. Dundas 6
Edinburghshire. James Brodie 1
Fife. Sir W. Erskine 1
Forfarshire. Sir David Carnegie 2
Haddingtonshire. Hon. Col. C. Hope 1 ¶
Inverclyde, Inverness, Charles Grant, Inverness, Nairn, Forres, and Fortrose.
A. P. Cunningham Gordon
Inverness, Ross, Ross, Inverness, and Campbelltown. John Campbell 2
Kincardineshire. Sir John Stuart 1
Kintyre, Bannock, Cullen, Elgin, and Inverness. Col Francis W. Grant
Kirkcaldy, Stirling, Perth, and Dundee. Hon. 2
Kilbourn, Kilmory, Berwick, and Dundee.
Sir J. St. Clair Erskine 5
Lanarkshire. Lord A. Hamilton
Lauder, Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Jedburgh. *Hon. T. Martland 2
Leithgalloway. Hon. C. A. Hope 1
Nairnshire and Comarney. Gen. Alex. M. Kenzie
Orkney and Shetland. Capt. Rob. Honeyman 1
Perthshire. James Montgomery 1
Perthshire. Col. Thos. Graham 2
Perthshire. Wm. McDowall 2
Rossshire. Sir Charles Ross 4
Rossburghshire. Sir Geo. Douglas 1
Selkirkshire. John Rutherford

Selkirk, Lanark, Peebles, and Linlithgow.
Colonel William Dickson
Stirlingshire. Capt. Chas. Elphinstone
Stranraer, Wigton, Whitehorn, and New Galloway. Spalding Gordon
Sutherlandshire. *Rt Hon. W. Dundas 2
Wigtownshire. And. M^r Dowall
Kirkwall, Tain, Dingwall, Dornock, and Wick. *J. C. Gillies 5

IRELAND.

Antrim County. Hon. J. O'Neil, E. A. M^r Naughton [Hon. H. Caulfield
Armagh County. Hon. A. Achelon,
Armagh Town. Patrick Dungenan
Athlone. William Handcock
Bandon Bridge. Sir Brod. Chinnery
Belfast. Edward May
Carrickfergus. Lord J. Spencer Chichester
Cashm. Right Hon. W. Wickham
Carlow County. D. Latouche, G. O. Bagen
Carlow Town. C. Montague Ormsby
Cavan County. N. Sneyd, F. M^r Anderson
Clare County. Sir E. O'Brien, Hon. F. N. B. B. B.
Clonmell. William Bigwell
Cork County. Lord Boyle, R. H. Fitzgibbon [Hutchinson
Cork City. M. Longfield, Hon. C. H. Cochrane, Walter Jones
Donaghadee. Lord Sudley, Sir Jas. Stewart [Savage
Down County. Lord Cullinstown, F. Doagherty, Sir J. H. H. H.
Down County. Edward H. H. H.
Dublin County. H. Hamilton, F. J. H. H.
Dublin City. J. C. Beresford, *John D. H. H. H.
Dublin County. H. George Knox
Dundalk. Lord Archibald
Dungannon. Hon. John Knox
Dungannon. William Green
Ennis. J. H. H. H.
Ennis. H. H. H.
Fermanagh County. Lord Carr, Mervyn A. H. H.
Galway County. Hon. R. Trench, R. Galway Town. J. B. B. B.
Kerry County. M. Fitzgerald, James Crobie [Latouche
Kildare County. Lord R. Fitzgibbon
Kilkenny County. Rt Hon. W. B. Ponsonby, Hon. J. Butler
Kilkenny City. Hon. C. A. Butler
King's County. Sir L. Parsons, T. B. B.

† The Dunfermling District of Burghs having been contested by Sir J. Henderson and Captain Cochrane, and a dispute arising respecting the legality of certain votes, both candidates were returned by the Sheriff Depute. The final decision rests with the House of Commons.

Kinsale.

Kinsale. *James C. Rowley
Leitrim County. Lord Clements, Peter
Latouche, jun
Limerick County. C. S. Oliver, W. Odell
Limerick City. Charles Vereker
Lisburne. *Earl of Yarmouth
London & Wexford County. *Lord G. Beresford,
 Hon. C. F. Stewart
Londonderry City. Sir G. Fitzgerald Hill
Longford County. Hon T. Newcomen,
 Sir F. Featherstone
Louth County. Right Hon. J. Foster,
 W. C. Fortescue
Monaghan. Denham Jephson
Mayo County. Hon. H. A. Dillon, Hon.
 D. Browne
Meath County. Sir Marcus Somerville,
 T. Hugh
Monaghan County. R. Dawson, C. P.
 Leslie
Monaghan. Right Hon. Isaac Corry
Portlargo. Henry Parnell

Queen's County. Hon. W. W. Pole,
 Eyre Coote
Roscommon County. Hon. E. King, Adm.
 French
Ross, New. Charles Tottenham, jun.
Sligo County. C. O'Hara, J. E. Cowper
Sligo Town. Owen Wynne.
Tipperary County. Lord F. Mathew, J.
 Bagwell
Tralee. Right Hon. George Canning
Tyrone County. James Stewart, Right
 Hon. J. Stewart
Waterford County. Right Hon. John
 Beresford, *Edw. Lee
Waterford City. Wm. Congreve Aldock
Wexford County. G. Hume Rochfort,
 Wm. Smith
Wexford County. Lord Loftus, A. Ram
Wexford Town. R. N. Furness
Wick County. W. H. Hume, Geo.
 Ponton
 *John Keane

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JULY 20]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JULY 20.

*Copy of a Letter from Capt. Sir Hone
 Popham, to Sir Ivan Nepean, Bart.
 Dated at Culuva, the 18th of Novem-
 ber 1802*

SIR,

I HAVE much pleasure in transmitting
 you a copy of Captain Collier's
 of the 10th September, for information
 of my Lords Commissioners of the
 Admiralty, giving a very detailed ac-
 count of his fighting the French
 frigate *La Reine*, of 22 guns, and
 100 men. The result of Captain Col-
 lier's unceasing perseverance under
 every trying circumstance, and his de-
 termined conduct in warning the *Victor*
 from Mahé, is likely to be of
 great material service to the commerce
 of India. Little he was unquestion-
 ably inclined to cruise in the Bay of
 Bengal.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

HOMER POPHAM

*His Majesty's Ship Victor, Mahé
 Roads, Sept. 19, 1802.*

SIR,

The state of the crew of his Majesty's
 ship under my command after leav-
 ing the Red Sea induced me to put
 into the island Diego Garcia, after
 procuring a large supply of cattle and

good water, I left that harbour on the
 2nd of August, and proceeded on the
 execution of the particular service
 pointed out in your orders of the 22^d
 July, and on the 2^d inst. in sight of
 these islands, his Majesty's ship fell in
 with a French national corvette and
 after a few ineffectual manoeuvres on
 her part, from the superior sailing of
 the *Victor*, when going large, I had the
 pleasure of bringing her to a close
 action at three quarters past five P. M.
 The insignifiance of the *Victor* did
 not long deceive the enemy, the second
 broadside proved sufficient, the cor-
 vette hauling her wind and endeav-
 ouring to elude, which, in about
 twenty minutes, I was sorry to ob-
 serve, by an almost solely directed
 her fire to our masts and sails, she had a
 fair prospect of effecting, for, on her
 tacking under our lee, I endeavoured
 to wear, with the hope of boarding on
 her bow, when I had the mortification
 to find both lower and top-sail braces
 shot away on the starboard side, as well
 as preventer ones and bow lines, and
 before others could be rove the cor-
 vette was half a mile to windward &
 night fast approaching added to the
 ship I felt on observing the cor-
 vette was better than the *Victor* on a
 wind

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wind; the chase continued all night, frequently within gun-shot, and at sun-set the following day, from the wind having favoured the enemy, she was four or five miles to the windward; in the night of the 4th lost sight of the chase, when, probably by tacking, she escaped. In this affair I had one man wounded with two musket balls, and Mr. Middleton, Master's Mate, slightly; the damage sustained in the hull trifling, the foremast shot through; and I have to regret our sails and rigging much cut. Judging from the course the corvette was steering, when first seen, she must be bound to these Islands, I pushed for them, and towards sunset of the 5th she was again seen running in for this anchorage; I kept under easy sail till dark, when the Victor was anchored; at day-light I had the satisfaction of seeing the corvette moored with springs in the basin or inner harbour, with a red flag at the fore (which, as I since learn, was in defiance); being unacquainted with the channel, and having no pilot, Mr. Crawford, the Master (though ill of a fever), and Mr. Middleton, being volunteers, were sent to sound, which service they completely performed; nor did the latter gentleman desist till repeatedly fired at by a boat from the corvette. The extreme narrowness of the channel, added to the wind not being very favourable, compelled me to use warps and the stay-sails only, which exposed the ship to a raking fire for some minutes, till, shouling our water, I was obliged to bring up. Having two springs on the cable, our broadside was soon brought to bear; and at three quarters past eleven A. M. a well-directed fire was opened, which was kept up incessantly from both vessels till twenty minutes past two, when I plainly perceived the enemy was going down, in a few minutes her cable was cut, she cast round, and her bow grounded on a coral reef. Mr. McLean, the First Lieutenant, with a party of Officers and men, were sent on board; though scarce had they put off, ere we discovered the enemy to be on fire; Lieut. Smith, and other Officers were then sent with proper assistance, but just as they had succeeded in extinguishing the fire she fell on her larboard bilge into deeper water and sunk. She proves to have been the French national corvette *La Fleche*,

mounting twenty long French eight-pounders, answering to English nines, with two stern chasers, though it appears all her guns were not mounted in the first action; was larger than the Victor in dimensions, perfectly new, a remarkable fast sailer, and not four months from France, commanded by Captain Bonamy, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, with four Lieutenants, and a complement of one hundred and forty-five men, some of whom had been left sick at Bourbon. From a number of dead and dying men reported to be found on her forecabin, as well as two alongside, I am induced to believe the carnage was great, though only four are acknowledged by the French Captain. She had twenty men to assist at her guns, forming a part of the crew of the French frigate *La Chiffonne*, captured here a few days since by his Majesty's ship *La Sybille*, Capt. Adam. The obstinate defence made by *La Fleche* was on the supposition of the Victor being a privateer. From the length of time elapsed ere this business was brought to a close, I have felt it necessary to be thus particular in my detail, and I trust for your excuse should I dwell longer, as I feel I should do an injustice to every Officer and man on board, did I neglect paying a just tribute to the cool and determined bravery they evinced, even men labouring under a lingering fever (of which I had unfortunately thirty), felt a proportionate zeal. I beg leave to recommend to your notice Lieut. McLean, as well as solicit your interest for the confirmation of my Second, Mr. Smith, as also Mr. Hyde, Gunner, observing, that whenever Mr. Middleton or Mr. Graves (both having passed for Lieutenants), shall obtain the rank, they will do equal credit to your patronage. In this action I most fortunately had not a man either killed or wounded; our hull, rigging, and boats have suffered much, besides having some shot between wind and water.

I am,

GEORGE R. COLLIER.

*To Sir Home Popham, K: M.
Captain of His Majesty's
Ship Romney, &c. &c.*

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

The Paris papers of the 4th inst. give the result of the proceedings of the Conservative Senate respecting the election of Bonaparte to the Consulship for life.

life. It appears, that on Wednesday, Barthélemy, the President of the Senate, accompanied by a numerous train of its members, waited upon the First Consul at the time of his giving audience to the Foreign Ministers. The audience was immediately suspended, and the President made the following speech :

“CITIZEN FIRST CONSUL—The French, grateful for the services you have rendered to them, with that the First Magistracy of the State should be irrecoverably placed in your hands. In thus conferring it upon you for life, they only express the opinion of the Senate, as stated in its *Senatus Consultum* of the 8th of May. The nation, by this solemn act of gratitude, confides to you the task of consolidating our Institutions. A new career commences for the First Consul—after prodigies of valour and military talents, he has terminated the war, and obtained every where the most honourable conditions of peace. The French people, under his auspices, have assumed the attitude and character of true greatness. He is the Pacifier of Nations, and the Restorer of France—His name alone is a tower of strength.

“Already an administration of less than three years has almost made us forget that epoch of anarchy and calamities which seemed to have dried up the sources of public prosperity. But evils yet remain to be healed, and inquietudes to be dissipated. The French people, after having astonished the world by warlike exploits, expect of you, Citizen First Consul, all the benefit of that peace which you have procured for them. If seeds of discord still exist, the Proclamation of the Perpetual Consulate of Bonaparte will dissipate them. Every one will now rally around him. His powerful genius will support and preserve all. He exists only for the prosperity and the happiness of the French people. His constant efforts will be directed to increase the national glory and national greatness. What nation, in fact, better deserves happiness, and of what people more enlightened, or more sensible, can he desire the esteem and attachment ?

“The Conservative Senate will associate itself with all the generous maxims of Government. It will second, by all the means in its power, every amelioration which shall have for its end the prevention of the return of those evils by which we have been so long afflicted,

and the extension and consolidation of those benefits which you have conferred upon us. It is its duty also to contribute to the accomplishment of the wishes of the people, which have been manifested in a manner so honourable to their zeal and their discernment.—The *Senatus Consultum* which the Senate in a Body now presents to you, Citizen First Consul, contains the expression of its own gratitude. The organ of the Sovereign Will, it was of opinion, could not better fulfil the intentions of the French People, than by calling in the aid of the Arts to perpetuate the remembrance of this memorable event.”

The Act was then read, the principal articles of which are as follow :—

ART. 1. The French People do appoint, and the Senate do proclaim, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE Chief Consul for life.

2. A statue of Peace, holding in one hand the Laurel of Victory, and in the other the Decree of the Senate, shall attest to posterity the gratitude of the Nation.

3. The Senate shall convey to the First Consul the expression of the confidence, the love, and the admiration of the French People.

The First Consul replied as follows :

“SENATORS—The life of a Citizen belongs to his country. The people of France wish that the whole of mine should be consecrated to their service, and I obey. In giving me this new, this permanent pledge of their confidence, they have imposed upon me the duty of maintaining the system of the Laws and Institutions of the Republic. By my efforts, by your co-operation, Citizen Senators, and that of the Constituted Authorities, and by the confidence and will of this immense people, the Liberty, Equality, and Prosperity of the People of France will be secured from all the accidents which arise from the uncertainty of futurity. The best of people shall, as they deserve, be the most happy, and their happiness shall contribute to that of all Europe.

“Content with having been called by the order of Him from whom every thing emanates, to bring back upon the earth Justice, Order, and Equality, I shall hear my last hour sound without regret, and without any uneasiness about the opinion of future generations.—Senators, receive my thanks for
this

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this solemn proceeding. The desire of the Senate has expressed the wish of the people of France, and is thereby more strongly connected with whatever remains to be done for the happiness of the people of France. It is very gratifying to me, to be assured of this by the speech of so distinguished a President."

At the audience which succeeded, the following, among other English Noblemen and Gentlemen, were presented by Mr. Meriv — Lord Holland, Lord Cloncurry, Mr. Grey, M. P. Col. Briereton, Lieut. Col. Baldwin, Capt. Wilbraham, Mr. Cockerell, M. P. Mr. Francis, M. P. Mr. Francis, junior, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Baker, Capt. Lyton, Capt. Jones, Lieut. Warner, Mr. Heathcote, Capt. Stroud, Mr. Parry, Mr. Carlton.

From the official accounts of the festivities of the 15th (the anniversary of the birth of the First Consul), we are led to believe that the celebration must have been uncommonly novel and splendid. After an attendance of the Members of the different administrative authorities, at the church of "Notre Dame, to assist at *Le Deum*, a grand dinner was given, to which many of the English Nobility and Gentry were invited.

The star which illuminated Notre Dame in the evening was a great diameter. It was placed 40 feet above the platform of one of the towers of the church. In the centre of the star was the sign Virgo, which presides in the middle of August. A figure 42 feet in height, representing the statue of Peace voted by the Senate, was placed upon the platform of the Pont Neuf. This figure standing upon a globe, formed with its pedestal and support, a group of 100 feet in height. Superb fireworks were let off in the evening from different parts of the city, but particularly from Pont Neuf behind the statue of Peace. At the latter, it consisted of 12,000 fuses, and was supposed to be the most splendid entertainment of the kind that ever was exhibited.

The Place Vendôme presented the Departments of the Republic, represented by 121 columns, having between them festoons of oil and olive, crowned with tranjuncencies, and surrounded by the coloured flags. Each tranjuncency contained the name of a Department. The columns and festoons were illuminated with variegated lamps. In the centre of the place, on the first stone

of the departmental column, a large oak was elevated, illuminated in the same manner with variegated lamps. Round the oak was placed a circular altar, with steps to ascend to it. The altar presented the twelve divisions, in form of statues, the *Senatus Consulta* of the 2d and 4th of August, the whole being transparent.

The Infanta Princess of Spain was married by proxy on the 16th ult. in the name of the Hereditary Prince of the Two Sicilies.

HAIRE, July 25 — The last accounts from Guadeloupe state that this colony, saved by a miracle during the revolutionary regime, is covered with ashes and ruins. Gen. Richepoinse, seconded by Pelage, was able to destroy the rebellion at Biseterre; but the negroes threw themselves into the woods and morns towards Grande Terre, and with torches in their hands set fire to the plantations. About the 7th of June, seven or eight districts of Point-a-Pitre were totally burnt, and two or three hundred plantations have been already destroyed, more than two thirds of the crop were at that period a prey to the flames. All the cotton has been burnt. The yellow fever has added its ravages to the horrors of insurrection, it daily cuts off a great many of the blacks and natives. Gen. Senlis has fallen a victim to this malady. The towns had been preserved by the vigilance of Generals Richepoinse and Pelage, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of the blacks to set fire to them. The greatest uneasiness was, however, entertained respecting the consequences of this event. It is estimated, that from eight to ten thousand negroes perished in different engagements.

The Duke of Modena has at length accepted the Burgaw, in compensation for his losses in Italy.

BOLOGNA, July 27 — Disturbances of a serious nature have broke out in this city. The scarcity of provision was either the cause or the pretext. On the 25th a large body of French troops arrived, and now all is quiet.

A sort of union has taken place between two religious sects in Holland. The Calvinists, by giving up an unintelligible point of doctrine, and the Lutherans, by giving up a tenet concerning the administration of the sacrament, have become members of the same Christian Society.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JULY 25.

A FIRE broke out at the house of Mr. Bond, farmer, at Shobrook, which was attended with very melancholy consequences. When the accident happened, Mr. B. and part of his family were at church, and at home were two of his daughters, one 18, the other 15 years of age. After dinner, they had both reposed themselves on a bed, and did not awake till surrounded by flames. The eldest immediately flew to the window, and descended in safety; the other attempted to follow; but some fire falling before her, she became alarmed, and ran to another part of the house; she soon returned to the window, but, overcome with the suffocating flames, she fell backwards, and perished! Her body was soon discovered, but in a state too shocking to describe. A servant maid approaching too near while a chimney was falling, had her skull fractured.

28. Hadfield, the maniac, who has for some time been confined in Bedlam, for firing a pistol at his Majesty, escaped from that place with another mad man, formerly a Purser in the navy. They were retaken at Deal.

At night an armed force attacked the factory at Straverton (Somerset), belonging to Messrs. Jones, Hart, and Jones, and fired from three different points at the centinels on duty: the guard returned the fire, and the horse pitole coming up, the ruffians fled. On the night following, the house of one of the partners in this firm, situated at Bearfield, near Bradford, was set on fire and reduced to ashes. The premises were at the time unoccupied.

Eleven factories, including those at Trowbridge, Clifford, and Beekington, are stated to have been destroyed.

31. The Rev. W. Griffiths, Vicar of St. Illey, went to Lankerne to visit the nunnery; but not returning, and his horse being found the next morning, near the cliff at Mawgan, it was conjectured he had fallen over into the sea. On searching the cliff, his body was discovered under water, and was drawn up by ropes; he did not appear to be much bruised by the fall. Verdict, Accidental Death.

AUGUST 4. As some workmen were employed in repairing the New Church

in the Strand, one of the ornamental vases fell into the street, and striking the face of a sailor, literally deprived him of his nose.—These vases, from their decayed state, being considered dangerous, have been since removed.

5. The convicts at Woolwich, having concerted an attack upon their keepers for the purpose of effecting an escape, rushed upon them in one body, and overpowered them, notwithstanding every resistance which could be opposed. A few Dragoons, together with the soldiers of the Artillery and the inhabitants immediately pursued them, and they were all brought back. One was shot by a centinel.

A few days since, a child went to bathe in a pond in St. George's Fields, when it immediately sunk, and was drowned. A man who was standing in his room saw the child sink, without any emotion or offering to give assistance. On being dragged for, it proved to be his own son.

A few days ago, a woman employed in a coal-pit, at Whitehaven, while in the act of hooking the basket, was caught by the thumb between the hook at the end of the rope and the iron fixed across the basket, and in this perilous state was drawn up to the height of 20 fathoms, where she was relieved, without having sustained any injury.

7. Dr. Vincent was installed Dean of Westminster.

Mr. Travers, the late candidate for London, had a narrow escape with his life. He was proceeding in the mail to Bristol; when the coachman and guard having alighted at the 14-mile stone to regale themselves, the horses took fright, and set off with the coach and passengers. Mr. T. and another Gentleman jumped out without receiving any material injury; and the coach was stopped at Colebrook, with the loss of one of its lamps. Before Mr. T. quitted the coach, it had passed six loaded waggons, and gone over three bridges.—It is the intention of the Postmaster General in future to commence prosecutions against any mail coachman or guard, whose negligence shall endanger the lives of the King's subjects. The coachman and guard of the Bristol mail-coach have been dismissed.

9. H. Ibbetson and his wife were committed

committed to Wakefield House of Correction, for violently assaulting and wounding E. Berry, their niece, who had been married a few days before. These ignorant people having conceived the idea that the young woman had bewitched them, had formed a plan to draw blood from her, in order to dispel the charm. and meeting with her in the market-place, they both suddenly assailed her, the woman biting and scratching her, while the husband stabbed her in the body.

10. At eight o'clock in the morning a very singular circumstance occurred at Teignmouth. The sea, at low water, instantaneously rose and fell nearly two feet, several times in the space of ten minutes, and the fishing-smacks it experienced such a violent commotion, that they were in danger of being lost. The same phenomenon has been observed at Exmouth, Weymouth, and several places along the coast.—On the shores of Italy such phenomena are not uncommon, they are generally regarded as the forerunners of earthquakes. A similar occurrence happened at the time of the destruction of Lisbon.

12. Mr. Barrett, who had prepared a grand balloon, announced his intention of ascending with it from Greenwich, in company with two Gentlemen; the weather being extremely fine, many thousand spectators were attracted from London and its environs, and the river, near the scene of action, was covered with pleasure-boats. It was, however, announced at an early hour in the afternoon, that Mr. B. could not possibly ascend. The cause of this disappointment was, that a monopoly of hydrogen gas, necessary for generating the gas, had been effected, and an exorbitant price demanded for them. A party of Mr. B.'s friends, however, procured in the course of the day a quantity sufficient for the purpose, and the company was informed that the balloon would positively ascend on Friday.—On Friday, the attempts were likewise unsuccessful. Endeavours were made nearly the whole day to fill the balloon, but without effect. At eight in the evening, however, it was let off with the bottom of a cradle fixed to it in lieu of a car, and without any person in it. After remaining in the air a quarter of an hour, it fell near Blackwall. The populace, from disappointment, destroyed all the

apparatus which remained in the grounds.

Sir S. Smith appeared at Greenwich in a sloop of singular construction, presented to him by the Dey of Algiers. The masts are not upright as in English vessels, but lean towards the stern. The cabin is richly gilt, and, from the shape of the vessel, she seems to be a safe and good sailer.

18. A receiver of stolen goods, and two porters belonging to Miss Newman, leather sellers, of Snow Hill, were examined at Guildhall, the latter for robbing their masters, and the former for receiving the property. It appears one of the thieves had lived in his place 12 years. The receiver confessed that he dealt in many things which he purchased from warehousemen, porters, &c. such as wrappings, boxes, ropes, &c. to the amount of several hundreds a year. He gave in the names of all his customers.—The prisoners were committed for further examination.

Pugilism.—19. Berks having lately threatened to beat Belcher wherever he met him, the latter, with some friends, went after him to Camberwell Fair, and meeting in a public house there, had one round, but Berks being drunk at the time, it was not thought prudent to let him continue the fight, both parties however, deposited a guinea on condition of meeting the next day to finish the combat, which they did, about one o'clock, in a field at the back of St. George's Chapel, near Tyburn Turnpike, where a very large ring being formed by a number of persons holding hands, the battle commenced, and after thirteen rounds of extremely hard fighting, in nineteen minutes, Belcher was a third time declared Berks's conqueror.

We learn with satisfaction, that all persons desirous of being inoculated for the Cow pox, may (without any expense or letter of recommendation) attend the Bloomsbury Dispensary (62, Great Russell Street) for that purpose, on Saturdays, at twelve o'clock. And we recommend to all who regard the health of their children, or the safety of their friends and neighbour, to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered, as experience has shown, in many thousands of instances, that the Cow pox is effectual in preventing the small pox, that it is a mild disease, unattended with hazard, and is not communicable by the breath of

MARRIAGES.—MONTHLY OBITUARY.

or perspiration, but by inoculation only.

A Vicar, on the banks of the Mersey, lately made an agreement with his mower to mow three Cheshire acres of hay grass, for which he was to receive ten shillings, two breadths of burial ground in the church yard, five perches and a half of potatoe ground, and eight quarts of ale.

The farmers in the neighbourhood of Newcastle prevent their new hay from taking fire by the following method:—they stuff a sack extremely hard with hay, and tying the top with a cord, make the sack round it, till completed, when the sack is drawn out at the top. By this means, a tun-

nel is formed through the rick, which admits a free circulation of air. A similar practice is observed in other places.

A respectable merchant has been committed to the Compter for attempting to defraud the underwriters. The *Adventure*, a vessel which was insured to the amount of nearly 10,000*l.* sunk last week near Brighton; but having since been weighed up, it appears that she had been purposely stultified. The Captain and crew are also in custody.

BIRTH.

AUG. 21. Mrs. De St. Croix, of Hackney, was delivered of a boy, being her 14th child, all of whom are now alive.

MARRIAGES.

COLONEL WILLIAM ROBERTSON, the younger, of Lude, Scotland, to Miss Haldare.

E. H. Deane, esq. to Miss Clarke, of Hitchin Priory, Herts.

Captain Foley to Lady Mary Fitzgerald daughter of the Duke of Leinster.

William Rugh, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Wilkes, late of Kensington.

James Percot, jun. esq. of Oak Hall, Essex, to Miss Stevenson, of Wantead.

The Rev. Thomas Carter, of Eton College, to Miss Proctor, of Windsor.

Captain George Burdett, of the royal navy, to Miss Whitelock, daughter of Major General Whitelock.

Lord Viscount Kirkwall, to the Hon. Miss Anna Maria Blaquiere, eldest daughter of Lord Blaquiere.

Peregrine Langton, esq. son of Bennet Langton, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Mary Anne Maffingberd, of Gussy, Lincolnshire.

Mr. Crompton, of Red-lion-square, Solicitor, to Mrs. Austen, widow of Robert Austen, of Shalford, near Guildford, Esq.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JUNE 2.

AT Manchester, in his 65th year, William Monfell, esq. late a lieutenant-colonel in his Majesty's 29th regiment of foot.

JULY 3. Mr. Joseph Churchill, of Kingtonwood, near Bristol.

12. At Bristol, Capt. Curtis, of the navy, son of Admiral Sir Riger Curtis.

16. Dr. — Harward, dean of Exeter.

The Rev. Richard d'Aubeny, rector of Ibberton, and vicar of Cerne, Dorsetshire, also rector of Hardington.

17. The Rev. Richard Pitt, late of Grosvenor-street.

Mr. Butler, of Chelsea, Hot-house builder.

18. At Pelham Place, Hants, Admiral Dumaire, aged 73. He commanded the *Kepulle*, of 64, in the gallant action fought by Lord Rodney with the *Compte De Grasse*, on the 12th of April 1782. He was wont to take singular delight in relating the following anecdote of himself—"that he had nearly attained the age of 73, without ever having had occasion to pay either a physician or a lawyer's fee."

Lately, the person known by the name of M. De Verdion, whom almost every one must have remembered about the streets of London, for a great number of years, wearing a little bag wig and a large cocked hat, and carrying an umbrella, died of a cancer in the breast, being

ing it appears a female, though she always wore a masculine habit. By papers found in her apartments, it seems she was the natural daughter of a former King of Prussia, and came to England with Madame Schwellenberg, mistress of the robes to her Majesty. It is understood she was once in possession of property to the amount of 8000*l.* which, trusting in the hands of a foreign banker who failed, she entirely lost. She afterwards obtained a genteel subsistence chiefly by translating German—but for some time previous to her death, in consequence of her increasing infirmities, she was nearly reduced to poverty. It is somewhat remarkable, that though she was in the constant habit of sacrificing very copiously to Bacchus, she never inadvertently revealed the secret of her sex. About a week before her death the tortures arising from her disorder, which she had long endured without complaint, induced her to reveal her situation and her sex to a German physician who lodged in the house where she resided, and who not only faithfully kept the secret, but procured for her from some German friends a liberal subscription, which rendered the small remnant of her life as comfortable as the nature of her situation would admit. In her lodgings a number of valuable suits of clothes have been found, in which she used, till within these few years, to attend at Court on gala days, in the masquerade, having never been known in any other since her residence in this country, except to her patroness, her external form was, however, such as almost to have caused a suspicion of the real fact. The *ensemble* of her figure, when decorated in its usual paraphernalia, was whimsically grotesque. By a paper found on her table, she has bequeathed what little property she possessed to a person who keeps a coffee-house in the neighbourhood, which she has been in the habit of frequenting for many years.

19. William Evatt, *esq.* of Marsham-street, Westminster, one of the clerks of the house of commons.

William Robertson, *esq.* M. D. deputy postmaster general of Scotland.

20. Christopher Teeddale, *esq.* late lieutenant-colonel of the Sussex cavalry.

At Caerhuf, near Conway, in Carnarvonshire, the Rev. Hugh Davies Griffith.

21. Dame Frances Lever, relict of Sir Ashton Lever.

22. Dr. William Parker, rector of St. James's, Westminster.

25. Lady Johnston, wife of Sir William Johnston, bart.

26. Lucy Dowager Viscountess Clifden, aged 70.

Mrs. Smythies, of Colchester, aged 92.

27. At Bath, George Anne Cock, *esq.* aged 78 years, sixty-four years gentleman usher daily waiter to his present Majesty and George II.

28. Her Grace Mary Anne, Dutchesse Douper of Somerset, widow of the late and mother of the present duke.

29. Mr. Thomas Ellis, of Palantine House, Stoke Newington, in his 60th year.

At Highgate, Samuel Yates, *esq.* aged 62 years, many years an inhabitant of Kingston, Jamaica.

30. At Stonehaven, at the age of 96, John Sloane, bar-officer of the sheriff's court, acting constable, and keeper of the county gaol of Kincardineshire—This man affords to remarkable an instance of strength and activity in old age, that a short account of his life deserves to be recorded.—He was born in the neighbourhood of the town of Ayr, and had a distinct remembrance of the rebellion in 1715, and of the circumstances attending the return of his father from the battle of Sheriffmuir, in which he had been engaged as a private in the Earl of Stair's dragoons, one of the two regiments which, led on by the Duke of Argyll, routed the last wing of the rebel army. He was a farm servant till the year 1738, when, at the age of 32, he enlisted himself in the 6th regiment of foot, then commanded by Gen. Gouge, aide de camp to King George II. Having in 1740 embarked with his regiment to join the army under Admiral Vernon and Gen. Wentworth, acting against the Spaniards in the West Indies and South America, he was employed in several of the unlucky expeditions in these countries, and particularly in the attempt to cross the Isthmus of Darien for the purpose of attacking Panama. When these commanders were ordered home, with the remainder of their forces, he was one of the few who were spared to return to Britain. He served in Scotland during the rebellion in 1745, and afterwards did duty ten years in Gibraltar, from whence he returned to Britain about the time the unfortunate Admiral Byng was brought home a prisoner. After being 27 years a soldier, he, in 1765, received his discharge, and was admitted an outer member of Chelsea Hospital. From that time, he resided

fided constantly in Stonehaven, performing, during the last 37 years of his life, the duty of an active and trusty executor of the law, in which occupation his superior manual prowess was often displayed. He was thrice married, and the last time, within these few years, to a young woman. He was a brawny man, 5 feet 11 inches high, uniting a very athletic appearance with an exact symmetry of shape. Even at 96 his gait was perfectly erect and easy. Within these last months of his life he has been known, without seeming trouble to himself, to walk from 30 to 40 miles a day, in the execution of his duty as a sheriff's officer. He always enjoyed good health; and there is every reason to presume that his life might have been considerably farther prolonged, had he not, at the late county election, in a moment of hilarity, forgotten that he was old. By drinking too freely, he was seized with an inflammation, which in eight days put an end to his existence.

Of a consumption, in the 39th year of her age, Mrs. Reed, wife of Andrew Reed, esq. of Cleveland-row, St James's, and daughter of — Gildert, esq. of Finchley, in Middlesex.

31. The Rev. Richard Clarke, formerly rector of St. Philip's, Chagelown, South Carolina, and late rector of Hitley, Kent, in his 83d year.

At the New Road, near Durdhan Down, Mr. Richards, formerly leader of the band at the Opera House and Drury-lane theatre.

AUG. 1. The Rev. Mr. Turner, minister of the Roman Catholic congregation at Morpeth.

2. George Stovin, esq. of Percy-street, Bedford-square.

Mr. Richards, of Holborn Hill, father of the stationers' company.

4. Charles Count Lockhart, son of the General Count Lockhart, of the Roman empire.

In his 76th year, Mr. Charles Moorhouse, upwards of 40 years one of the clerks of the bank of England.

5. Richard Earl Grosvenor. He was born in June 1731, and married in 1764 Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Vernon.

6. Stephen Charles Brown, second clerk in the comptroller's department, stamp office.

7. At Knightsbridge, Mr. Lewis, the oldest bookbinder in London.

Lately, at Plymouth, Mrs. Gaskin, mother of the Rev. Dr. Gaskin.

9. William Witham, esq. of Cliffe, Yorkshire.

John Hughes, esq. of Delahay-street, Westminster.

The Rev. Dr. Lewes, rector of Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight, and of Ewell, in Surrey, brother of Sir Watkin Lewes.

10. At Dulwich Common, Dr. Robert Lalman.

12. At West Green, Hants, General Sir Robert Sloper, K. B.

14. Isaac Pickering, esq. of the island of Tortola.

Lately, Mr. Samuel Lawrence, hosier in Cheapside.

19. In Charlotte street, Rathbone-place, Christopher Milbourn, esq. aged 86.

Jeffery Jackson, esq. of Woodford Bridge, aged 73, formerly a commander in the service of the East India Company.

23. At his house in Great Cumberland street, of a fever, John Randall, esq. ship builder of Greenland Dock; whose loss will be severely felt in that vicinity; where he had established a school that was principally supported by himself, at which the children of his men were educated gratuitously; and when their wives lay-in, he caused comfortable things to be sent them both for their nourishment and convenience; besides doing various other charitable acts throughout the whole neighbourhood. (*In our next Magazine we hope to lay before our Readers some account of this truly respectable character.*)

24. At Clapham, in his 57th year, George Griffin Storestreet, esq. a director of the Phoenix fire office, and the Pelican life office.

DEATHS ABROAD.

In the East Indies, Lieut. Col. Thomas Wharton, commander of the 5th regiment of native cavalry.

Lately, at Antigua, Mr. John Empson, master's surgeon of the Cadiz frigate.

Lately, in France, aged 92, Madame Du Bocage, author of "Lettres concerning England, Holland, and Italy, 2 v ls. 12mo. 1771; *Paradis Terrestre*, imitated from Milton; *Les Amazons*, a tragedy acted in 1748. *The Temple of Fame*, imitated from Mr. Pope; *The Colombrade*, an epic poem; and the *Conspiracy of Wallstein*, translated from the French of M. Sarasin into Italian.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR AUGUST 1898.

Bank Stock	3 per Ct Reduc	3 per Ct Consols	4 per Ct Consols	Navy per Ct	New per Ct	Long Ann	Short Ann	Omn	Imp. 3 pr C	Imp. Ann.	India Stock	India Scrip	India Bonds	Gache. Bills.	Irish 5 per C	Irish Omn.	English Cont. Treas.
24	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	104 1/2	20 13-16	4 dif.	4 dif.	70 1/2	12 5-16							
26	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 11-16	4 1/2	4 1/2	69 1/2	12 1/2							
27	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	5 dif.	5 dif.	69 1/2	12 3-16							
28	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 9-16	5 dif.	5 dif.	69 1/2	12 3-16							
29	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	70 1/2	12 1/2				65. pr.			
30	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	70 1/2	12 3-16	209						
31	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	69 1/2	12 5-16							
32	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	70 1/2	12 5-16							
33	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 15-16	4 dif.	4 dif.	70 1/2	12 1/2							
34	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	70 1/2	12 1/2							
35	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 13-16	5 dif.	5 dif.	70 1/2	12 5-16							
36	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 13-16	5 dif.	5 dif.	70 1/2	12 5-16							
37	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 13-16	5 dif.	5 dif.	70 1/2	12 5-16							
38	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	5 dif.	5 dif.	70 1/2	12 1/2							
39	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	5 dif.	5 dif.	70 1/2	12 1/2							
40	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	5 dif.	5 dif.	70 1/2	12 1/2							
41	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	5 dif.	5 dif.	70 1/2	12 1/2							
42	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	5 dif.	5 dif.	70 1/2	12 1/2							
43	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	5 dif.	5 dif.	70 1/2	12 1/2							
44	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	5 dif.	5 dif.	70 1/2	12 1/2							
45	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	5 dif.	5 dif.	70 1/2	12 1/2							
46	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	5 dif.	5 dif.	70 1/2	12 1/2							
47	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	5 dif.	5 dif.	70 1/2	12 1/2							
48	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	5 dif.	5 dif.	70 1/2	12 1/2							
49	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	5 dif.	5 dif.	70 1/2	12 1/2							
50	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	5 dif.	5 dif.	70 1/2	12 1/2							
51	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	5 dif.	5 dif.	70 1/2	12 1/2							
52	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	5 dif.	5 dif.	70 1/2	12 1/2							
53	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	5 dif.	5 dif.	70 1/2	12 1/2							
54	72 1/2	71 3/4	72	88 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	5 dif.	5 dif.	70 1/2	12 1/2							

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given ; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE European Magazine,

For SEPTEMBER 1802.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of SIR JOSEPH BANKS. 2. A VIEW of the
RUINS of the PRIORY of the HOLY TRINITY DUKE'S PLACE. And, 3. A
PLAN of the WEST INDIA DOCKS, from LIMEHOUSE to BLACKWALL.]

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VOL. XLII. SEPT. 1802.

Y

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS:

We should be glad to oblige our respectable Correspondent G. H. but personal politicks do not agree with our plan. The invective, therefore, against Sir F. B. however elegantly and forcibly written, cannot be admitted.

Neslor, H. P. and *Londinenses*, are received.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from September 12, to September 18.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.					
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Essex	66	2	36	6	25
											Kent	66	9	00	34	3
											Suffex	65	0	00	00	0
											Suffolk	64	0	36	0	29
											Cambrid.	62	8	00	0	32
											Norfolk	62	3	00	0	29
											Lincoln	66	5	00	0	32
											York	71	6	43	2	00
											Durham	77	11	00	0	38
											Northum.	66	2	40	2	29
											Cumberl.	80	3	60	0	32
											Weitmor.	88	6	56	6	30
											Lancash.	77	2	00	0	39
											Cheshire	67	1	00	0	00
											Gloucest.	65	3	00	0	28
											Somerfet	61	9	00	0	24
											Monmou.	67	6	00	0	00
											Devon	62	2	00	0	23
											Cornwall	65	4	00	0	23
											Dorset	62	8	29	0	00
											Hants	62	4	00	0	27
											WALES.					
											N. Wales	72	0	00	0	32
											S. Wales	62	8	00	0	30

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

AUGUST.

DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
28	30.34	66	W.
29	30.30	67	W.
30	30.25	65	S.W.
31	30.20	64	N.E.

SEPTEMBER.

1	30.17	65	E.
2	30.00	65	S.E.
3	29.80	66	W.
4	29 65	70	S.
5	29 62	64	S.W.
6	29.60	63	E.
7	29.61	64	N.E.
8	29.63	62	N.
9	29.61	62	N.E.
10	29.50	63	S.W.

DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
11	29.90	64	W.
12	30.02	54	W.
13	30.10	51	W.
14	30.19	62	W.
15	30.22	64	W.
16	30.30	66	W.
17	30.29	64	W.
18	30.20	62	N E.
19	30.15	61	E.
20	30.12	61	E.
21	30.14	62	S.
22	30.17	62	S W.
23	30.20	62	S.W.
24	30.35	62	S.E.
25	30.41	61	S E.
26	30.42	60	S.
27	30.40	55	N.

European Magazine



Engraved by Rudley

THE HON.^{BLE} SIR JOSEPH BANKS K.B.

Pub. by T. Newell Cordell Oct 1802

isles he was going to visit, for the improvement of the condition of savage life.

On the 26th of August 1768, the Endeavour sailed from Plymouth on this great expedition. Lieutenant Cook was commander: but Sir Joseph Banks went in circumstances which made it improbable that he should be subjected to any disagreeable controul. No unfortunate accidents occurred in the early course of the voyage. Even in the passage to Madeira, Sir Joseph and his companion discovered many marine animals which no naturalist had as yet described. At Madeira, and as they sailed on to Rio Janeiro, their vigilance was still eagerly awake, and was sufficiently gratified by observations and specimens new to science. The jealousy of the Portuguese greatly disappointed their curiosity, by forbidding those researches at Rio Janeiro, of the fruits of which they had conceived very high hopes. On the coast of Terra del Fuogo, in an excursion to view the natural productions of the country, Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander had nearly perished by a storm of snow. With extreme difficulty, with the loss of three of the persons who had accompanied them, and after passing a night on land amidst the storm, in worse than the agonies of death, they at last made their way back to the beach, and were received on board the ship.

On Wednesday, April 12th, 1769, the Endeavour arrived at Otaheite. For three months, the voyagers continued at this and the smaller contiguous isles; refreshing themselves after their late hardships; making those astronomical observations, for the sake chiefly of which Lieutenant Cook was sent out; cultivating the friendship of the natives; laying in stores of fresh provisions; surveying, as navigators, the coasts of the different isles; collecting specimens of the natural productions peculiar to them; studying the language, manners, and arts of the islanders; and refitting the ship for the farther prosecution of the voyage.

At Otaheite, Sir Joseph Banks, by the prudence, benignity, vigilance, and spirited activity, which he eminently exercised in the intercourse with its inhabitants, contributed in the most essential manner to prevent dissensions and disorder, and to promote that mutual harmony between those

good people and the English, which was indispensably requisite to prevent the chief purposes of the voyage from being frustrated. His conduct was that, not merely of a raw, adventurous young man, or of a naturalist unfit for aught but collecting specimens,—but of a man who knew himself and human nature, and possessed, in a high degree, the talent of beneficially guiding the designs and controuling the passions of others. The specimens of natural history which he and his companions collected at these isles were very numerous and interesting.

On the 15th of August 1769, the Endeavour sailed from Oteroah, the last isle of this groupe which they visited. On the 6th of October they descried New Zealand, which had not been seen by any former navigator but Tasman. An Otaheitean Priest, of the name of Iupia, who had voluntarily accompanied them from that isle, acted as interpreter between them and the inhabitants on this new coast, who spoke his native language. The whole coasts of the two isles forming that which is called New Zealand, were circumnavigated and diligently surveyed: the freight between them was carefully explored: much pains was employed in attempting a friendly intercourse with the inhabitants. The acquisitions in natural and artificial curiosities which Sir Joseph Banks here made, were also numerous. Although the plants and animals were less various than, for such an extent of country, might have been expected; yet the specimens were comparatively many, which were worthy of being admitted in the collection of the naturalist.

From New Zealand they pursued their voyage to New Holland. They sailed northward along its coast to Botany Bay, which owes its name to the rich treasures of botanical objects that it was found to afford. New species in zoology were likewise observed on the same shores. Distant excursions into the interior country disposed them to regard it as a scene that might prove exceedingly favourable for colonial settlement. The voyage was continued along the eastern coast of that great territory; and to the track adjacent was given the name of New South Wales. As they advanced, the ship struck upon a rock; an opening was made in her bottom; they were in
extreme

extreme danger of perishing at sea, and escaped but as by miracle. In every situation, Sir Joseph Banks was still distinguished by uncommon firmness and presence of mind. At the mouth of a river which they named after their ship, *Endeavour*, they repaired, in the best manner they could, the damage which the vessel had suffered. In the reparation, (such were the continual difficulties of this scientific enterprise!) the position of the ship occasioned a sudden admittance of water, by which a part of Sir Joseph Banks's collection of specimens was entirely spoiled,—and even the rest were not saved without the greatest anxiety and trouble. As the company continued to advance northward along the coast, many shells and marine productions of unknown species were gathered, in occasional visits to the shore. The discovery of the Kangaroo enabled them to offer an interesting addition to the natural history of quadrupeds. No opportunity was neglected of making new astronomical observations. On the 23d of August 1770, they left this coast, and steered for New Guinea.

The rest of their voyage was through known seas, and among isles which other European navigators had before visited and described. The noxious climate of Batavia afflicted a number of them, during their necessary stay there, with severe disease. Tupia, the Priest from Otheite, died of an ague; and his boy, Tayeto, of an inflammation of the lungs. Sir Joseph Banks himself and Dr. Solander were for some time exceedingly ill. Every person belonging to the ship was sick during their stay at this place, except the sail-maker, an old man, between seventy and eighty years of age, who got drunk every day. Seven died at Batavia; three-and-twenty more in the course of the next six weeks after the departure of the ship from that harbour. On Wednesday the 12th of June, 1771, the survivors brought the vessel to anchor in the Downs, and came ashore at Deal.

Sir Joseph Banks was received in England with eager admiration and kindness. The designs with which he had gone on the voyage; the prudence, fortitude, and vigilant activity, he had exercised in the course of it; the perils through which he had passed; the invaluable information

recorded in his journals; and the specimens, before unknown, which he brought, at so much risk and expence, to enrich the science of natural history; deemed to set him greatly above almost every other young man of rank and fortune in the age, both for personal qualities, and as a benefactor to mankind. At court, among men of science and literature, at home and abroad, he was equally honoured. A new expedition of discovery was soon after sent out, in which he at first wished to embark, though he was afterwards induced to decline it. But his directions and assistance were not withheld, so far as these could promote the success and usefulness of the voyage.

Iceland was said to contain many natural curiosities, highly worthy of the inspection of one whose love of nature had led him to circumnavigate the globe. Sir Joseph Banks, therefore, hired a vessel, and went, in company with his friend Dr. Solander, to visit that isle. The *Hebuda*, those celebrated islets scattered along the north-west coast of Scotland, were contiguous to the track of the voyage: and these adventurous naturalists were induced to examine them. Among other things worthy of notice, they discovered the columnar stratification of the rocks surrounding the caves of Staffa; a phenomenon till then unobserved by naturalists, but which was no sooner made known, in a description by Sir Joseph Banks, than it became famous among men of science throughout Europe. The volcanic mountain, the hot springs, the siliceous rocks, the arctic plants and animals of Iceland, with all its other native productions, were carefully surveyed in this voyage. A rich harvest of new knowledge and new specimens compensated for its toils and expence. Dr. Von Troil, a Danish clergyman of great merit, was a companion in this philosophical adventure, and was thus, by the beneficence of Sir Joseph Banks, enabled to make communications to the Danish Government, of which they afterwards availed themselves for the improvement of the condition of the isle.

In the year 1777, Sir John Pringle resigned the Presidentship of the Royal Society, which was immediately conferred on Mr. Banks, who, on the 24th of March 1781, was created a Baronet.

Of

Of the feuds which afterwards arose in that respectable assembly we shall be silent, except that those who wish for information on this forgotten subject may find it in our Magazine, Vol. V. p. 265. and Vol. VII. p. 31. Since that period a better temper has prevailed, and the business of the Society has not been interrupted by jarring animosity and vulgar discord.

Sir Joseph Banks a few years since had the dignity of Knight of the Bath conferred on him, and he has been sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.

He is tall, largely made, with a manly countenance, expressive of dignity and intelligence. He has for some years occasionally been afflicted with the gout. His manners are polite and attentive, his conversation instructive, frank in communicating information, unaffected, and not without vivacity. He possesses more information than those will believe who consider him as a mere naturalist. In short, he is entitled to every praise that science, liberality, and benevolence, can bestow on their most distinguished favourites.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 919—920.

Κράδ' οὖν δὲ τέρμους δίδουπότης,
'Ευράξ' Ἀλκίου Παταρίως ἀνατόρῳ.

THIS portion of Cassandra's narrative respects Philoctetes. The various occurrences of his life are here comprised within a narrow compass. For the tablet, though small, has many compartments; each of which is embellished with a picture that fills it.

Interpreters have not bestowed a single note on these lines; which seem to have a better claim to their attention than many others. For the words *τέρμους δίδουπότης* are applicable either to the tomb of Philoctetes or of Hercules. To which of these heroes they ought to be applied, the following illustration is intended to shew. The funeral-pile of Hercules was kindled near mount Ceta by Philoctetes; who entered with reluctance on a work, which others had refused to undertake. But the importunity of his dying friend prevailed. Hercules had promised to reward him for this last act of friendship with his bow and his arrows; or, in the figurative language of Lycophron, with his Scythian dragon and its deadly teeth. But, says Cassandra, Crathis shall see the tomb of *him* fallen. That the tomb, here mentioned, was not erected to the memory of Philoctetes, is evident from this circumstance; viz. that the poet has intentionally reserved the mention of this hero's tomb for the

close of the narrative. There, in its due place and order, is the story of his interment told. Thus it appears, that the words *τέρμους δίδουπότης* are not applicable to the tomb of Philoctetes, but of Hercules, the *fallen* hero. The site of this honorary tomb is described. It was placed by Philoctetes himself on the banks of the Crathis, and fronted the temple of Apollo. By him also was this temple built for the reception of the bow and arrows of Hercules. They were here consecrated to the bowyer-god. By such acts of pious munificence was the attachment of Philoctetes to his illustrious friend distinguished.

—Ξένη ἐποικήσαντας ὠθεῖαν κόνιν.

L. 926.

A strong north wind, says Cassandra, shall drive far distant from their home those Rhodians, who are *about* to settle in a foreign land. Perhaps instead of *ἐποικήσαντας* we ought to read in the *juvenile* *ἐποικήσοντας*, rightly rendered by Canter *habitaturoides*. *Ξένη* and *ὠθεῖαν*, being synonymous words, cannot both be applied as epithets to *κόνιν*. Probably the poet wrote *ξένης*, i. e. *γῆς*. Thus he has written in another place; *ἐπὶ ξένης γῆς*.

—Τὶ χρεῖς μοι, ὠπποτ', ἐν ξένῃ ξύον;
Soph. Philocl.
R.

M. GARNERIN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS ASCENT FROM ST. GEORGE'S PARADE, NORTH AUDLEY-STREET, and DESCENT WITH A PARACHUTE, SEPT. 21, 1802.

THE experiment of my thirty-first ascent, and of my fifth descent in a parachute, took place on Tuesday last, on a very fine day, and in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators, who filled the streets, windows, and houses, and the scaffoldings erected round the place of my departure, which, alas! was the only spot not crowded with spectators!

It is necessary, when I undertake the experiment of the parachute, that I should know the state of the atmosphere, in order to enable me to judge of the course I am to take; and also to adopt the precautions proper to ensure success. About three in the afternoon, I had the satisfaction of having a first indication from the agreeable effect of a very pretty Montgolfier balloon, which was sent off from the environs of St. George's Parade, and which took a direction over Mary-la-bonne-fields.

The success of this experiment ought not to prevent me from expressing my opinion of the dangers that may result to the general safety from the daily abuse of those night experiments, which are not always directed by persons conversant with the subject. One shudders when one thinks, that a machine of this kind may fall, and fall on fire, upon the cordage of a ship, and thus involve, in one great conflagration, all that constitutes the wealth of one of the first Cities in the world. The use of these machines was prohibited in France; and the Consular Government confided to me alone the direction of night balloons, which I conceived and introduced into the national fetes.

Convinced of the direction of the wind, I hastened the filling of the balloon, and at five P. M. I filled the pilot balloon which Mrs. Sheridan did me the honour to launch. It seemed to me that I was conciliating the favour of Heaven by the interference of the Graces. This pilot balloon ascended quickly, and was soon out of sight, marking out my career towards the North-east. Whilst the anxious crowd were following the path of my little pilot, I suspended the parachute to the balloon: this painful and difficult operation was executed with all possible

address, by the assistance of the most distinguished personages. The parachute was gradually suspended, and the breeze, which was very gentle, did not produce the least obstacle.—At length I hastened to ballast my cylindrical bark, and to place myself in it; a sight which the public contemplated with deep interest—it seemed at that moment as if every heart beat in unison; for, though I have not the advantage of speaking English, every one understood my signs. I ascertained the height of the barometer, which was at 29½ inches. I now pressed the moment of my departure, and the period of fulfilling my engagements with the British public. All the cords were cut; I rose amidst the most expressive silence, and, launching into infinite space, discovered from on high the countless multitude that sent up their sighs and prayers for my safety. My parachute, in the form of a dome over my head, had a majestic effect. I quickened my ascending impulse, and rose through light and thin vapours, where the cold informed me that I was entering into the upper region. I followed attentively the route I was taking, and perceived that I had reached the extremity of the City, and that immense fields and meadows offered themselves for my descent*. I examined my barometer, which I found fallen to 23 inches—the sky was clear, the moment favourable, and I threw down my flag to endeavour to shew to the people assembled that I was on the point of cutting the cord that suspended me between Heaven and Earth. I made every necessary disposition, prepared my ballast, and measured with my eye the vast space that separated me from the rest of the human race. I felt my courage confirmed by the certainty that my combinations were just. I then took out my knife, and with a hand firm, from a conscience void of reproach, and which had never been lifted against any one but in the field of victory, I cut the cord. My balloon rose, and I felt myself precipitated with a velocity which was checked by the sudden unfolding of my parachute. I saw that all my calculations were just, and my mind remained calm and serene. I endeavoured to mo-

* According to M. Garnerin's calculation, he had been to the height of 4,154 French feet, on Tuesday last.

dulate my gravitation, and the oscillation which I experienced increased in proportion as I approached the breeze that blows in the middle regions, nearly ten minutes had elapsed, and I felt that the more time I took in descending, the later I should reach the ground. At length I perceived thousands of persons, some on horseback, others on foot, following me, all of whom encouraged me by their wishes, while they opened their arms to receive me. I came near the earth, and, after one bound, I landed, and quitted the parachute, without any shock or accident. The first person that came to me pressed me in his arms; but without losing any time, I employed myself in detaching the principal circle of the parachute, anxious to save the instrument that had so well guaranteed me; but a crowd soon surrounded me—laid hold of me, and carried me in triumph, till an indisposition, the consequence and effect of the oscillation I had experienced, obliged the procession to stop. I was then seized with a painful vomiting, which I usually experience for several hours after a descent in a parachute. The interval of a moment, however, permitted me to get on horseback; a numerous cavalcade approached to keep off the crowd, whose enthusiasm and transports incommoded me not a little. The Duke of York was among the horsemen; and the procession proceeded with great difficulty in the midst of the crowd, who shouted forth their applause, and had before them the tri-coloured flag which I had thrown down, and which was carried by a Member of Parliament. Among the prodigious concourse of persons on foot, I remarked Lord Stanhope, from whom I had received the counsels of a scientific man, and who penetrated through the crowd to shake hands with me. At length, after several incidents, all produced by the universal interest with which I was honoured, I withdrew from the crowd without any other accident than that of having had my right foot jammed between the horse I rode and a horseman who pressed too close to me. My parachute was preserved as well as could be expected, a few of the cords only were cut—It is now exhibiting at the Pantheon, where a great concourse of persons have been to examine it.

"I have just learned that my balloon descended on the 22d (Wednesday), at Mr. Abraham Hareing's, near

Frencham Mill, three miles beyond Farnham, in Surry; where it is in safety.

"Among the congratulations I have had the honour of receiving from the most distinguished persons, I have not had any more flattering than those I have received from Sir Sidney Smith, who came to me, with General Douglas, "on purpose," as he said to me, "to shake hands with a brave man."—This compliment is of the greatest value from the mouth of one of the bravest soldiers in Europe.

"I now enjoy the pleasure of having fulfilled my engagements with the public; to whom I owe every acknowledgement and thanks for the encouragement I have received from them, and for the condescension which they placed in my promise at a time when I was obliged to defer the experiment of the parachute. It is with this grateful sense of their patronage that I am going to make a new ascent at Bristol.

"Yet, feeling, as I do, these sentiments of gratitude, will it be too much to ask the public to revenge with their contempt the insult to my honour and my moral character that I have received from a public paper, which, upon advices from a correspondent whose veracity they ought to have suspected, has asked, *whether I did not play an infamous part in the French revolution?* There are in France but two, my brother and myself, of the name of Garnerin, and we have played no other part than that which honour may avow in all countries, and at all times. It was upon the frontiers, and in the bosom of her armies, that we endeavoured to be useful to our country. I might refer, in England, to incontestable evidence relative to my conduct. I am sure His Royal Highness the Duke of York would be disposed to do me the justice I deserve, if he recollect the action of *Marchiennes*, in the night of the 31st of October 1793; in which I had the honour of disputing, with a handful of men, that post, after it had been surprised by a strong detachment of his army. The action was extremely bloody and terminated in a surrender, which made me His Royal Highness's prisoner, and occasioned me thirty-one months' imprisonment in the prisons of Austria." *Thursday Sept. 23.*

[For M. Garnerin's Account of his Ascent from *Bath*, see page 180.]



Part of' ALDERY HOUSE the PRIORY of the HOLY TRINITY After Court Duke's Place Aldgate.
as it more and after the fire in 1860

VESTIGES, COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOBER, ESQ.

NUMBER III.

RUINS OF THE PRIORY OF THE HOLY TRINITY, DUKE'S PLACE.

(WITH A PLATE)

THE print which forms part of the embellishment of this Magazine exhibits a picturesque view of one of the last vestiges of the Priory of the Holy Trinity*, once the greatest monument, as well as the most important religious establishment, in the ward of Aldgate. To be very particular with respect to a place upon which so much has been written and said, and the neighbourhood of which the reader will find alluded to in a subsequent article of the work, would, perhaps, be deemed superfluous: yet it is necessary, in pursuit of our comparison between ancient and modern times, to remark, that this Priory was founded on the spot upon which Trinity Christ Church, now called St. James, Duke's Place, is erected, by Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland, and wife to Henry the First, in the same place where Suedus had begun to erect a church in honour of the Cross and St. Mary Magdalen, of which the Dean and Chapter of Waltham were wont to have *thirty shillings*. The Queen was to requite her church of this *sum of money*, and, in remuneration, gave *them a mill*. This donation was confirmed by the King, and the Priory bestowed upon Norman, the first Canon Regular of England.

This Priory, which was built upon a

piece of ground three hundred feet in length, in process of time became a very large church, rich in lands and ornaments, the Prior whereof was an Alderman of London, viz of Portoken Ward, who sat in Court, and rode with the Mayor and his brethren, in scarlet and other liveries, until the year 1531, the 3d of Henry the VIIIth, when it was surrendered to that Monarch†, who gave it to Sir Thomas Audley, Speaker of the Parliament against Cardinal Wolsey, and afterwards Lord Chancellor of England, who demolished the church, and built a large mansion upon its foundation, wherein he died. This house and its appurtenances descended, by his marriage with Lord Audley's daughter and heir, to Thomas Duke of Norfolk‡, and was then called Duke's Place, which name a great part of its site and garden still retains.

It appears that the spot from which the view was taken was formerly, and is still, called Mitre Court, probably from the mitre which the Bishop of London caused to be affixed to the walls of the Priory, to shew his superior jurisdiction, but in consequence of a fire that happened at its entrance into Aldgate, in the night of the 31st of October 1800, it has been considerably improved. A stone tablet has been placed against the side wall of the corner house on the right, part of which appears in the print, with this inscription.

* Henry Fitz-Alwin, Draper, first Mayor of London, who continued in his office from the first of Richard the First until the sixteenth of John, more than twenty-four years, and who died 1212, was buried in the priory church of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate.

† When Henry sent for the Prior upon this occasion, he commended him greatly for his learning and hospitality, and said, that he was worthy of much higher dignity, to which he promoted to prefer him. The priory was accordingly surrendered. Sir Thomas Audley, who seems to have profited by the spoils of the Church, had also a grant of the Charter-house.

‡ This Nobleman was the son of John Duke of Norfolk, who was killed at the battle of Bosworth Field, valiantly fighting for King Richard the Third. The bloody lion shot through the mouth with an arrow, his crest, was till lately on a hawk in Duke's-place.

" Widened at the expence of
The Corporation of London.
Harvey Christian Combe, Mayor.
1800."

In digging the foundation of the new houses at the corner after the fire, parts of the old building were found, which were evidently a continuation of the vaults of which the view referred to is an accurate specimen, and which, from their mode of construction, seemed to have promised a much longer duration. The church of St. James, at the back of these ruins, rose upon the dilapidation of Trinity Priory and Norfolk House, in the mayoralty of Sir Edward Barkham, in the reign of James the First. There is a poetical inscription over the door on the north side the chancel, which gives us no very favourable idea of the literature of this, as it has been termed, *learned age*. The last four lines may be sufficient to give the reader a taste of the style of the whole poem, which extends to forty.

" The Cities first Lord Mayor lies buried here,

Fitz-Alwin of the Drapers Company.
And the Lord Mayor whose fame shines
now so clear,

Barkham, is of the same fraternity."

At the bottom of this court, a passage runs betwixt the Jewish soup-house and the Mitre public house into Duke's Place, which it is well known is the quarter wherein the lower order of Jews have been driven from other parts of the city, and which contains, besides the parish-church of St. James already noted, I think, two synagogues, and a number of houses not more noted for the cleanliness than the morality of their inhabitants.

ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

This priory, church, and house, seemed to flourish in consequence of the suppression of the order of the Knights Templars; for although they were founded in the year 1100, they owed their splendour to the revenues of this religious and military society, with whose lands they were endowed. It would be deemed useless to repeat the history of a place which has been so frequently noticed in our civic an-

nals; neither is it very easy, were it material, to trace the precise boundaries of the priory, which were certainly much more extensive than the space comprehended within the Cloister. One of the exterior gates of the monastery is still standing, and it is stated by Stow, that, with the priory and church (upon the site of which the present small parochial edifice, dedicated to St. John, is probably built), it was preserved from the general spoil and dilapidation of religious houses so long as King Henry the VIIIth reigned, and also that a part of these buildings was used as a store-house for the King's toys and tents, for hunting and for the wars; but that in the reign of Edward the VIth, the greater part of the church, that is, the body and side aisles, with the large bell tower, "a most curious piece of workmanship, graven, gilt, and enamelled (to the great beautifying this city, surpassing all others), were undermined, and blown up with gunpowder, and the stone employed in building the Lord Protector's house in the Strand."

This short notice of an establishment of which even the most permanent materials have been long since annihilated, would certainly not have been drawn forth as an object of public attention, had it not been deemed at least a curious speculation to consider the nature of the ornamental part of this beautiful edifice. It has been stated, that the decorations were graven, gilt, and enamelled. With respect to the first, I apprehend the term was aptly applied to the sculptured figures and carved ornaments; as, in the second article of the Decalogue, "Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image." Upon that term, or the second of gilding, there can be no difficulty, as they are sufficiently explanatory of the ideas they were meant to convey; but I do not imagine the description of *enamelled ornaments* to be quite so clear, and shall, therefore, say a word or two upon the subject, as they will refer to an art which, I conceive, in the mode of application meant by the author alluded to, is nearly lost.

Enamelling, by the ancients termed encaustic *, is known to be an art of very remote antiquity; as early as the

* Encaustica Pictura. Plin.

* Pliny also observes, that ships were painted *resolutis igni coris*; from which an ingenious

the age of Porfenna *, King of Tuscany, we hear of exquisitely-formed vases, made of earthen, or potters ware, in his dominions, and *enamelled* with various figures : we have also heard, and perhaps seen, some, inferior, as it is said, to the others, the production of manufactures : † Faenza and Castle Durante, in the duchy of Urbino, in the time of Raphael † and Michael Angelo, supposed to have been painted by these celebrated artists, and since well known by this name of " Raphael's ware." There are also some specimens of large enamelling upon dishes and plates extant, which were said to be executed in France about the age of Francis the First ; but I have heard of few of a later date. This mode of enamelling upon earthen ware and porcelain, has been lately, by Mr. Wedgewood and others, brought to a perfection unknown to any former age or country ; that of painting portraits and historical subjects upon plates of gold and other metals, has been carried to a height of beauty and correctness that causes the works of Pettiott, and other artists of the seventeenth century to be no longer considered as inimitable. But it will be recollected, that even the ware of Raphael, the vases of Wedgewood, and the specimens of the Dresden manufactory, were comparatively small. The portraits of Zinck, Spencer, Meyer, and the beautiful historical compositions of Moser (many of which his Majesty now has in his collection) were miniatures. The enamel pictures that are said to have adorned the bell tower of a church must have been of a very large size, and the consequent difficulty of forming the ground plates, and *firing*, as it is termed, *i. e.* melting the colours, when laid on the work, must have been immense. Revolving this subject in my mind, it occurred to me, that the enamelling here alluded to was, in a considerable degree, different in its operation from that which has

been last mentioned, and, like the ware of Raphael, &c. ought more properly to be termed glazing ; that the progress of its execution was, in the first instance, the formation of very large plates of potters, or, perhaps, what is now termed Stonbridge clay, which was less liable to crack in annealing ; these might be formed of any shape, and adapted to any situation ; upon them there was then laid a ground of soft white glass fluxed with lead, they were fired, perhaps, in a common tile-kiln, and afterwards painted with colours prepared with the same kind of flux, and some essential oil, which rendered them as free from the pencil as common oil colours. Afterwards they were again returned to the kiln, or reverberatory furnace, where the colours were melted ; which probably finished the work.

I have many years since seen specimens of this kind of coarse painting in enamel, which, I believe, from its durability, would have been more used by our ancestors in external decorations, had not the difficulty which attended its execution impeded the progress of the art. Of this construction, I have no doubt, were the enamelled pictures said to adorn the bell tower of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem. Many of my readers will recollect, that some very excellent vestiges of this art were exhibited upon, and were indeed a considerable ornament to, the gate that once stood across a part of the highway betwixt the Treasury and the end of King-street, Westminster. This gate, which is by historians said to have been built in the reign of Henry the VIIIth, but which, I should conjecture, was still more ancient, was adorned with several of those pictures in enamel, representing portraits of Kings, &c. They were, I have been informed, admirably executed in soft colours †, upon a ground of potters, or Stonbridge clay, baked in a kiln : indeed, the whole of this building (which had

ingenious philosopher, who wrote upon the subject of encaustic painting some years since, inferred, that the said ships were *enamelled* ; a term which might with almost equal propriety have been applied to the *paying* our ships with pitch.

* An V. C. 246.

† There was, at the time when Keysser wrote his travels, among an infinite number of beautiful specimens of the art of painting in enamel in the palace at Dresden, an apartment filled entirely with vessels of porcelain, said to have been painted by Raphael.

‡ That is, mineral or metallic colours, mixed with a flux of ceruse, litharge, or slipment.

been used as a state paper office) was so admirable in its construction, that when it was to be taken down, I have heard that the then Duke of Cumberland purposed to have it removed, and again erected at Windsor: this, although I think the late T. Sanby, Esq. has made drawings of it, was, I believe, never executed.

The taste of the age having within these last forty years run much in favour of painting in enamel and upon glass, which was an art that had nearly sunk into oblivion, till revived by Jervais, Pearson, Eggington, and some other eminent artists, I have often wondered that some attempts have not been made to introduce the kind of painting which I have described upon a large scale, as the colours, fluxes, &c. are now so well known, and as, if brought to perfection, it would have the durability of that mode of copying the works of celebrated masters which is termed MOSAIC, and would fix, as may be said, the fleeting and evanescent tints of oil * or crayon pictures, by a process that could not be attended with a hundredth part of the trouble or expence that must be concomitant to the accurately copying any subject by arranging small pins of glass, or other vitrified substances, so as to blend and connect the high lights with the deep shades, middle tints, dome tints, reflexes, &c. and to unite and harmonize all the variety of colouring, preserving, at the same time, by this mechanical process, the grace and correctness of contour, the perspective, keeping, and every other appendage and attribute necessary to form a perfect whole.

* A treatise, published by a Mr. Muntze, near forty years since, on *encaustic*, in which it was proposed to render colours more durable, and fix crayons by the means of *wax*, has long been forgotten.

† My architectural friends will pardon me for applying this epithet to a style which has, in comparison with the Grecian, Roman, and more modern Italian schools, been much deprecated. It would be very easy to fly with the reader from this subject to the temple of Diana at Ephesus, of Theseus at Athens, ramble round the ancient and modern world in search of examples of beautiful structures, from the Tower of Babel to Somerset Place, and after a vast expence of time and ingenuity, return as wise as we set out. The question, Which is preferable, the Grecian or Gothic styles of building? though often agitated, never has, nor ever can be settled. Each has its intrinsic merits, adapted to situation, climate, use, and a hundred other local circumstances; each, too, has its particular system. We have seen architecture, said to be of the Grecian schools, which could not with propriety be claimed by any school at all: we have likewise seen clumsy and eccentric Gothic: but whomever has contemplated those buildings in Westminster, and many other places, where the style is carried to its acme of perfection, must allow there is a purity in the taste of them adapted to the purposes for which they are appropriated, equal, if not superior, to that of any other mode of building.

The slight hint which I gathered from an ancient description of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem has, almost unawares led me to discuss an art of which few specimens were originally made, and consequently few vestiges remain. If this brief notice should lead those who, by habits of life, and superior intelligence, are better adapted to the pursuit, more accurately to investigate the subject, their researches may, by extending the circle of human knowledge, be, I am inclined to think, both in a scientific and commercial point of view, rendered beneficial to the country.

CROSBY-HOUSE.

Passing through Bishopsgate Street, and seeing the name of Crosby-square painted upon a gateway, I was naturally attracted towards a place which, from the historical and poetical figure that it makes in our literature, may be termed *classic ground*. Entering the gate, it was with concern I found, that of the magnificent palace wherein Richard the Third, when Duke of Gloucester, was formerly lodged the only remaining vestige was part of the ancient hall; for I conceive the inner gate and stairs may, in comparison to the building, be deemed modern. Of this fabric, though only one side is to be seen, the small specimen still standing is sufficient to give to an eye used to this kind of observation a tolerable accurate idea of the architectural style of the whole edifice, which was erected at a period when it appears, by more perfect buildings of nearly the same date, the purity of the Gothic taste

of architecture was a little sullied by the admission of heterogeneous mouldings, cornices, and adventitious decorations *, which in consequence of the revival, though unsettled state, of the arts in the fifteenth century, began to be very profusely adopted.

The mission under consideration was built at the same period, namely, about the year 1446, by Sir John Crosby, who was one of the Sheriffs, and an Alderman of London, in the year 1470, knighted by Edward the Fourth in 1471, and died in 1475, leaving five hundred marks for the repairing the parish-church of St. Helen, where he was buried.

The small part which remains of this edifice may, as I have observed, be considered as a fair specimen of the whole; and as from a limb, nay indeed (as it is said) from the finger, of an ancient statue, a skilful sculptor could delineate the proportions of the whole figure, so from this vestige a conjecture may be formed that this fabric was once of large dimensions. I am not enthusiast enough to suppose, that from what remains the original plan could be discovered, or the original building restored, but only mean to observe, that sufficient traces are still apparent to warrant the conjecture, that its ancient site extended to the convent of Little St. Helen's one way, and on the other side included the whole of the ground on which Crosby-square (built in 1677) is erected.

These, I believe, were the primary boundaries of the demesnes of Crosby House; but in the 24th of Henry the Eighth, it appears, by a grant of this place to Andrew Bonvice, a rich Italian merchant, that they were much more extensive, and consisted of gardens, lanes, messuages, void pieces of land, &c. Of all these, as I have stated, the only remaining vestiges are a part of the hall, now converted into a packer's warehouse, which extends to Great St. Helen's, in which part of the side wall of the edifice, and a small door, probably leading to the lower offices, are still to be seen, and the site of the square, which was unquestionably a small part of the garden.

With respect to the side of the ancient hall, which is still apparent, the

spectator, entering from Bishopgate-street, is struck with the singularity of the building, which consists of part of what was, I believe, once an octagonal tower, at the northern extremity, and the side wall, the windows in which seem to have been in a taste at least equal to many of the same period; a flight of steps on the left hand of the door leads to this apartment, but I exceedingly doubt whether this was the principal entrance to the palace, probably the grand front was toward the garden; that the part I am now considering was only a wing which had a corresponding one with a similar entrance on the south side, leading, it is not unlikely, to a chapel and octagonal tower, while a magnificent gate in the centre opened into a lower hall upon the ground floor, that had, through another of equal dimension, communication with the garden, which, it appears from records, extended from the east side of the palace to the south corner of the priory close, where it was bounded by a line or passage running betwixt them to offices, &c. still more remote.

On the priory dedicated to St. Helen, once the residence of a society of black nuns, the only parts which remain are two or three small pieces of broken and dilapidated arches adjoining the hall of the Leatherellers Company, and the church, in which there are sufficient attractions to arrest the attention of the antiquarian spectator. The house to which they belonged, or were adjuncts, is, with its appendages, totally destroyed, and even the materials entirely removed.

In reviewing a spot once so famous as the site of Crosby House, the mind naturally recurs to former ages, to former systems of morals, religion, and government, and considers their operation upon persons and things; it naturally, or rather ideally, rebuilds the palace, recalls its inhabitants from their tombs, and considers the various situations in which they have been placed, and the various scenes in which they have acted. The aid of the historian or poet is solicited, and we contemplate with double pleasure places which have attracted their attention, such as the house which I am now con-

* Though the building, as it now stands, on a cursory view, appears plain, sufficient marks may be discovered upon a more accurate investigation, which shew that it was once much more ornamented.

sidering, and which the historic record, but still more the poetic pen of Shakspeare, has, although the greater part of even its walls, and every trace of its magnificence, have long since mouldered into dust, indelibly fixed in our imaginations, by having recorded it in the interview betwixt the Duke of Gloucester and Lady Ann; a scene wherein he, with great *poetic* art (for it is entirely the art of the poet), dissuades her from attending the funeral of Henry the Sixth to Chertsey, and prevails on her to repair to Crosby House, where they were afterwards married.

How long the Duke resided here is uncertain. When he usurped the Crown, we find him in Baynard's Castle; though it is stated by Seymour, that his interview with the Citizens was at this palace.

Crosby House, it has been already mentioned, became in the reign of Henry the Eighth the residence of a merchant. It next came into the possession of William Bond, Alderman, who made considerable additions to the building. In the year 1580, we find it occupied by Henry Romeluc, Chancellor of Denmark; then by Sir John Spencer, Knt. who kept his mayoralty in it. The 1st of James the First, Monsieur de Roby, Grand Treasurer of France, was its tenant. Afterward, the youngest son of William Prince of Orange, Monsieur Fuke, and the learned Monsieur Barnevelt. *Su transit gloria mundi.* This palace, that was once the habitation of royalty, the scene of gaiety, festivity, and splendour, wherein Princes, Nobles, Ambassadors, and the first of Civic Magistrates, have resided, has been, through a long period of years, declining, and in its present dilapidated state has become a warehouse for merchandise, its remaining chambers probably converted to counting-houses, and its once magnificent hall dedicated to the reception of bales of cloth. Such are the transitions of terrestrial grandeur, the fluctuations of property, and such the revolutions of a house wherein, as in a theatre, many of the good and evil circum-

stances of life have been exhibited; a house whose distinguished occupants have long since receded from this busy scene, have long since become insensible to the pains and pleasures attendant upon humanity, and have left in these vestiges another example of the instability of unbounded opulence, and the futility of inordinate ambition.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT.

JOHN STOW.

Happening the other day to go into the church of St. Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall-street; indeed with a view to inspect an edifice which, from having been the place where the city apprentices, and other dissolute persons, assembled on *evil May Day* 1517, at the Shift or May Pole, from which the church derives its additional distinction, and whence they commenced their depredations against aliens, &c. has made a considerable figure in our civic histories; I was struck with the neatness, beauty, and elegance, of its interior decorations. These have been so frequently described, that it would be a waste of time to enumerate them; I shall therefore only observe, that the window over the altar, containing in compartments the pictures of the five Monarchs, viz. Edward the Sixth, Elizabeth, James the First, Charles the First, and Charles the Second, affords a fair specimen of the art of painting on glass in the seventeenth century; while a figure of St. Andrew lately finished, and placed in an upper compartment of the same window, serves also to shew, the progress which that art has made at the close of the eighteenth; or at least if it should not be deemed one of the most elaborate effusions of this system of painting, it certainly marks, in a very peculiar manner, the difference betwixt the ancient and modern styles.

I think the brasses formerly upon the monuments of Nicholia de Nale, buried January 1566, Henry Mann, D. D. buried October 1566, and perhaps many others, have been torn away; a circumstance which, whether

* It appears, as stated in No. I. of these Vestiges, that this Nobleman first occupied a house of the Count Beaumont, in Butcher-row, and then removed to Arundel Palace. Whether his residence in Crosby House, which is stated upon the authority of Stow, who himself lived near the spot, was before his removal to Arundel House is uncertain. I rather think it was, as his residence there was certainly in the first of James the First.

it proceeded from avarice or curiosity, whether they were sold to the antiquarian or the brazier, is exceedingly to be lamented, as it is a kind of sacrilege which has been, I fear, universally prevalent, having had occasion to remark this violation of sepulture in a great number of churches and cemeteries in various parts of the kingdom.

These brief observations forced themselves upon my attention while I was walking up the middle aisle of this church; but it was soon arrested by an object of still more speculative importance, namely, a monument at the upper end of the north aisle, representing, in a kind of niche, a figure at a desk writing. This I found, by the inscription, was the effigy of that diligent collector of domestic antiquities, John Stow, who died the 5th of April 1665, at the age of eighty. This monument seems to be of stone; but Mr. Styrpe says, "he was told by an ingenious person that it was only of burnt clay (*Terra Cotta*) painted." This it is impossible now to discover without injuring the figure. So many coats of paint have been laid on, one very lately, by the directors of the works of this fabric, that the traces by which the different operations of the chisel or modelling-stick might have been discerned, are now totally obliterated; but if it be really composed of burnt earth, of which, upon the authority of Styrpe, I have scarce any doubt, there is one very natural observation arises in the mind, which is, that the art of making figures in artificial stone, that was thought to have been invented about the year 1769*, was of a much more ancient date, even in this kingdom: in Italy we know it was practised in the days of Michael Angelo †.

It is a curious circumstance, but one that is certainly extremely discredit-

able to the age in which this ingenious and laborious antiquarian, John Stow, lived, that after dedicating the greatest part of a life extended far beyond the usual period of existence to literary researches, to studies in which the public was essentially interested, and the nation ultimately benefited; after having, with infinite solicitude and anxiety, collected materials, and composed volumes, which shewed in a new point of view the grandeur, the importance, the opulence of his native city; this excellent author should, when suffering under the tortures of an excruciating disease, and upon the very verge of the grave, have been obliged to *ask alms* of his fellow-citizens and countrymen: yet howsoever strange this may seem, it is nevertheless true, that in the year 1604, this worthy Citizen obtained from that learned Monarch, and great encourager of learning, James the First, a licence to collect "the charitable benevolence of well-disposed people" for his subsistence. In this *Brief*, his various labours for forty five years, spent in composing his *Chronicles*, and also eight years dedicated to his Survey of London, his merit, and his age, are recited, and power is given to him, or his deputies, to *ask charity* at the different churches through a great number of counties and cities in England, with an exhortation and persuasion to persons to contribute. This was in the second year of the King. Another *Brief* had been granted, of the same tenor and to the same effect in the first. A letter from the King on the same subject is also extant, on the back of which seven shillings and sixpence was set down as the subscription of the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth, with the churchwarden's name indorsed.

* Vide the *European Magazine* for January 1802.

† In fact, we might carry the date of this art back to the most remote ages of antiquity. What are the ancient bricks, pottery, &c. but artificial stone? Of what but artificial stone was the composition of many of the laces, lamps, altars, vases, and sacrificing vessels of the ancients. The same observation will apply to our earthen ware in general, and particularly what used to be termed Staffordshire, as also to the nuzzles and crucibles of the chymists. What are these but artificial stone? composed of the same materials, and vitrified by nearly the same process. With respect to the revival of the art of forming figures and ornaments of this composition, I think it does honour to the age and country, and that it may be attended with great national advantage. I must observe, that it was correctly stated in the *Magazine* I have quoted above, that this art owed much of its elegance to the labours of that ingenious sculptor and truly excellent man, the late John Bacon, Esq.

"He died," saith his historian, "on the fifth of April following, in less than six months after. So that it is feared the poor man had made but little progress in his collection." The remark upon this transaction is obvious, that it is singular that this very extraordinary mode of relieving the distresses of so ingenious and learned an individual, which any other could have been suggested, should ever have been adopted; and it neither prepossesses us with a very favourable idea

of the liberality of the Court, or City, towards men of letters, when one of the eminence of Stow was, in his extreme old age, obliged to ask charity in a manner the publicity of which must have exceedingly hurt his feelings, and have been, from the tardiness of the means taken to relieve him, suffered to languish under the pressure of a disease, the pains of which were, perhaps, rendered more acute by the accumulated evils of poverty and disappointment.

CARD-PLAYING.

THERE is no diversion which has maintained its ground, in spite of the fickleness of fashion, so uniformly as Card-playing. Other diversions have risen, succeeded for a time, then declined into disuse; but cards still are in general estimation. Few families are entirely without them, and few individuals can acquit themselves of having spent many hours in playing them. They have in entered at times with every other amusement; nay, with the necessary engagements of our relative relations. Politicians have been known to continue at the card-table when the Senate demanded their attention; and a magnificent card-party, at the house of a woman of quality, has left "an Account of empty Boxes" at the theatre. Dancing has not unfrequently been interrupted by a hand at quadrille; and those whose tongues it is not easy to restrain at other times, voluntarily subject themselves for hours to the profound silence of whist. Cards, it has been said, have spoiled conversation. It might with greater propriety be said, that they have entirely banished it. Those attainments are not now desired which gave scope for conversation; and to supply the defect, cards are called for. Those who could have discovered no talents at tennis, or repartee, can now play a good hand; and thus so many men and women, who would otherwise have been useless to company, are placed in a situation where they may appear to advantage—at the card table!

With conversation, I will not hesitate to say, that cards have in a great measure destroyed good-humour. Those who are eager in the game, and without a certain portion of zeal it is impossible

to play, sit down to play with a mutual declaration of hostilities, which commence immediately on the trump card being proclaimed. The object, then, is to make the most of the game. But the opposite party, perhaps, are successful; uneasiness begins to arise in the breast, which in a little time swells with anger and envy. It needs no very able physiognomist to read the mind in the eye, if there were no other indications. The flush in the face, the biting of the lip, the smothered—What shall I say? Oath! Certainly something approaching to it—the discontented air in throwing down the card—all these sufficiently indicate, that the mind is in a state of agitation not very friendly to good-humour, to benevolence, or to virtue. These symptoms are chiefly discernible where the sum played for is considerable. But why men and women, possessed of reason, should assentable to hazard a loss which may affect them, and call this diversion, is with me a solecism; and I leave it to be explained by those who are acquainted with the pleasure of losing more money than they can afford.

It is not to be denied, nor shall I attempt to deny, that I have hitherto had the fault principally in view. My fair readers will not accuse me of taking up an opinion hastily against them, nor of using censure with severity. But the truth is, and to me a very unpleasant truth, that parents are very generally to blame, for being so ready to finish this branch of education in their daughters. Cards are introduced too frequently in families of middling rank, and sums of money are played for, which cannot always be spared by the losing party. Time,

the

the most precious gift of Heaven, is wasted in the most unprofitable of all amusements—an amusement which is innocent only where the sum played for is trifling, and where the time consumed is short; but absolutely pernicious both to the head and heart, where the sum is so great as to engage the affections, and where the time consumed is more than can be spared from the regular hours of sleep. Conversation would not flag if cards were not expected. But because they are expected, people do not give themselves the trouble to cultivate the arts of conversation. Who would qualify himself to shine in conversation, when he may supply the place of wit and learning by a pack of cards? And what young lady will give herself any uneasiness to appear pleasing by the charms of conversation, when she can do it at so easy a rate as playing a rubber of whist?

The effect of that interest which we take in the cards is not temporary. By frequent repetition it becomes habitual, and she, who perhaps first sat down to a *harmless game at cards*, as it is termed, becomes in time an accomplished gamester; and her innocent, her meek, her benevolent temper, is left at the mercy of the *four honours* or the *odd trick*. There are no bad passions which cards do not excite in some degree—a reflection which ought never to be forgotten by those whose task it is to rear the female mind. All the mischiefs which arise from card-playing, when cards become inviting, may not happen to some individuals, but they are all to be dreaded, since what has happened to one may happen to another.

But there is a consideration which

ought to have its weight with the fair-sex; and this is, that they seldom or never appear to advantage in the eyes of men while at the card table. It is by associating with ladies in company that love is produced, that love which ends in the most endearing of all connexions. Let us figure to ourselves a young gentleman who has seen a lady he has a liking to. He wishes to know if her mind answers to her face; if her disposition be correspondent to his ideas of the agreeable; and, in a word, whether she be such a one as he can with prudence choose to be his companion for life. If he never sees this lady but at the card-table, and never has a nearer intercourse than being her partner at whist, when nothing must be spoken, how is he to judge of her? I leave this case to the consideration of my readers. It is not an uncommon one, and deserves some attention.

As to the effect of card-playing on the men, it has been represented to often in every moral writing, that little remains for me to say. A gamester is one who plays cards with a view to gain money, he will consequently avail himself of every artifice which long practice has taught him. A disposition more hostile, a heart more malignant, than that of the professed gambler, cannot well be conceived. And yet it is frequently the case, that this disposition has been cherished by slow degrees from infancy, from the time when misguided parents were pleased to see little master play his cards cleverly, and win his school fellows' pocket-money. Most great vices proceed from small beginnings, and this is one of them.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM WILLIAM GUTHRIE, ESQ. AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND AND GEOGRAPHICAL GRAMMAR, TO THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

Great Titchfield Street, Sept. 12th,
MY LORD, 1767.

I WAS unfortunately in the country when the Note which your Lordship did me the honour to send arrived here.

I am, it is true, an author (and one of the oldest in England) by profession; but, for the first time, I feel myself at

a loss for words to express the deep sense I have of your Lordship's generous proposal to embellish the history of your country with observations and anecdotes, which will render it more picturesque, and, instead of altering, give a stronger relief and a higher likeness to its features.

Instances of the *il custumi*, as the Italians

lians term the propriety of composition, are frequent with foreign writers, such as Siri and Brantome, and we have many amongst the English; but their authenticity is questionable; those, derived from such evidences as your Lordship mentions, must be indisputable, and shall be treated with proper attention in any publication in which I am concerned.

Lord Lyttleton has undoubtedly been too hasty in pronouncing the Regiam Majestatem to be a transcript of Glanville. I have given some of my reasons in the last Critical Review, where there is a typographical error of a hundred years. When that is rectified, it will appear that it was far from being impossible for a man not to have lived in the time of David the Second and James the First, when the revision of the Regiam Majestatem commenced. How then, in so short a time, could the Members of the Scotch Parliament ascribe to David the First what belonged to David the Second, as the subsequent revisions were no more than continuations of the first?

Is not the seal of your Lordship's Note a signet of Mary Queen of Scots? It so, Queen Elizabeth had some grounds for her complaints. It seems to be the seal of a Sovereign, I mean of

Scotland, and not of a woman under covert, which was her apology to Queen Elizabeth. As I shall be very particular upon the history of that unfortunate Princess, I intend to write to some friends, to know how the Memoirs that go under the name of Sir James Melville were midwiv'd into the world. Were they ever authenticated? Is the original MS. ostensible? Were they not published 100 years after the supposed author's death? Has their style the smallest resemblance to that of his times? If I remember rightly (for it is above 40 years since I saw the first edition), one David Scot was the publisher, and owns that he altered the language, but why did he not direct us to the original? But, perhaps, *in publica commoda peccem*; and, if your Lordship has had the patience thus far to advance in this scroll, I am in the wrong to detain you upon past occurrences, when such torrents of living politics, such at least as pass here, demand your attention, and therefore I shall beg leave to beg the honour to profess myself,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,
And most obliged humble servant,
WILLIAM GUTHRIE.

ANECDOTES OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND OF THE LITTLE TURTLE, CHIEF OF THE MIAMIS INDIANS; WITH AN ACCOUNT OF VACCINATION AMONG THEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

A MONTH or two ago, you were pleased to insert in your Magazine a Vaccine Anecdote respecting the Indian Warrior, denominated "LITTLE TURTLE," which I received from Professor Waterhouse, of Boston; you seem, therefore, entitled to any further particulars connected with this distinguished Chief of the Miamis.

This consideration encourages me to communicate an extract from a letter dated "City of Washington, July 12th, 1802," which I have received from my ingenious friend Dr. Thornton, resident in that new metropolis. It is more valuable, as the information is sent to me by the Doctor without any knowledge of the previous communica-

tion I had been furnished with from Boston.

After mentioning my "Observations on the Cow-Pock," he observes, "The President of the United States has been very instrumental in propagating this useful knowledge in various parts of this country, and gave some of the matter to LITTLE TURTLE, the celebrated Indian Chief, who commanded at the defeat of our General St. Clair. By a letter from the Interpreter, the Indians among the Miamis had inoculated *three hundred*, and they were arriving from all quarters to be inoculated when he wrote, 'he thought that as many more would receive the matter before the letter could arrive here.'

here.' I am in hopes that this disease will no longer be among the enemies of these poor people. The LITTLE TURK is not only one of the greatest warriors, but one of the most polished and refined, as well as acute, of the Indians: indeed he is considered as a great orator. I took a very extensive vocabulary from him of the Miami language for the President; who had had one taken by Monsieur Volney before; but I did not find that Monsieur Volney's would be generally understood when I spoke it. This might proceed from his making use of the Roman alphabet only, which is incapable of expressing all the sounds. Monsieur Volney, however, wrote a very ingenious piece, entitled "*Simplification des Langues Orientales*," which was intended to exemplify particularly the sounds of the Arabic. I found that the Arabians have the two sounds of the English *th*, as in thine, and in thin, vocal and aspirate; and I can trace thence the *ḥ* of the Saxons, and *ḥ* of the Greeks."

In one of your recent Magazines, you have given the Public, some Memoirs of Thomas Jefferson, the present Supreme Magistrate of the United States. In general, memoirs of characters, especially of the living, are too much in panegyric; but in the account you have given of the President, you have scarcely done justice to his merits; and the time, I presume to predict, will arrive, when he who now occupies the chair of the late illustrious Washington, will not appear without lustre, even in that constellation of American worthies, where a Washington indeed, will for ever remain the most brilliant star in the luminous galaxy.

Jefferson, with the urbanity of a good heart, influencing a great mind, has not only been the preserver of the lives of the Indians, by the introduction of vaccine inoculation, but has taught the wandering tribes to cultivate the soil, rather than to roam the woods for subsistence; he has domesticated them by the introduction of spinning wheels, and various other implements of domestic and agricultural utility; and has thus prepared them to receive the beneficent principles of the Christian religion.

It is not only from my correspondents in Boston, Washington, and New York, that I have received unequi-

vocal and heartfelt eulogies of Jefferson, but my letters from Philadelphia are even more animated in eulogy, more cordial in gratitude, for his independent and salutary administration. When we consider the fatality of the small-pox among the Indians, no man of feeling, however remote from the seat of his government, can refrain from approbation of his provident attention to the lives, and to the instruction, of a despised, but not a degraded, race of human beings.

I cannot place the desolating ravages of this dreadful disease in a more forcible light, than is afforded in Mackenzie's Travels and Voyages, just published; the relation, indeed, exhibits a more dreadful scene of carnage than what happened many years ago in Greenland; and I request your insertion of it in this place.

In the "Voyages from Montreal on the River St. Lawrence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans, in the Years 1789 and 1793," the Writer, in describing some settlements by adventurers from Canada, has introduced the following account of the dreadful havoc by the small-pox among the Indians.

"Two of the establishments on the Assiniboin River were attacked, when several white men, and a greater number of Indians, were killed. In short, it appeared that the natives had formed a resolution to extirpate the traders; and, without entering into any further reasonings on the subject, it appears to be incontrovertible, that the irregularity pursued in carrying on the trade has brought it into its present forlorn situation; and nothing but the greatest calamity that could have befallen the natives saved the traders from destruction: this was the small-pox, which spread its destructive and desolating power as the fire consumes the dry grafs of the field. The fatal infection spread around with a painful rapidity which no sight could escape, and with a fatal effect that nothing could resist. It destroyed with its pestilential breath whole families and tribes; and the horrid scene presented to those who had the melancholy and afflicting opportunity of beholding it, a combination of the dead, the dying, and such as, to avoid the fate of their friends around them, prepared to disappro-

the plague of its prey, by terminating their own existence.

"The habits and lives of these devoted people, which provided not to-day for the wants of to-morrow, must have heightened the pains of such an affliction, by leaving them not only without remedy, but even without alleviation. Nought was left them but to submit in agony and despair.

"To aggravate the picture, if aggravation were possible, may be added, the putrid carcases which the wolves, with a furious voracity, dragged forth from the huts, or which were mangled within them by the dogs, whose hunger was satisfied with the disfigured remains of their masters. Nor was it uncommon for the father of a family whom the infection had not reached, to call them around him, to represent the cruel sufferings and horrid fate of their relations, from the influence of some evil spirit who was preparing to extirpate their race; and to incite them to baffle death, with all its horrors, by their own ponds. At the same time, if their hearts failed them in this necessary act, he was himself ready to perform the deed of mercy with his own hand, as the last act of his affection, and instantly to follow them to the common place of rest and refuge from human evil." P. xiv.

I wish to make one further communication connected with the present narrative, which I do not wish to intrude as an advertisement of my intended projects in literature, but to gain information by the medium of your widely-read publication.

I hope, however, that I may be allowed to inform you, that I have in my possession a medal of Jefferson.

Obverse—The head of the President.

Inscription—"Th. Jefferson President of the U. S. 4. March 1801.

Reverse—Minerva, the right hand supporting the Cap of Liberty, the left holding a Book; on a leaf is inscribed, "*Declari Independence*;" with 'Trophies; under which is "*Constitution*." Over the Book, a Dove with Olive Branch.

Exurge—"To commemorate July 4. 1776."

This medal, with the reverse, I design to ornament a new edition of my "*Observations on the Cow-Pock*," as exhibiting a patron of the great Jennerian discovery of Vaccination.

With no disparagement to the group of worthies I mean to commemorate, I purpose to introduce a portrait of LITTLE TURTLE; as my fellow islander (Tortola), Dr. Thornton, a gentleman of fortune, but greater still in beneficence, is one of the first limners living; and I hope from him to procure this accession to biography.

The late Emperess of Russia, who encouraged inoculation of the small-pox, ludably, before Vaccination was established, ordered a female to be inoculated with the Cow-pock, to whom she gave the surname of Vaccinavitz.—To commemorate this circumstance of Vaccine history, I wish also to procure the head of this first Russian who availed herself of the Jennerian discovery; on which occasion I think a medal was struck, and to the best of my recollection, Dr. Rogers, now in Russia, told me he possessed one. But as his return may be distant, should any of your correspondents be in possession of such a medal, the sight of it would much oblige

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

Londos, Sept. 9, 1802.

M. GARNERIN'S ASCENT FROM BATH, SEPT. 7.

WE present the Public with the following occurrences of this singular voyage, *from the pen of M. GARNERIN*:

The favourable appearance of weather drew, from an immense distance, thousands of spectators to witness the ascension of M. Garnerin, for the thirtieth time, from Sydney Gardens, which, for situation, beauty, or ornament, are not to be equalled by any provincial town, and not excelled by

the metropolis itself. After having accommodated the Public with the opportunity of admiring the process of filling the balloon, he entered the car with Mr. Glasford (who had accompanied him from Vauxhall), and gave them a most unexpected treat, by an aerial excursion along the centre walk of the garden, and, resuming his original station, he twice made the circle of the rotunda, saluting the company, who appeared anxiously interested

rested for him. About half-after five, he rose with a gentle breeze from the N. E. amidst the acclamations of thousands of spectators, whose admirations were re-echoed by millions crowding the neighbouring hills. Upon his ascent, the barometer was 30 deg. and the thermometer 62. 10.; when his feelings were sensibly affected by the tears of interest which trickled from the eyes of the fair, and were only relieved by the beautiful and picturesque scenes that developed as he rose majestically to pursue his voyage.

Monsieur Garnerin and Mr. Glasfurd, his faithful and valued companion, were enjoying the pleasures of their situation, when at 50 minutes past five they were affected by the cold, and observed the thermometer at 52, and inference of 10 deg. since they had left the ground. The barometer was sunk to 26, which gave an elevation of 3,420 feet. At this height an immense horizon presented itself to their view, which enclosed a most delightful country in miniature; on the right of which they distinctly perceived the sea, in which the setting sun reflected its beams as from an immense looking-glass. After being enraptured with the sublimity of this scene till 12 minutes past six, they experienced a still greater degree of cold, the thermometer having sunk to 46, which made an alteration of 16 deg. in the temperature. The barometer had risen but one-tenth, which indicated that they had only neared the earth 76 feet. Monsieur Garnerin ascribed this intense degree of cold to a thick dark cloud which flowed over the balloon, which Mr. Glasfurd was desirous to pierce, but was opposed by Monsieur Garnerin, who, thinking it was electric, did not approve to risk the danger, and meet the fate of Icarus. They nevertheless approached it in some degree, when the thermometer remained the same, but the barometer fell $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, which gave the height of 3,620 feet!

In this situation the inflammable air was considerably dilated, and the balloon swelled in proportion. They were involved in vapour, and in this situation the thermometer sunk 3 deg. and stood at 43; the barometer had sunk $2\frac{3}{4}$, and gave an addition of 774 feet to their former elevation. They were in the heart of a cloud, which M. Garnerin thought to be highly charged with electric matter, the balloon being

completely dilated, seemed to indicate that the least greater elevation would have occasioned it to burst, by the rarefaction of the atmosphere; and finding the necessity of being disengaged from this situation, he opened one of the lower appendages, which acting expeditiously in concert with the upper valve, at 40 min. past six, the thermometer sunk to 4, but the barometer rose $2\frac{3}{4}$. M. Garnerin estimated the thickness of the cloud at 1031 feet: from the observation of the thermometer it should appear, that its base was much more condensed than the upper part, for the cold was so severe as to oblige them to wrap themselves in their great coats, as the thermometer was within four degrees of the freezing point. At 52 minutes after six the thermometer rose to 46, and the barometer sunk to 29, when they judged themselves at 874 feet from the earth, and were amusing themselves over the woods, which alarmed the feathered choir, with whom they appeared to dispute the element.

M. Garnerin now proposed to Mr. Glasfurd to alight in a meadow which he perceived as eligible to the occasion, when he said, "*Non, non, ascensions bien bonté*;" in compliance with which M. Garnerin immediately threw out 20 pounds of ballast, and ascended with extreme rapidity, in a spiral line. At 55 min. after six they had passed through several clouds, the thermometer falling to 40, and the barometer to $24\frac{1}{2}$, having surmounted them all, they were now cheered by the rays of the setting sun. At 59 min. past six they found the thermometer had fallen to 39, and the barometer to 23. 1, which leaves the estimated height at 5420 feet. The inflammable air having considerably dilated, M. Garnerin prepared to descend, which he effected at 20 minutes past seven, and was greeted by the most friendly assistance and welcome of a great concourse of people, who were anxiously waiting his arrival, when he alighted in a field near Meils Park, the seat of Thomas Horner, Esq. distant 16 miles from Bath. While he pays a tribute of equal gratitude to all who were deeply interested for his success, he feels particularly indebted to the distinguished favour of Sir J. C. Hippelley, Bart. Lieut. Col. Horner, Messrs. J. Lewis, Wm. Ireland, Rich. Payer, Fnos. Farland, J. Oakes, and J. Crocker, of Frome.

LIST OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, WHOSE POPULATION EXCEEDS FIVE THOUSAND.

<i>Cities and Towns.</i>	<i>Inhabited Houses.</i>	<i>By how many Families occupied.</i>	<i>Total of Persons.</i>	<i>Cities and Towns.</i>	<i>Inhabited Houses.</i>	<i>By how many Families occupied.</i>	<i>Total of Persons.</i>
L ONDON	121,229	216,073	864,845	Shields, South	1,260	2,225	8,108
Manchester	12,547	18,560	84,020	Maidstone	1,330	1,742	8,027
Liverpool	11,446	16,989	77,653	Southampton	1,509	1,876	7,913
Birmingham	14,528	15,303	75,670	Devizes	1,552	1,728	7,909
Bristol	10,403	14,413	68,645	Salisbury	1,489	1,833	7,668
Leeds	11,258	11,790	43,194	Bury	1,360	1,641	7,655
Plymouth	4,447	10,708	43,194	Gloucester	1,325	1,732	7,579
Newcastle	4,199	8,944	36,963	Wellington	1,467	1,576	7,531
Norwich	8,006	9,093	36,854	Durham	1,024	1,930	7,530
Bath	4,289	6,510	32,200	Whitby	1,596	1,992	7,483
Portsmouth	5,310	6,937	32,166	Lincoln	1,516	1,619	7,398
Sheffield	6,518	6,754	31,314	Brighton	1,282	1,380	7,339
Hull	4,649	7,449	29,516	Bradford	1,254	1,551	7,302
Nottingham	4,977	6,707	28,861	Shields, North	891	2,024	7,280
Exeter	2,692	3,947	17,598	Huddersfield	1,376	1,456	7,268
Leicester	3,205	3,668	16,953	Berwick	930	1,791	7,187
York	2,407	3,841	16,145	Bury	1,341	1,400	7,072
Coventry	2,930	3,548	16,034	Northampton	1,332	1,652	7,020
Chester	3,109	3,227	15,052	Grantham	1,585	1,456	7,014
Dover	3,339	3,834	14,845	Rilston	1,246	1,268	6,914
Yarmouth	3,081	3,541	14,845	Kendall	1,394	1,671	6,892
Stockport	2,572	2,965	14,831	Hereford	1,392	1,715	6,828
Shrewsbury	2,773	3,300	14,739	Rochester	1,136	1,553	6,817
Greenwich	2,007	3,215	14,339	Newark	1,376	1,487	6,730
Bolton, Great	2,454	2,509	12,694	Scarborough	1,615	1,769	6,628
Wolverhampton	2,344	3,987	12,565	Sandwich	1,287	1,407	6,506
Sunderland	1,365	3,572	11,412	Tiverton	1,228	1,397	6,505
Oldham	1,212	1,464	12,024	Bradford (York.)	1,117	1,393	6,393
Blackburn	2,339	2,405	11,980	Barton	1,051	1,350	6,197
Picton	2,169	2,347	11,887	Bishopwearmouth	884	1,603	6,126
Oxford	1,827	2,230	11,694	Kidderminster	1,251	1,405	6,101
Colchester	1,959	2,829	11,520	Swansea	1,182	1,564	6,099
Worcester	2,237	2,627	11,352	Beverley	1,300	1,432	6,001
Ipswich	2,170	2,718	11,277	Mansfield	1,201	1,258	5,998
Wigan	2,177	2,277	10,989	Bolton	1,221	1,334	5,926
Derby	2,144	2,441	10,832	Winchester	791	902	5,826
Huddersfield	1,873	1,873	10,671	Trowbridge	1,018	1,073	5,799
Quick (York.)	1,215	1,873	10,665	Hunflet	1,205	1,258	5,799
Warrington	2,258	2,315	10,567	Taunton	1,146	1,308	5,794
Chatham	1,715	2,664	10,505	Warwick	1,055	1,142	5,775
Walsal	1,984	2,084	10,399	Croydon	1,020	1,115	5,743
Carlisle	1,314	2,303	10,221	Workington	1,160	1,375	5,716
Dudley	1,922	2,170	10,107	Doncaster	1,186	1,261	5,697
Lynn	1,965	2,437	10,096	Holywell	1,093	1,169	5,567
Cambridge	1,691	2,078	10,087	Ellefinore	1,007	1,117	5,553
Woolwich	1,341	2,556	9,826	Cardarthen	930	1,737	5,548
Reading	1,751	2,135	9,742	Stroud	1,033	1,355	5,422
Spotland (Lanc.)	1,672	1,707	9,031	Deal	906	1,107	5,420
Lancaster	1,598	1,958	9,030	Shepton Mallet	1,005	1,191	5,104
Canterbury	1,741	2,276	9,000	Hinkley	919	966	5,070
Ellifax	1,913	1,915	8,826				
Fome	1,653	1,853	8,748				
Macclesfield	1,426	1,539	8,743				
Whitehaven	1,776	2,003	8,742				
Wakefield	1,721	1,792	8,131				

It may be worth while to observe, on the population of the metropolis, that if the Regiments of Guards and Militia of London, and the Seamen on board the

the registered vessels in the River Thames, were added to the 864,000, that the metropolis would undoubtedly exceed 1,500,000 souls; almost a tenth part of the population of England and Wales; and nearly one-twelfth of the whole people of Great Britain.

A LIST OF THE COUNTY TOWNS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, WHOSE POPULATION IS LESS THAN FIVE THOUSAND.

County Towns.	Inhabited Houses.	Families.	Total of Persons.
Chichester	821	1,017	4,744
Bedford	783	975	3,948
Stafford	710	802	3,898
Lancaster	465	947	3,684
Hertford	529	666	3,360
Monmouth	638	743	3,345
Dolgelly (Merion.)	630	730	2,949
Haverfordwest	593	722	2,880
Pool (Montgom.)	530	661	2,872
Cardiff	314	413	1,870
Guildford	464	579	2,634
Buckingham	551	617	2,605
Beecon	499	586	2,576
Dorchester	344	515	2,402
Denbigh	554	590	2,391
Huntingdon	350	350	2,035
New Radnor	359	350	1,921
Cardigan	415	450	1,911
Carnarvon	304	356	1,770
Beaumaris	267	288	1,576

ABSTRACT OF THE ENUMERATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES, TAKEN IN 1801, IN CONFORMITY TO AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Summary.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
England	3,987,935	4,143,499	8,131,434
Wales	257,178	281,368	541,546
Army	198,351	—	198,351
Navy	126,279	—	126,276
Seamen in registered vessels	144,558	—	144,558
Convicts	1,410	—	1,410

Grand

Total 4,715,711 | 4,627,867 | 9,343,578

England contains 1,467,870 houses, occupied by 1,778,420 families; Wales contains 108,553 houses, occupied by 118,303 families. There are 53,965 uninhabited houses in England, and 3,511 in Wales.

In England 1,524,017 persons are employed chiefly in agriculture, and 1,789,532 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. In Wales 189,062 are employed in agriculture, and 53,822 in trade, &c.

It will be observed, that when the Army and Navy are added to the males, there is a total excess of the number of males over that of females of 88,844.

BOOK II.

ON THE EXERCISE OF THE POWERS OF THE MIND.

Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc.

VIRG.

This way and that he turns his anxious mind.

DRYDEN.

THE munificence of Heaven, in endowing man with intellectual faculties, has bestowed upon him an invaluable blessing; for it is to this cause, that he owes the superiority which he possesses over the brute creation. He, therefore, who neglects to avail himself of the advantage which he enjoys, seems to spurn the kindness that is offered to him, and to be wanting in gratitude to the gracious Author of his Being.

But there are few who are capable of being influenced by the dictates of gratitude. Though the generous sentiments which it inspires may for a

moment warm our breasts, yet so absolute is the ascendancy of our inclination, that our gross partiality allows the justice of its arguments, and furnishes us with some shallow pretext, which we willingly adopt, for condemning every consideration, the tendency of which is hostile to its views. If, therefore, when we are studying to prevail upon ourselves to make use of this glorious boon, we rely upon the obligations of *gratitude*, by which we are bound, the endeavour will most probably prove fruitless. But if we can convince ourselves, that it is our *interest*

interest to do so, the task will then be no longer difficult.

The exercise of the powers of the mind is at once *useful, pleasing, and honourable*.

The *advantages* which it affords us are various. Cogitation may be considered as the telescope with which we descry minutely the most distant objects; it enables us to scrutinize both the actions of others and the principles of our own hearts. We shall find it to be the safest antidote against the misconceptions of prejudice, the weaknesses of inexperience, and the propensities of vice. It instructs us how to distinguish between good and evil, between sincerity and hypocrisy: it reminds us of the past, it calls our attention to the present, and carries us forward into the future. In the journey of life it teaches us to profit by the dangers which we have encountered, to avoid such as now lie before us, and to be prepared for those that may await us in future: when we hesitate which road to pursue, it removes our scruples by the most wary directions; and whenever we have erred through inadvertence, or have been seduced by art from the right way, it points out to us the surest and most speedy method of regaining the track which we forsook. It recalls to our recollection our past conduct, and shews us wherein we have failed; and lays before us the duties which we owe to our Maker and our fellow-creatures. It suppresses the murmurs of discontent by enumerating the comforts which we enjoy, and dulls the pungency of affliction, by reminding us, that our sufferings are the lot of humanity, and are dispensed by ONE who over-rules every event for our good, who knows what we are able to bear, who observes narrowly how we support ourselves under the calamities which oppress us, and who will not fail, in due season, to remunerate the patience and the fortitude of the Christian. It may be added, that the frequent use of the faculties of the understanding adds greatly to their strength. As the health of the body may be promoted by regular exercise, or injured by vicious indulgence, so the powers of the mind may be enlarged by habitual attention, or enervated by dissipation and inaction.

The *pleasures* of meditation are also numerous. It calls a delightful even-

ness over all the troubled surges of life, and transports the mind from the disappointments and anxieties of the present to the perfect felicity of the future. It carries us aloft on its wings into the enchanting regions of the imagination, "the powers of which," says Akenfide, "are the inlets of some of the most exquisite pleasures that we are acquainted with." It reinstates the aged in the bloom and sprightliness of youth, and renews old scenes of pleasure; it strikes years out of the lives of the young, leaps over the bounds of probability, and places them in the enjoyment of prosperity and happiness beyond the extent of their most sanguine expectations. But contemplation is never so ecstatic as when it is employed in admiring the grandeur and the harmony of the vast scale of creation, and the transcendent beauties of its various parts, and in catching a glimpse of the unbounded greatness of Him who *rides upon the clouds, and rolls the Heavens along*. When we indulge meditation of this kind, we are filled with an enthusiastic nobleness of mind almost beyond our nature, we reflect upon ourselves with abatement, and we survey the swollen ostentation of human splendour with pity and contempt.

Reflection is *honourable* too. It stamps a certain manliness upon our reputation, which the wise man always admires, and which the most airy gossiping cannot but revere. What character is the object of more general or more merited ridicule than the fribbler, who cannot consider his closet otherwise than as the prison which restrains the liberty of folly, and whose conversation consists not of the remarks of intuitive acuteness, or the pertinent reflections of gravity, but of the empty prattlings of childish loquacity! Even the female part of society cannot but behold with disdain the man in whom they search in vain for the superiority which is expected from virility, and who, undefended by the apologies of custom, possesses their ignorance and their levity without their innocence. And here I cannot help observing, that it is a conclusive testimony of a weak mind to be captivated by the butterfly, who launches out into every extravagance of fashion, and catches at every refinement of affectation, rather than by the man who seeks to recommend himself by the endowments

endowments of his mind, or the benevolence of his heart.

But in speaking thus highly of meditation, I do not wish to be considered as recommending the solitude of the eremite, or the austerity of the misanthrope. There is no situation of life, nor any period of our existence, at which a contemplative mind needs be unemployed. Any ordinary occurrence may sometimes lead our thoughts into an instructive and delightful train: an inconsiderable item frequently spreads out into the most luxuriant ramifications. It is a misapprehension, that reflection is incompatible with pleasure: it is productive of it; but the pleasure which it begets is not the sudden burst of unmeaning frenzy, but the uniform cheerfulness of a mind which applies the lenitive of philosophy to every pain. I am always very highly pleased with that beautiful passage of Addison, where he so forcibly delineates this happy turn of mind. "For my own part," says he, "though I am always serious, I do not know what it is to be melancholy, and can therefore take a view of nature in her deep and solemn scenes with the same pleasure as in her most gay and delightful ones. By this means," he adds, "I can improve myself with those objects which others consider with terror." As the flow which is always strong loses its force, to the mind which is always kept on the stretch of thought must necessarily be exhausted. Occasional intermissions are the necessary relief of nature: but we must be mindful to prescribe proper bounds to our recreations; for the allurements of pleasure are too apt to gain upon our affections. He who devotes himself to frugition, and never employs his talents but in thinking out new stratagems of voluptuous indulgence, is always miserable. A certain littleness, which overcasts his mind, robs every gratification of its charms: he reviews the past day with disgust, and anticipates the morrow with despair. It is therefore the part of prudence to temper reflection with recreation, and to relieve the fatigue of the one by the vacancy of the other.

It should be our study to improve every important event which falls within our observation, and to imitate the example of the bee, which seeks for honey in every flower. The mis-

fortunes of others should teach us prudence, our own should teach us humility; the prosperity of others should stimulate our industry, our own should excite our gratitude. When we see our friends carried to their graves, we should reflect on the vanity of all the honours which ambition can obtain, and all the wealth which avarice can hoard; we should remember that *we* too shall be soon borne to the same common receptacle; and should enquire, how far we have fulfilled the purposes of our existence. When any peculiar dispensation of Providence rouses us from the stupor of heedless indifference, and crowds upon our recollection the sins of which we have been guilty, the favours which we have received, and the difficulties, from which we have been extricated, this survey should tend to rouse us into virtue, and to encourage our confidence in His whose indulgence and support we have so repeatedly and so undeservedly experienced.

But it too frequently happens, that impressions of a serious nature are stamped but faintly upon the mind, and are soon obliterated by the destructive example of the vicious, or effaced by the ravages of time. For this reason we ought to encourage their frequent recurrence, and to build upon them such ~~firm~~ resolutions as may convert them to our lasting advantage. Reflection will prove of but little avail, if we suffer the virtuous emotions which it awakens in our breasts to be dissipated by the first trivial occurrence that attracts our notice. It is then that it shines forth in all its unclouded lustre, when the beneficial effects of its influence are displayed in our lives. I would therefore wish to recommend a habit of reviewing in the evening the incidents of the day, of examining impartially how far our conduct has been praise-worthy, and wherein we might have acted with greater prudence; and of availing ourselves of the deductions of our meditation, whenever any opportunity is offered to us. Thus no day would glide away without teaching us some lesson, and no lesson would pass by unimproved. This habit would serve as a faithful compass to inform us, how far we have proceeded in the course of virtue, or how far we have deviated from it. For if we find the

task

task become more and more painful to us, and feel ourselves inclined to pass over our actions in carelessness, rather than arraign them at the bar of Conscience, it is a dangerous symptom. When, afraid of retiring into our own hearts, we are perpetually haunting the ring of noisy and unthinking mirth, the trumpet of alarm cannot be sounded too soon; but if we find ourselves becoming every day more attached to the calmness of solitude, if we perceive the

satisfaction which we receive from the review of our conduct continually increase, and the uneasiness gradually disappear, it is well. For this we may safely consider as a certain evidence that we are daily growing in virtue, and that the affections of our minds are concentrated in those pursuits which can alone bestow substantial and permanent felicity.

AURELIUS.

September the 4th, 1802.

COPY OF AN ORIGINAL LETTER FROM SIR FRANCIS WINDIBANK, TO KING CHARLES THE FIRST, WITH THE KING'S ANSWER IN THE MARGIN—THE METHOD THEN PRACTISED BEFORE THE POETS WERE ESTABLISHED:

It may please your Majesty,
UPON Monday the 3rd of August, and upon Tuesday the first of this present [September], I made several dispatches to your Majesty, and gave account of your affairs here, [in London]: The occasion of the last was the calling of Earl of Essex from Fines to your Majesty, and the conferring of some employment upon him there, which I do again most humbly beseech your Majesty to take into serious consideration, as a business, in the opinion of the committee, highly concerning your service.

Most of these Lords that resorted to this town, and mentioned in one of my last dispatches, are now, after some meetings and consultations, retired into the country; but I understand the result of their Councils hath been, to present a petition to your Majesty, which they either have already sent, or will shortly send, to your Majesty.

The Earl of Warwick came lately to Oxford, in a coach of the Earl of Hertford's, and had long conferences with the Primate of Arden, who is now in the University: from thence he went to the Lord Say, and so came to London.

The paper that goeth herewith is a duplicat of a letter written lately from Windsor, which my Lord of Canterbury thought fit to be presented to your Majesty. The truth is, those of the *Scotch Nation*, both in the towns and in other parts, are grown very high upon their success at Newcastle; and in London and Westminster, some of them made feasts the last night, in triumph for that news; and much ringing there was in London.

This Dispatch came most opportunely to my Hands; for it was, as I was consulting about the petition presented by the Lords of the South. I have agreed to your advice in the substance only; for the Place, we all here, are clerical and unanimously resolved, that the meeting must be here [at York] for many Reasons which I refer to Goring.

Yesterday the Earl Marshal and myself attended her Majesty at Oatlands, as well to present our humble services to her, as to advise with her what was fit to be done in this distraction of your Majesty's affairs. The Earl Marshal represented to her Majesty his opinion, that it would be very fit to call the Nobility of the Kingdom to a general council, and to make them sensible of the danger wherein your Majesty, the whole state, and consequently themselves, are at this present; and to let them know, that now the intentions of the rebels were manifest to make an absolute conquest of the nation.

This my Lord thought would engage them in the common cause, and give great satisfaction to the people: I thereupon desired the Queen to join in advice to your Majesty to this purpose, and that a dispatch might be made by me to your Majesty accordingly, and with all expedition: Her Majesty would not contradict it, but thanked my Lord for his care, and told him she would write; but withal in private she was pleased to let me know she would write only Generalls, and refer the rest of my relation, which I conceive is the effect of her Majesty's letters that go herewith. Her Majesty likewise

likewise desired me not to be too forward in making any such dispatches to your Majesty, until I had advised with my Lord of Canterbury, which I most willingly obeyed, never intending to enter upon a business of such weight without his and the Committee's knowledge; and these considerations was done by them, which I

Tell my Lord of Canterbury, that I leave it free to him, whether he will come down or not; for as the journey will be most troublesome, so I cannot promise any great comfort any of us will take of this meeting.

I now present to your Majesty herewith, and this the Lords have proposed merely as an advice upon that which Mr. Secretary Vane signified in his letter, that your Majesty expected an advice from my Lords, even what was fit to be done in this exigence; and the Committee — not — (though, for my part, I wish the business had gone no farther, until we had more particularly understood your Majesty's sense of it and Commandments) but, when they came to the Council, which likewise met this Afternoon, after I had given Account of Mr. Secretary Vane's dispatches, and that your Majesty expected Advice from them, this Calling of the Peers was proposed, and put to Votes, and it was unanimously voted by the whole Board, to be offered to your Majesty, as their humble

Send me Word who those Lords were. Advice, *saving that some of the Lords did join*

with it the Calling of a Parliament so dainly; but this last, if it were practicable, what present Remedy it could give to your Majesty's Affairs, now the Enemy is at our Gate, I do not yet understand: However, I am commanded by the Lords most humbly to present and submit this Calling of the Peers to your Majesty, as their Opinion only, with this, that, at this Distance, they are in the Dark, and no Grounds, by any Advertisement that comes from thence, upon what they can settle a Council in so important a Business.

The Lords have thought fit to send Mr. Nicholas to attend your Majesty on this Business;

I have sent back so he hath the your Considerations answered by Apology. Extracts of Mr. Twr. Letters,

upon which this Advice of theirs is taken and founded; and likewise the Considerations of the Committee, now likewise sent by this Bearer, that your Majesty may be so much the better prepared to dispatch Mr. Nicholas away back again, when he shall arrive there, which will be more slowly much than this Bearer, who promises to use great Diligence.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen were likewise at the Board this Afternoon, and the Earl Marshal delivered them your Majesty's Commission of Lieutenancy, letting them know the Trust you repose in them; and, as the greatest argument thereof, that the Queen and your Royal Children are, by your Majesty's Appointment, to reside here.

The Earl Marshal further acquainted them with the present Danger, and

This was most unadvisedly done: therefore, and means stay the giving of them Powder upon some handsome pretence or other, as likewise the increase of their men.

made them so sensible of it, that they promised to be ready to assist your Majesty with all their force upon any warning, to which purpose they desire powder, which the Lords have thought fit to grant them, and they desired to increase the number of their Trained Bands. The Lords gave them a latitude to raise them in as great a number as they could or could.

The Lords of the Committee have likewise commanded me to request to your Majesty that the Lieutenant of the Tower be observed to be discontented from the

If I can find an Occasion, I will.

Lord Constable's being there; and therefore, if your Majesty could handsomely call him from thence, and put him in some employment in your army, they are of opinion it would much contribute to your Majesty's services.

The Earl Marshal, and the Lord Cott. are to go Tomorrow to view a place on the other side of the river, right over against the Lymehouse, which may be made a fit magazine for the powder, it lying very dangerously now where it is; and, in the mean time, a good proportion of it may be sent to Portsmouth, if your Majesty pleases.

The Lord Cott. hath made a provision of 2000 pair of shoes, 1000 of which

which are delivered to the carrier of York, and the other shall be sent immediately.

All that your Majesty, by your Letters or otherwise, hath given in Charge to the Lord Constables, concerning the fortifying and repairing of the Tower, is in Hands. Sir William Uvedale goes from hence Tomorrow with 15000*l*. and if he could have stayed three or four Days longer, he might have had 3000*l*. more, which shall be sent with all the speed that may be. I have received my dispatch back again, apostyled, of the 28th of August, and

likewise your Majesty's Letter of the 21st, by Mr. Walker of Carlisle, for both which your Majesty may please to accept my most humble Thanks, and withal to pardon the Length of these. With all Humility I crave Leave to rest,

Your Majesty's most humble,
Subject and Servant,
FRANCIS WINDIBANK.

*Drury Lane, Wednesday Night
2d of September. 1640.
Returned. apostyled, by the King,
dated York, 4 Sept.*

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY XIX.

"I'll eat nothing, I thank you, Sir." GENTLE MASTER SLENDER.

THE disadvantages of Timidity, or what the French call *Mauvaise honte*, or False Shame, are so numerous and pitiable, that we cannot wonder at the great pains which persons of the higher ranks of society take to divest their fashionable offspring of so troublesome a companion; and when the being perfectly at ease means that happy point only which presents a man to the best advantage, unfulfilled by pride, affectation, or impudence, it is the perfection of good breeding, and constitutes the gentleman.

The following letter, received only a few days since from a correspondent who labours under the unhappy malady above-mentioned, describes the symptoms and character of the disease so faithfully, that no patient can be at a loss to discover whether he is actually affected with the complaint.

SIR,

Having read with much attention, in the European Magazine, your Essays on the Morals and Manners of the present age, I am encouraged to ask your opinion and advice on my peculiar case, which falls under the latter head, that is, of "Manners," being, you must know, very much afraid that I am extremely defective in that necessary article of life, owing, as I imagine, to a complaint that, when it comes on me, prevents the exercise of my functions, whether vital, natural, or animal, for the time it lasts; that hangs

about me worse than the jacket of Dejanira did about Hercules, or the little Old Man that clung to the shoulders of Sindbad the Sailor in the Arabian Nights Entertainments. This disorder generally attacks me when I go out of doors, or into company; it stops my mouth, seizes hold of my limbs, fixes my eyes, and paralyzes the functions of my mind and body, till I become nearly as inanimate as a stock or a stone. If I be surrounded by a party in the Park, or in the street, I look for all the world like the statue of King James in Privy Gardens; if I be seated in a chair in company, I am as immoveable as Banquo's Ghost; and when I dine abroad, it totally deprives me of appetite. Yet, extraordinary as it may appear, I am perfectly well and in spirits when I am at home, can talk to myself by the hour together, and stalk about the room with vast importance. But that you may be the better able to understand the nature of my complaint, I will make you in some measure acquainted with my constitution and habits of living from my infancy, from which you may probably determine whether the disease be hereditary, confirmed, or incurable, or whether it may be possible to restore the *tone* of my manners, to create in me an appetite for being genteel, or to electrify me with the sparks of vivacity and good-breeding. Now, Sir, you must, in the first place, be informed, that my father, Mr. Barnaby Bashful

Bashful the elder, was a Citizen; but, though you may be inclined to shake your head on that account, yet you will please to recollect that many of our young City-blades, to use an expression that I heard the other day, and had kindly explained to me, are perfectly *au fait*, or up to what they ought to do in company; and therefore I am not the more incurable on that account. I was my mother's favourite, and must admit that her regime and course of education were ill calculated to form me agreeably to the manners of the world. My father died when I was only ten years of age, and left my mother with a little independence. The first thing she did was to take me, out of her parental tenderness, from school before I knew my Latin, being, as she used to say, a very delicate child, and not fit to be bused with the boys at a public seminary. I shall never forget how she used to cuddle me up from the cold of a night, and carefully tie a handkerchief round my neck when I went out in the air. "Poor dear! 'tis so tender!" was her constant expression when she was shielding me from the frost of a fine winter's morning, or covering me up from a gentle shower or rain in the midst of summer. I never was suffered to go any where without her, and she seldom went out, unless to take a cup of tea with Aunt Dorothy on a Sunday. The boys in the neighbourhood used to call me Molly Bashful; and, though I had not much inclination to fight, I believe that I should have done it *once* if my mother had not got hold of my arm, and insisted on my not making myself a blackguard. But though I might suffer a great deal from these indulgencies, yet my situation was attended with some advantages: I had an extensive library to resort to; my mother was possessed of a Book of Martyrs, Salmon's Geography, and Pilgrim's Progress, and my father had left behind the great object of his studies when he retired on a Sunday to his villa at Kentish Town, a large Encyclopedia, or Dictionary of Arts and Sciences; but he poor man had only lived to get to H; and on all matters beyond that his understanding was altogether circumscribed; but he left me to go through the alphabet, which I did with astonishing diligence. Such was my course of education, which embraced the whole circle of science;

much more liberal, I assure ye, than that of my friend Bob Bluster, the upholsterer's son next door, of whom I shall have occasion to speak hereafter. Beside these acquirements, I had a good voice, and learned to play a little on the piano-forte. But, to shorten my narrative, I shall end the days of my poor mother, who died of a decline when I was only twenty-five, and I was thrown, at that tender age, upon the wide world. My inheritance was not sufficient without some help, and I had to look out for a business; that of my father, a haberdasher, I knew nothing of, so that I was utterly at a loss how to apply to advantage the little capital I possessed. At last, my old play-fellow Bob Bluster, who, being a next-door-neighbour's child, had been permitted sometimes to come in to see me, arrived from abroad, and had been made a Captain. Luckily, he paid me uncommon attention; his father had also been dead some years, and Bob spent his money freely, and kept the best company; though I confess I am at a loss why he should have picked me out, having none of his qualifications to recommend me. Bob advised me by all means to set up wine-merchant, and pointed out the prospect he had of serving me in that line, from his connexions. But, as it happened, nothing could be more ill-judged, as you will perceive when I recount the numerous scrapes and difficulties in which it involved me. However, I had in the pipes and hogheads, which I did from the recommendation of my cellar-man; for, as you must know I had never drunk any thing with my mother but gooseberry wine, it was natural to conjecture that I could be no great judge of port or sherry; but that did not much matter; my taste would improve in time; and I displayed various samples on the mantle-piece in the counting-house of the most curious brandies and shrubs; my bins in the cellar were well filled with empty bottles; and the cooper took care to find casks: thus I had a great stock, as is the way with us in the City. Bob had promised to introduce me into the upper circles, as an opulent merchant well known on 'Change, and one day actually took me under his arm to Colonel Gaylife's house, in Grosvenor-street, where he wished me to make my debut, as he called it: I was quite elated at the approaching event,

event, which was about to fix the most important era of my life, and dressed myself in my best black satin breeches and blue silk stockings. I had little doubt but that I should come off on this occasion with great eclat, and thought myself just emerging from obscurity: but vain and empty are the brightest views of ambition! "Towering Ambition over-vaults itself," as *Macbeth* says in the play: all turned out wrong. To be sure, I did very well till I got to the Colonel's house, and then I was seized with the first attack of any consequence that I can remember of this cruel disorder. When the Captain gave a thundering knock at the door, I felt an indescribable tremor seize me all over, that carried away all my spirit in a moment. I would gladly have parted with half my stock to have been playing, as I was wont to do, at all fours or cribbage, with my poor mother, when she was alive, at the old lodgings in Distaff-lane: but there was no alternative: a dashing fellow in livery opened the door, and I followed the Captain in, like a thief going into the Public-Office at Bow-street. I, who set out as merry as a grig, was now, all at once, as flat as a flounder. In this hopeless situation I was introduced to the Colonel in the drawing-room, who addressed me with great condescension and affability; but all would not do; I only made a number of awkward bows in return: he asked me the news of the day; but unfortunately I had not read the morning paper, and so I answered not a syllable, and looked like a fool. Dinner was announced, and the Colonel led the way; Bluster and three more dashing fellows offered me the precedence, which I had the presence of mind to dispute till they were glad to leave me to follow behind, which I did, frightened at the scene I had to act. I, however, took my chair at the table, when, most unluckily, the Colonel picked me out to cut up a capon that was in the dish next me. I never was in such a scrape before, and knew nothing of the matter. Pride, however, got the better of Prudence, and, alarmed at the idea of being thought ignorant, I handled the knife and fork, and with some difficulty dislodged the wing with part of the breast-bone attached to it; but in the action of dismembering this formidable fowl, I made a splash among the gravy that

sprinkled the cravat and waistcoat of a Captain of Horse, who grinned a ghastly smile that frightened me almost out of my life. I was in a most dreadful pucker; but nothing was said, and my alarm subsided by degrees; but in spite of entreaty I could not eat two mouthfuls. At last the stained table-cloth, the object of my disgrace, was happily removed; when those ugly things called water glasses, with which I was then utterly unacquainted, were next introduced, and occasioned a new and dreadful mistake in my manners. I conceived that the company meant to keep themselves sober by drinking negus; and, taking them to be a new fashion of glasses, I decanted half a bottle of sherry into the one before me, to the infinite astonishment of all present: the Colonel stared, the Captain of Horse grinned again, and Bluster, for the first time I ever observed him in my life, looked confuted. I began to discover that I had made a sad blunder, particularly when I found the rest of the Gentlemen washing their mouths and hands, just as if they were using so many wash-hand basins, and which was what I could not possibly have conceived to be consonant with good-breeding in company. Blunder now succeeded after blunder. When I was asked for a Lady toast, I gave an Alderman; and when applied to for a sentiment, I drank the Wet Dock Company. I was next called upon to sing; and as I had reason to think I had a good voice, and was a tolerable judge of music, I concluded my success in that would be certain. But what was my astonishment when, owing to a fit of my cruel complaint, I found that I was not able to articulate a single note, and, what was worse, that I totally forgot the words. A Gentleman at my right advised me to try another key; and another on my left to begin again; and so I did, with the same ill success as before, and with the last verse of the song instead of the first. I was nevertheless loudly applauded by the company, one of whom cried out vociferously, "Encore." I took these for marks of genuine applause, and was actually about to oblige them a third time, when Bluster whiskered me by no means to sing again, and I was prudent enough to take his advice. The bottle now went round freely, and I felt a sensation that I had never experienced while drinking my good

good mother's gooseberry-wine; one of the symptoms, no doubt, of my unhappy complaint. While the Captain of Horse was fingering, "Flow thou regal purple stream," I felt a sudden qualm, which was followed by an event that covered me with confusion, and at the recital of which you would sicken, if I were to describe the minutiae of my misfortune. I retired in disgrace, and determined to give up all thoughts of going into company, and of the trade; but Bob Blutter encouraged me with fresh hopes, and advised me by all means to have an eye to business, as I had asked the Colonel to see my cellar at St Dunstan's Hill. The next Friday, sure enough, he called, and I invited him and his friends down. The stick candlesticks were prepared, and we explored our way through alleys of bins, and pipes of port and Madeira. I invited the Colonel to taste some of the best London particular, with which he readily complied; and we drank until the wine-merchant himself was laid prostrate among the saw dust in his own cellar. I began to reflect very seriously when I recovered, and to think that I should never be able to make any thing of the business. Nevertheless, I sent in the Colonel's order, and many others which he had recommended me: the pages of my ledger were filled with titled names, and I was presently doing a great stroke of business. At Christmas I sent in my bills; in June I ventured to call, but my complaint always took me when I was about to ask for my money. The next Christmas passed over; and now I began to experience new difficulties, and found that I could no longer do without a supply. Bob, however, gave me comfort, assured me that my money was perfectly safe, and advised me to borrow till I should get paid. This was a terrible task to one with that unhappy complaint upon me. I set out, however, one morning on the errand; and the first person I called on was my neighbour Mr. Broadcloth, the woollen draper; he was in his counting-house, but I was a long time before I could muster resolution to open the business; at last I stammered out that I had great occasion for the loan of a hundred pounds. Broadcloth stared, told me he was very sorry, but he had drawn his banker so close that he could not accommodate me. I next went to my friend

Mr. Scrip, the stock-broker, and asked him; but when he found that I did not want a transfer, he told me, he was so very busy that he could not possibly attend to me just then. I waited an hour for him in the Rotunda; but he did not shew his face again, and I went away, with my old complaint considerably increased. I made Blutter acquainted with my ill success; and having received a bill of exchange from the country, I asked him if he could get it discounted at his banker's, as mine had declined to do it. Blutter smiled, took me along with him, walked into the shop with an air, asked for one of the Gentlemen, addressed him with great familiarity, "How d'ye do to-day? Any news? Is money scarce? Want a good bill discounted? You're the people for me, I know;" when, to my utter astonishment, my friend Bob, who had never kept more than fifty pounds at a time in their hands, came off with success; but, as we were returning home, he took an opportunity to borrow a round sum out of it, which, added to a great many more advances I had made him, and the bad debts he had recommended me to, left me in no very enviable circumstances; and I had the prudence to leave off business just in time, and go a little way from town till I could settle my affairs; but I found, that as soon as I had ceased to furnish the Colonel with wine, he ceased his invitations to dinner, which I was not very sorry for, as I could never entirely get rid of my complaint. Now, Sir, as I am about to turn over a new leaf, and to lay out the little I have left to advantage, and as I cannot rely upon my friend Blutter; I shall be much obliged if you will advise me, as soon as you conveniently can, on the following points and queries:

First, As to what line of business would suit me best, taking my complaint always into consideration? and, Whether you do not think that I might possibly succeed if I were to turn Quaker, as they are able to speak when the Spirit moves them.

Secondly, As to what course I ought to pursue to shake off my complaint in company; and, Whether if I were to mix a little among ladies of pleasure, and learn to box, it might not be extremely salutary to one in my condition.

Thirdly, Whether if I can learn to swear

swear gently, it might not assist in giving me the Ton.—*N. B.* I have never been able to bring myself to a point of perfection in this art; and though the other day, Patty (my maid-servant) spilt a glassful of spruce beer into my plate of boiled mutton and turnips, I involuntarily exclaimed, “Zounds, Patty, What are you about?” yet I have never been able since to pronounce it with the like happy facility, emphasis, and advantage of expression; and as for “Demme,” it is truly extraordinary that I can never bring myself to speak it with elegance and propriety.

Fourthly, Whether if I were to belong to the Pic Nics, it might not be the means of improving my manner; or if I were to go up in a balloon, Whether it might not give me some new airs.

N. B. I can’t dance, though I went for six months to a master who teaches grown Gentlemen; but he could never, with all his pains, advance me further than the five positions.

In addition to the above queries, I beg to be instructed,

How I may find my tongue in company?

How I may drink wine without—having the head-ache?

How I may succeed when I want to borrow money?

How I may walk up a room full of people; for I intend to go to the assemblies as soon as I have got the steps?

How to swear commendably?

How I may court to advantage; as I want a wife, but am afraid to ask the question?

And, lastly, How I may get rid of my unhappy complaint? and, Whether you advise Bark, Steel Lozenges, Sea Bathing, or Velnos’ Vegetable Syrup, by way of corroborants? or, Whether I am, in your opinion, altogether an incurable?

Your early attention to the above will oblige,

Yours ever,

BARNABY BASHFUL.

Maidenhead, Sept. 10, 1802.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG MAN ON HIS ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

BY A MERCHANT.

You are now arrived in the most celebrated City in the World; a Commercial Emporium, “speckled with all complexions of mankind, and spotted with all crimes.”

Here, young man, you will be exposed to innumerable temptations. On your circumspection or carelessness at the outset depends the happiness of your life.

You have chosen the employment of a Merchant: it is a respectable, an honourable avocation; and the bustle of business will probably, for some time, prevent you from being attracted by the amusements of the town. When leisure permits, you will naturally wish to gratify your curiosity by visiting public places, particularly the Theatres. Youthful companions will hurry you to the tavern; and although an abstemious course of life may be impracticable in this elegant and luxurious metropolis, yet it would be advisable to adhere as much as possible to the precepts of temperance.

Beware with whom you associate. Your youth, and the comeliness of

your person, will inevitably expose you to the seductive arts of licentious beauty; but if you permit the Circean cup of voluptuousness to touch your lips, dissipation, disease, and death, await you!

The frantic orgies of the tavern is another baneful destroyer of the health and morals of young men. Enchanted with the wit and gaiety of his companions, the *tyro* in debauchery is ashamed of his insipid decency. He soon learns to drink, swear, utter an obscene jest with an arch air, and sport a few guineas at the gaming-table. The tavern is a preparative for the brothel, till a ruined constitution, and the stings of remorse, render his existence an insupportable torment.

In order to avoid such wretchedness, my friend, let your companions of both sexes be virtuous and refined; attend to your business with assiduity; obey the simple precepts of morality; and your reward will be riches and honours, health of body, and serenity of mind.

AMICUS.

MEMOIRS
OF
THE LATE JOHN RANDALL, ESQ.

MR. JOHN RANDALL was the younger son of a respectable Ship-builder at Rotherhithe, who having, by persevering industry and integrity, raised a considerable fortune, was desirous of giving his children such an education as should fit them for entering into a wider sphere of life than that in which he himself had walked. The early loss of his elder son served to strengthen these liberal purposes in regard of the remaining one, who, after receiving the usual instruction of a school, was placed under the tuition of the venerable Dr. Price and Mr. Denham. From these able and justly-eminant men he received the rudiments of those moral qualities, which afterwards, through the course of life, procured to him that unbounded confidence which all who were connected with him in business soon perceived they might securely place in him, and that warm and affectionate attachment which he experienced on the part of his intimate friends.

Until the age of twenty, or later, Mr. Randall's mind was therefore wholly directed to literary studies, which had already formed his taste, and rendered him an elegant scholar; when, on the death of his father, he found himself unexpectedly called on to devote a portion of his time to the investigation of numerous and complicated accounts, relative to the extensive concern in which his father had been engaged. However difficult this novel task might appear to him, he undertook it with alacrity, and in consequence of the perfect view which he acquired of the subject, he formed the truly laudable resolution of relinquishing the ornamental pursuits of life for the useful purpose of continuing and conducting his hereditary business.

Fortunately gifted by Nature with a capacity of directing his mind to any object which he thought it his duty to pursue, he had no sooner settled his plan, than he vigorously applied himself to the means of its accomplishment. In order more effectually to bring within his reach the ready arrangement of multifarious accounts with which such a concern is necessarily

loaded, he entered on a diligent course of mathematical studies, and of such of the higher branches of arithmetic as he perceived bore a relation to his art; and in both these sciences he is said to have attained a more than ordinary proficiency.

In the examination and settlement of his father's affairs, some difficulties arose, which by his perseverance and prudence he ably surmounted; and thus early warned, he never afterwards omitted to keep the whole of his various concerns under the strictest and clearest regulations.

Having fully established the regular methods of his business, he continued his professional studies, with unwearied attention, for many years, and proceeded so far as to have collected materials for a Treatise on the Improvement of Naval Architecture; but the publication, in France, of some works which he thought had in a great measure forestalled his design, prevented the continuation of his literary efforts. The advances, however, which he had made in science, convinced him that much yet remained to be added by theoretic knowledge to the ordinary practice of his profession, and he not only exerted the utmost diligence in procuring and imparting such communications as promised advantage to maritime science, but took a most active part in all the transactions of this country which have been directed to the same end.

On the institution of the Society for the Improvement of NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, he materially assisted its establishment, both by personal attention and by advancing several hundred pounds towards the promotion of its laudable purposes.

In the whole time during which he conducted his business, there were built at his Docks

50 Ships of War, and other Vessels for Government,
31 Indiamen, and
60 Merchant Vessels;

nor should it pass unnoticed, that during the American war, when the reduced state of the Navy of this country demanded

the utmost exertions to raise it to its wonted pre-eminence, Mr. Randall completed for Government 35,000 tons of shipping: an extraordinary quantity, when considered with reference to the limits of a private Dock-yard.

By a strict and judicious economy of time, Mr. Randall was enabled to fulfil his respective duties to his family and the Public; and to enjoy all the delights which Friendship, Literature, and Classical Studies could afford him. Music also, in its turn, formed a subordinate part of his amusements, and, under the instructions of the celebrated Cervetto, he had made himself a competent performer on the violoncello. It will scarcely be allowed possible for one man to acquit himself equally well in studies and pursuits so opposite in their nature and tendency; but such was the force and steadiness of his mind, that amidst the variety of these occupations, from some of which he derived his chief amusement and delight, he was never, in any single instance, led to deviate from the observance of that accuracy and punctuality by which he had at first regulated the conduct of his mercantile concerns.

After the sketch thus given of the progress of his life, it is our painful task to make a brief mention of its melancholy termination.

As he had, with the most judicious liberality, consented to the augmentation of his Shipwright's wages, during the overflow of business occasioned by the late war, he thought it equally consistent with justice, that, at the return of peace, their gains should likewise return to a standard corresponding to his actual contracts for ships on the stocks, and to such as he should make for the building of ships in future. With these proposals the Shipwrights refused to comply; and Mr.

Randall, after many and long trials, finding them obstinately deaf to entreaty or remonstrance, determined to apply to the Admiralty for leave to bring workmen from the King's Yards at Deptford at the usual rates of labour, in order to enable him to complete the contracts he had entered into with the East India Owners *. This request not only received the assent of the Government, but offers were likewise made to him of sending such military aid as he might think requisite to the prevention of violence on the part of the malcontents. He revolted at any supposition that force could be necessary, in order to protect industry in the performance of its duty. The new workmen arrived: but the rage and desperation of the former Shipwrights, who had, with concerted resolutions, wholly seceded from any offers of service, were so inflamed by the success of this measure, that they declared their intention of opposing the new comers by violence, and of driving them from the yards. A body, consisting of three or four hundred of these men, accordingly marched to Mr. Randall's Yard, seized all those workmen whom their menaces failed to deter, and, conveying them by force from the Docks, sent them away in chaises previously stationed for that purpose.

It was in this moment of tumult that Mr. Randall entered the Dock yard. He flew instantly to meet the disturbers of legal peace and private freedom, and, with his accustomed humanity, employed every argument of reason and friendly admonition to bring them back to a just sense of their duty and of their own interest. But he was unable to put a stop to their outrage, and, after the most anxious, but ineffectual efforts, he returned to town, dispirited and dejected at the total failure of his hopes.

The premeditated injustice of these Shipwrights will be manifest to every impartial mind, when the nature of a Shipbuilder's contracts is understood.—With the Navy Board he is bound in a penalty that the ship contracted for shall be launched at a certain time; with those who build ships for the service of the East India Company, he is bound to launch at a given time also, or, in the event of failure, to have the ship thrown upon his hands. Conformably to these conditions, he makes his agreement with the Shipwrights, who, after proceeding with the work until the whole be nearly completed, when the claims of the Navy Board and East India Company become pressing, have, in a variety of instances (and fatally in the present one), taken advantage of this moment of necessity, and struck their work. The Builder must then either submit to exorbitant demands, or suffer in one contract the forfeiture of the penalty, and in the other the rejection of the ship.

The agitation of his mind on this occasion, the sense of the danger which menaced his own concerns and those of his family, as well as of the mischief which must necessarily fall on the deluded men who had thus forfeited every privilege of confidence, preyed forcibly upon his spirits, and he had scarcely reached his home, when he was seized with a delirious fever. The immediate attendance of a Physician alleviated the first symptoms of this dreadful disorder, and he was apparently better the next day ; but, on the ensuing morning, a returning palsy baffled the powers of medicine, and put a period to the earthly existence of this valuable man. He died in the 48th year of his age, leaving a wife and two daughters to deplore his loss. Those who, after more than twenty years of uninterrupted happiness, have bent under similar afflicting dispensations, will best sympathize with the sorrows of the former. To the latter it is an unspeakable consolation, that a mother is yet spared to them, who, invariably amiable and admirable in her conduct, is at once the example and the reward of domestic virtue. Happy it is for them all, in this hour of distress, that they have learned to place a reliance on the good providence of God, and know how to commit themselves unto him as unto a faithful Creator.

These are the documents which we are enabled to communicate respecting Mr. Randall's life. His character might be discriminately learned from contemplating the real sorrow of his numerous associates who attended the last solemn rites paid to their friend. There are few men to whom the triumph of worth is allowed without some accompanying sensation of envy ; but to *him*, who, that knew him, was not willing to concede it unalloyed ? He was actively benevolent to many, without assumption of importance from the favours he conferred, or ostentation of the pains he to readily employed in their service. He was humble, innocent, of a warm and generous heart, easily moved to anger, and as easily softened to pity. Each one, who wept over his grave, was conscious that he had, in the intercourse of life, met with men of more daring energies, of powers of mind more concentrative, and of faculties more eminently comprehensive ; but of that love of our kind, of that benevolence which binds

man to man, a more forcible instance could not present itself to their thoughts.

Of the strength and cultivation of his talents, the biographical account of Mr. Collins, which appeared some years since in our Magazine, furnishes no discreditable specimen. It is an useful lesson, conveyed in a pleasing, ingenious manner, and demonstrating the value of a judicious application of time to the purposes of comfort, social utility, and contentment. But Mr. Randall's praise is of a higher order.

When a benefit was to be conferred, or a misfortune averted, no instant was lost in commencing the execution of his ever ready purpose, and the zeal of his disposition allowed him no moment of remission, till it was effectually completed. To a mind tinctured with superstition, it would seem, from the restless assiduity of his hours, that he entertained a previous sense of their hastening period, of the premature interruption his benevolent designs were to undergo.

The virtuous Emperor Marcus Antoninus has left a singular record of the several excellent qualities he had learned from his discriminate valuation of various individuals. Those who desire to look into the world with a similar aim, might have found in Mr. Randall's character what would certainly add to the stock of their virtues. If they were to draw an example from his conduct in life (and there are few above the reach of such an example), they would imitate the alert Vigilance to which he had habituated his mind in the performance of duties, whether pleasing or painful ; and if they could add, from his mass, one quality to enrich the treasures of the soul, as the Indians believe they can take possession of the virtues of their deceased companions, they would transplant to their own bosoms the Philanthropic Participation of another's joys and sorrows, which gave, not only to his words, but to his very thoughts, the same mental tone and colour that he perceived prevailing in the object of his solicitude, and taught him, as it were, to vibrate to its feelings. They would wish to obtain that unhesitating affection, that heart-expanding charity, that generous profusion of friendly warmth, which, forbidding him to confine his kindness to any, endeared him to all.

In the relations of HUSBAND and
C c 2 FATHER,

FATHER, the pious sufferings of his family can best speak his worth. In that of FRIEND, those who were once so happy as to share his regard, experienced so regular and constant proofs of its continuance, so strict a discharge of those kindly duties which always attend on virtuous friendship, that they could safely recline on him in the moments when consolation was wanted, and receive delight from him in those which were allotted to the enjoyment of rational and cheerful intercourse. As one of these, the writer of this feels a deplorable chasm now made in his life, of which the future hours (even if, fortunately, passed amidst those dear remaining companions whom the affectionate influence of the deceased had collected and united) wear, in prospect, the gloomy hue of insufficiency and discomfort.

Such was the man who, in the strength of life, his mind open to every influence of science and truth, and his heart to every sentiment of piety and humanity, sunk a victim to the ingratitude of those, whose fortunes he had established, whose well-being he had fostered, and whose real interest he had never deserted. Those unhappily misguided men will long have cause to remember, that their tumultuary conduct has deprived them of him who, during a fluctuating course of prosperous and adverse times, maintained towards them the same steady, unvarying tenor of protection and support; who at one particular period, when he found himself wholly unemployed, either by the Government or by individuals, de-

vised schemes of work, of which the writer of this account can bear witness that the chief aim was to create a temporary provision for the numerous Shipwrights belonging to his docks, whose services, he said, had contributed to raise his fortunes, and whom, therefore, he would not forsake or turn adrift in the hour of their need. For these men he was content not only to suspend his profits, but even to diminish his capital, in the just confidence that when different circumstances should arise, their exertions would amply reward his affectionate care.

Of the melancholy reverse of his expectations, as many of those men as are endowed with honest natural feelings will bear the recollection deeply engrafted amidst the regrets of their bosoms; and that one who dared, in the hour of tumult (if it be possible that such were the fact), to lift his hand against his benefactor, may know that, although he dealt no deadly, or even dangerous blow, he gave a fatal wound to that peaceful and benevolent spirit; and may take home to his conscience the indelible reproach of having hastened the dissolution of his best and constant friend.

(Our admiration of the amiable character of Mr. Randall, who has left a very numerous class of friends to lament his loss, had induced us to hope that we might have been able to present a PORTRAIT of him to the Public in addition to the foregoing Memoir, but the delicacy of a near and dear relative hath hitherto opposed an obstacle to our intention; and we respect her feelings too much to be importunate on the subject.)

THE DISCIPLE OF J. J. ROUSSEAU.

DISCONTENTED with the picture which society affords, Maurice, for whom it had so many charms, began to be disgusted with it. He was convinced of the illusion of the flattering representation formed by his imagination, at the age of twenty. When he entered the world, he heard from every quarter the language of benevolence, in every look he read the expression of affection. He was over-

whelmed, as it were, with offers of service, with protestations of attachment. Politeness, affability, embellished every countenance. At twenty-five the charm vanished; he then imagined he saw nothing but falsehood, malice, jealousy, crimes, and odious passions. Maurice has gone from one excess to the other. He is mistaken now as he was mistaken before.

To reconcile him with mankind, I,

* This appears from the fund which they have amassed from the surplus of their wages, and which it is known they have applied to the purposes of ungenerous resistance to their employers.

the other day, proposed a little excursion of about forty miles from Paris. He agreed to it, upon my promising to take him to a misanthropist of the most gloomy disposition, to whom he might communicate all his unfavourable sentiments of mankind.

We therefore took the road to Fontainebleau, where we arrived on the evening of the 12th of May. We had still ten miles to go. It was one of those delightful spring days when nature, blooming and gay, embellished with the sun's lustre, presents to the eye of sensibility an enchanting spectacle. The earth exhaled a health-fraught odour: a multitude of trees in flower mingled with it their delightful perfumes. The more backward oak had not yet expanded all his leaves; but the early birch already waved its aerial foliage, and the elegant acacia dropped from its branches festoons of a delicate green. The vigilant lark, almost motionless in the sky saluted our ears with his melodious notes, the prelude of a fine day. If Maurice had quarrelled with mankind, he had not with nature. We proceeded without either uttering a word, and in a continual ecstasy. When enjoying the grand spectacle of nature, there is at first no room for reflections; the faculty of thinking seems for a time suspended. One feels, the heart experiences a delicious intoxication: this is the feast prepared by Nature.

We arrived between two hills covered with trees, near a rivulet, whose meandering course we followed, keeping along a hedge planted on its banks. Upon the two hills we observed umbrageous thickets, groves, clumps of trees, and grey rocks, which heightened the beauty of the verdure. Farther on was a mill; its wheel was motionless, and the dam diminished the current of the rivulet. We advanced in silence: the hills soon approach, join, are confounded in each other, and in the angle which they form we perceive a charming habitation situated between two beautiful streamlets shaded by ancient trees, which the axe has respected. This was the limit of our walk. This rural abode is the asylum of happiness, of virtue, of friendship; it is the retreat of a sage whose peaceful days are spent remote from ambition and its illusions, far from the deceitful passions and their empty promises.

We entered. We were told that the owners were absent, but that they would soon return. Whilst waiting for them, we took a survey of the apartment into which we had been introduced. It was a room of moderate size, with three windows looking towards the valley. The eye ranged over meadows through which it traced all the serpentine meanders of the rivulet. Over the verdure of the dale rose the mill, whose wheel, causey, and small canal, were distinguishable.

In the interior, the furniture was elegantly simple; no gilding, no luxury; they contribute not to the happiness of life.

Over the chimney-piece were seen the instrument which shews the time, and the busts of those who knew how to make the best use of it. In front was an open piano, on which a sonata of Steibelt and some symphonies of Haydn proved, that in this charming retreat the most amiable of arts was cultivated. At this sight, Maurice gave me an expressive look, which seemed to say that I had deceived him.—But the arrival of the proprietors prevented any reproach, any explanation.

We were welcomed with that affability that cannot be mistaken. Mere politeness frequently uses the same language as benevolence, but the accent is not the same, and the heart knows how to make the distinction. This family is composed of M. de L. about forty-five years of age, his wife, a daughter entering upon her eighteenth spring, and a child of ten years.

"Here," said I, presenting Maurice, "is a friend almost disgusted with life, drenched with the cup of bitterness, irritated at the injustice of mankind, and whom I have taken the liberty to bring hither to reconcile him with the species." A few pleasantries passed on the youth of the misanthropist: they seemed to say to him, But you have yet seen nothing!

M. de L. whom I know intimately, was the son of that M. de L. to whom Rousseau wrote several letters, some of which are inserted in the collection of his works. An enthusiastic admirer of the author of *Emilius*, this tender mother had herself nursed her only child. As a recompence for this duty, so sweet in the fulfilment, Rousseau gave her a lace he himself had made, and which is most carefully preserved.

survived. This lady was one of those who for the greatest length of time maintained a connection with Jean Jacques, through the medium of her child, whom he was always rejoiced to see, being fond of children. He had in some measure directed his education. M. de L. was eighteen years old when he lost his Mentor. Educated according to his advice, he had been taught the turner's business. At twenty-five M. de L. fixed his choice, married without listening to prudential considerations, and was happy.

Family reasons, to which he had the weakness to yield, and persecutions, compelled him to leave France at the moment when emigration had become an epidemic disorder and before it was justified by events. M. de L. thought him obliged to follow the torrent. He was still ignorant that the man who takes up arms against his country can not acquire glory, even if triumphant. He soon perceived that intrigue, vanity, and passion, continued to reign at the fugitive court. Abandoning it to its fate, and resolving to take no part in the quarrel, he settled, with his wife and daughter, in a village of Prussia, where he maintained himself by his trade. He then perceived the propriety of his matter's doctrine on the subject of making man independent on fortune. Intelligent, clever, industrious, he was soon able, by his labour, to support his family; and the shop of the French toy-man had the most customers. The love of his country brought him back to France, about two years ago, as soon as tranquillity was restored. His immense estates had been all sold: nothing was left him but the small farm where we were, which belonged to his wife.

This is briefly the history of M. de L. It contains, as we have seen, no great events; but the picture of his opinions is more interesting, and we shall present a sketch of them to the reader.

Almost all the maxims of Jean Jacques were engraved on his memory, on his heart. He never spoke but with the utmost veneration of that extraordinary man, whose singularities he explained.

"The persecutions," said he to us, "which Rousseau had experienced, caused him to read an expression of hatred in every countenance; and what he dreaded above all things was to meet any one that knew him. Be-

ing one day in a stage-coach from Paris towards Montmorency, one of his fellow-travellers called him by his name. Rousseau made an excuse for stopping, got down from the coach, and returned the same way without saying a single word, or taking any notice of the coachman, who called after him.

"Like you," said M. de L. addressing himself to our misanthropist, "like you, I was early prejudiced against society; I did not love, although I had no reason to complain of it. These prejudices were instilled into me by Jean Jacques, in whom they were more excusable than in any other man. He frequently said to me, that in social man there were two quite distinct individuals; the man of nature, and the man formed by society. The more, continued he, we preserve the gifts lavished upon us by the former, the better we are. The more we lose them to substitute in their stead the pernicious favours of society, of the less value we are. By means of this distinction he pretended to explain all our contradictions. It is to him I owe my principles on happiness, and consequently happiness itself. What constitutes the basis of it is that inward content produced by a conscience pure and free, not only from crimes and faults, but even from culpable desires. Desire and envy almost always accompany each other. If a man desires the situation held by another, he is not long before he consequently envies him: thus arises already a painful sentiment, which must disturb his tranquillity. By continually dwelling on this idea, he finds himself disposed, almost without perceiving it, to wish for some event that may render the situation vacant, to calculate even the favourable chances, the probabilities on which hope is founded. He is impatient, he accuses Time of delay, he implores Fortune, forgetful that there is behind him another envious man, making the same complaints, forming the same wishes. But suppose him possessed of the employ, the sole object of his desires, will he stop there? What limits has ambition? Has it ever been seen to fix bounds for itself, and to respect them? No. He will see above him some other person, whose merit he will analyse; and the result of this examination will cause him to conclude that he has at least equal merit, and rights

rights as well founded as the other ; and he will again enter the circle of envy, of calculation, of intrigue, never more to leave it. These reflections are justified by experience, and I acquired it at my own expence. I therefore hastened to quit my employments, and thought myself more happy in frequenting the brilliant societies of the capital. But, alas ! what is called pleasure is little deserving of the name. Will you give it to entertainments, where you yawn at a vast expence ; to splendid exhibitions, where you are fatigued in the most ceremonious style ? Let us admit that there happiness is not to be found. It was in my toy-shop that I first began to enjoy it. Continually employed with my labour, when I grew tired I thought of my family, of its wants, and that idea gave me fresh courage. In short, it was here, in this retirement, that I became completely happy. Here I give way, without fear, to the tenderest emotions. I employ myself with the education of my children : Anna derives from her mother her virtues and her abilities ; my son Theodore will owe to me a love of labour, a sound judgment in a robust body."

M. de L. was still speaking, when his son entered. He was a child of ten years, who appeared to be fourteen. He had in his hand a small cup of box-wood, which he had just made with his father's turning lathe. "In the education of my son," said M. de L. "I follow Rousseau's precepts. I smile at the malice with which some of those precepts are selected in order to condemn the author. I sincerely pity the father who loses his children by the use of the cold bath ; but he murmurs at Rousseau whilst he ought only to

accuse himself. Any medicine is salutary only from the combination of a certain number of substances. Each separately may perhaps be a poison. I do not contend that Jean Jacques was never wrong in his principles of education ; but I am confident that an affectionate and prudent father will know how to distinguish error, and will never be the victim of it. Amongst the enemies of Jean Jacques you see no mothers, you observe very few fathers : they are almost all systematic celibatists who never tasted an infant's endearing caresses. This remark is worthy of some attention."

Maurice was serious ; whilst contemplating the happiness of M. de L. his dislike to society became still stronger. M. de L. guessed it, and said to him, "It is not surprising that you do not love society ; but you are not permitted to hate the individuals that compose it. Most of them possess virtues which appear only in the bosom of their families. In frequenting the company of civilized men, when their interest or business call them together, you would indeed be tempted to believe that every one left his honesty, his virtue, at home, and brought with him into social intercourse nothing but distrust and dissimulation. It is, therefore, the interior of families, and not societies, that one ought to visit. A real philanthropist is a character to be pitied ; you must avoid becoming a philanthropist."

But we were obliged to leave this abode of happiness ; the invitation given us to return thither often diminished the pain of our regret ; and I perceived that the lovely Anna had perhaps still more than M. de L. reconciled Maurice with mankind.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

His Royal Highness was some years ago at Newmarket ; and just before the horses started he missed his pocket-book, containing some bank notes. When the knowing-ones came about him, and offered him several bets, he said, "He had lost his money already, and could not afford to venture any more that day." The horse which the Duke had intended to back was distanced ; so he consoled himself that the loss of his pocket-book was only a temporary evil, as he should have paid

away as much, had he betted, to the *Worthies of the Turf*. The race was no sooner finished, than a veteran half-pay Officer presented his Royal Highness with his pocket-book, saying, he found it near the stand, but had not an opportunity of approaching him before. The Duke generously replied, "I am glad it has fallen into such good hands ; keep it : had it not been for this accident, it would have been by this time dispersed among the *black legs* and thieves of Newmarket."

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR SEPTEMBER 1802.

QUID SIT PULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NOVUM.

A Journey from Edinburgh through Parts of North Britain: containing Remarks on Scottish Landscape, and Observations on Rural Economy, Natural History, Manufactures, Trade, and Commerce, interspersed with Anecdotes, Traditional, Literary, and Historical, together with Biographical Sketches, relating chiefly to Civil and Ecclesiastical Affairs, from the Twelfth Century down to the present Time. In Two Volumes, embellished with Forty-Four Engravings, from Drawings made on the Spot, of the Lake, River, and Mountain Scenery of Scotland. By Alexander Campbell. 4to.

WE have not for a long time met with a literary work comprising such varied and ample information on pleasing, interesting, and instructive subjects, as the present, in which Mr. Campbell alternately displays the talents of an artist and an antiquary, of a biographer and a poet, of a fume, a botanist, and an historian, and so in artificially does he introduce the several topics on which he professes to treat, as greatly to enhance the pleasure of the reader who accompanies him in his Tour.

It appeared to our Author, notwithstanding the numerous writers that of late have directed their attention to the examination of the antiquities, natural history, peculiar customs and manners, of the northern section of our island, that many things had escaped their diligence of research, which a native intimately acquainted with the classic ground and historical incidents thereto belonging (as well as with many traditional particulars about to sink into that oblivion from which they are now snatched), might have it in his power to examine more at leisure than any stranger, how accurate soever, travelling hastily the various districts here described. In collecting materials, he tells us, he has spared neither time nor labour, and toward a proper selection and arrangement of what he deems most interesting and valuable, he has done all in his power.

That the style of Mr. Campbell's diction is varied as the variation or subjects requires, we shall show in the following extracts, selected at random.

"Of the superstition of the ancient Celts, many have given in account. Of late, superstition has evidently declined in the Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland. This can be accounted for in many ways, but chiefly by reason of the propagation of the reformed religion, and the constant communication of the low country with the highland districts. Formerly (and remains are yet observable) the superstitious rites of our highlanders consisted of a strange heterogeneous mixture of Pagan, Popish, Protestant, and even fabulous observances, ludicrous in the extreme. To illustrate this remark by a few examples.

"It is maintained by all moralists and divines, that religion is natural to the human race. The politician, availing himself of this universally-received maxim, holds it up as a self-evident proposition, and connects religion with civil establishments,—hence the union of Church and State. Anxiety about the future, and a dread of a somewhat inexplicable as incomprehensible, seem the foundation of gloomy superstition. In rude stages of society, doubt and impenetrable obscurity, with respect to events placed beyond the power of human prudence to controul or command,

mand, lead the mind involuntarily captive, by the chain of gross superstition, and debilitating fears which render the votary susceptible of the wildest delusions of supernatural mystery, and the dupe of the most extravagant pretensions of priestcraft. In almost every section of the globe, set forms resembling more or less the ceremonies of what is handed down to us as ancient Druidism, are mentioned as having been universally prevalent in the more remote periods of society. It seems (as it inherent in the human mind) that man delights in being deceived. Hence the magic of the Druids gave place to the no less diabolical mysticisms of popish superstition. That the one was grafted on the other, most philosophers agree. To the Druids succeeded the earlier missionaries of the gospel; and one set of errors, through the imbecility of the credulous, obtained in the place of others but little less palpable."

* * * * *

"Notwithstanding the diffusion of the gospel, to which cause its ministers attribute the fall of heathenism, and, in great measure, popish superstition, a belief in spectres, witches, fairies, brounes, and hobgoblins, is not altogether extinguished in many parts of the Highlands and Western Isles. The old people seem greatly puzzled, and even shocked, at the infidelity of the young, and see with the utmost concern their favourite doctrines vanish as the dawn of reason advances. They lift up their eyes to heaven, and sigh, deeply concerned for their degenerate offspring.

"Religious persecution was never heard of in the Highlands; and abstract speculations can hardly get footing where superstition is so strangely mingled with positive institutions and established observances;—the poor are more solicitous about the present than the future; and the richer sort of persons are too indolent, and too much devoted to pleasure, to trouble themselves farther than to secure the momentary joy, and the repose which a rude voluptuous race delight in.

"The vast change which within the last fifty years the inhabitants of the districts north of the Grampians have undergone, is hardly to be paralleled in the history of the human race.—Averse from sedentary habits, wherein

cool application and patient industry lead to reputation and reward, the quick, clear apprehensions of the highlander found little relish for the refinements of civilized society and abstract speculations, and as little for the plodding drudgery of commercial employments, or any of the liberal professions, in which he is to be chained down for life. Personal activity was his delight. To face danger, regardless of hazard the most formidable, was to him mere pastime; and to acquire fame in arms, constituted the chief object of his devotion at the shrine of honour. The profound policy of the late Lord Chatham, in availing himself of this propensity, is among the chief characteristics of that illustrious statesman's administration. But the system which he adopted gave a new and unexpected bias to the mind of the Highlander. He no sooner went abroad into the world, than he found of what consequence he was to the state. The desire of riches awakened in his soul ambition and a thirst of power. The meanest peasant's son saw, with a heart palpitating with joy, that rank and fortune were, by a happy train of circumstances, placed within his reach; and that one day he might have it in his power to return home, and vie with the proud Chieftain himself in all the pomp and splendour of foreign climes, in ease and affluence. Hence we may observe the dawn of that change so remarkable in the highlands of Scotland. Freed from hereditary jurisdiction, protected by the laws, and sensible of that portion of freedom which has even reached thus far northward, the poorest highlander is now impressed with an idea of his individual consequence to the community, and seeks emolument and honour beyond his native boundary, where he had been secluded from the great world, which he so much longed to see and take an active part in. If he be driven from his native valley by others somewhat more opulent, and greedy of possessing a greater portion of land than himself, he is cheered with the fond hope of returning with riches sufficient to purchase what formerly he was, on account of his poverty, obliged to relinquish; and thus he may, in his turn, dispose of the fate of those who were the means of making it necessary for him to become the architect of his own fortune.

Did

"Whether

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“ Whether, on the whole, emigration may not contribute to the advancement of human happiness, to the extension of commercial intercourse, and to the diffusion of knowledge and the useful arts, is a consideration left to those whose province it is to regulate the grand interests of civilized life; but to be driven from home by oppression, under whatever denomination it be felt, is an evil from which it is natural to hope for relief by change of situation, at a distance where the prospect of bettering our condition allures, and the hope of success invites to a new and less precarious establishment.

“ Within the last half century, the staple commodity of the Highlands and Western Islands was black cattle; but now sheep have banished cattle; and would to heaven men had not shared the same fate! The Hebrew shepherds were not holden in greater detestation among those nations whom they drove out from their paternal inheritance, than, till lately, the low-country shepherds were among the Highlanders; and every thing that belonged to a shepherd's life was held in utter abhorrence, and considered as beneath the dignity of a man to interfere in: quite opposite ideas however now generally prevail; even the gentleman of family and condition deigns to act the part of a shepherd; and the pastoral life, at one time the occupation of the lowest of the people, is likely to become as respectable as when David the son of Jesse followed his father's sheep ere he had ascended the throne of Saul the son of Kish, who, while in quest of his father's asses, was anointed king over Israel, being thus raised from the meanest of the people, to be ruler over them. Such are the changes in human affairs; and such in all likelihood, tho' not precisely to the same extent, eventually may take place in the wilds of North Britain!

“ The spirit of speculation has spread rapidly from valley to valley. —An epidemic madness for sheep-grazing seems to rage with unabating fury. Rents within the last ten years have advanced beyond all former calculation; most parts of the Highlands are under sheep; and the country has become desolate and almost drained of its native inhabitants. If this alarms not the State, there is little hope of a stop being put to emigrations from the

Highlands and Western Islands: — Whence will our armies be recruited? Where shall we find mariners to man our Navy, the bulwark of our island, the neglect of which would endanger our existence as a free, independent nation? If our fisheries perish through depopulation, and our mountains and vallies be peopled with shepherds, instead of the hardy race of our Scottish highlanders, what will be the consequence?

“ Both sides of Loch-ray have experienced more than once the emigration of their inhabitants; and it is much to be feared, that another, more numerous than any hitherto known, is, from circumstances too delicate to be touched on, about to take place, unless prompt and conciliatory measures be adopted to mitigate the grievances (real or supposed it matters not) of which the Braidalbane people loudly complain.

“ A set of more contented and thriving tenantry than were to be found on the vast demesnes of the Braidalbane family hardly existed any where, till a change of system (which commenced in the life-time of the late Earl, who all acknowledge was a good landlord,) reduced the poorer tenants, the offspring of former vassals, either to emigrate, or toil year after year on the sterile faces of these stupendous mountains, in order to make up a rent exacted with the utmost rigour, whatever became of their live stock, their wives, and their children. Is this oppression?

“ The disturbances that lately took place in Ross-shire were occasioned by converting a number of small farms into a few extensive sheep-walks. Upwards of thirty poor families each of whom had inherited the small *Duchas* from father to son, without interruption, for many generations, were turned adrift on the world, and their possessions let to shepherds who had come from a distant part of the kingdom. Was it any wonder then, that, in the first paroxysms of disappointment and despair, these wretched wanderers, ere they took their departure from the scene of their nativity and earlier part of life, committed unwarrantable excesses, which indignation prompted, and which reason, appalled, knew not how to expiate? The law of the land violated, established order broken, what was to be done? Shall it

it be recorded, that these deluded wretches suffered the punishment due to their crimes! What strange infatuation is it that binds the Highlander to the heath-cloth wilds through which he so fondly delights to wander? Early associations, habit, and, above all, ignorance of a more fruitful soil and more genial climate, may, in part, account for so irresistible an inclination to remain on the spot on which he first drew breath. Of this propensity, why should such cruel advantage be taken, as to raise the price to so enormous a pitch, for permission to toil for a miserable subsistence? It is asserted, that the more the Highlander's rent is advanced, the more diligently will he strive to realize it; and that thus the full value of these barren wastes is secured to the owners, while the riches of the community are augmented. It may be so; but, surely, this is buying one's comforts at a dear rate, to say no worse of it.

"Several judicious hints have been thrown out with regard to putting a stop to the evil consequences of *rack-rent*, as it is called, in the Highlands and Western Islands. These hints, however, have shared the fate of such effusions as philanthropy suggests, and rapacity smiles at, while secure in its exactions, sanctioned by authority, and supported by the laws. It appears, then, that it rests with the Legislature to redress the grievances here pointed out; and let the hope be indulged, that the day is not far distant, when a British Senate will deliberate on the best means of preventing emigrations from the highlands of Scotland."

After some interesting remarks on Macbeth's castle of Dunsinnan, and the fate of "*Bessy Bell and Mary Gray*," we find the following incidents relative to Ruthven castle.

"The next place deserving of a visit is *Ruthven Castle*, or, as it is now called, *Huntingtower*, the residence of the unfortunate family of *Gowrie*. All around this ancient edifice has an air of solemn grandeur, somewhat formal and gloomy. The avenues leading to it are in straight lines, formed of tall and aged trees, agreeably to the taste of the times in which they were planted. Two passages of history are connected with Ruthven castle, the one traditional, and the other well known by a transaction which took place in the year 1582, denominated by our

Scottish historians "*The Raid of Ruthven*." The former piece of history carries with it an air of the marvellous; and is shortly as follows: *Ruthven house* consists of two square towers, joined now by less elevated buildings. The interval between the towers is called "*The Maiden's leap*," from, as it is said, a daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie having, in the fear of discovery, leaped from the top of the one tower to the top of the other, a space of more than three yards, over a chasm sixty feet in depth. His young lady, according to report, was tenderly beloved by a youth, her inferior in rank and fortune, yet love, that knows no distinction but the chains it pants after, and is covetous of nothing save the designed object, induced her to contrive means for entertaining her lover in the full enjoyment of mutual affection. It happened, however, that our lovers were suspected, and eventually betrayed. Little dreading the embarrassment of an unpropitious discovery, one night, as they lay secure, as they thought, in each other's arms, the blushing maid, hearing her mother's footsteps as she ascended the stair, with a presence of mind and resolution scarcely credible, spring from her lover's arms, flew with the swiftness of a dove across the leads of the tower, darted from the battlements of the one tower to those of the other, and stole softly and unperceived into her own apartment. The surprise, shame, and agreeable disappointment of the mother when she perceived the error into which she had been led, can be either conceived than described. Hastening to her daughter's bed chamber, she found her, to appearance, locked fast in the arms of sleep! An experiment of the kind just related was not to be repeated by the enamoured pair, nor could the lovers live separate. They eloped, and were married; and next night passed, free from apprehension, in the full consummation of their mutual desires.

"*The Raid of Ruthven*," so called from the circumstance of James VI (on his return from Athol,) being invited by William Earl of Gowrie to enjoy his favourite amusement hunting, makes a distinguished era in the history of the reign of that monarch. James, finding himself encompassed in a manner he least expected, and alarmed at the number of strangers that he observed

surged around him, having in his own train a force inadequate to any sudden emergency, had recourse to prudence; and, concealing his apprehension, with an easy air of cheerfulness and gaiety he talked of nothing but hunting and subjects connected with the pleasures of the field; thinking, by these means, to elude any design of seizing his person, and to embrace the first favourable moment for making his escape. The business of the next day being agreed on, the King, early in the morning as he was about to rise, to his amazement found his bed chamber filled with the nobles who were in the secret of his detention at Ruthven castle. The astonished monarch demanded the reason of this intrusion, when the nobles in a body presented a memorial, wherein were contained remonstrances against certain alleged illegal and oppressive actions of the Duke of Lennox and the Earl of Arran, two of the King's intimate friends and known advisers*. The mask thus thrown off by the conspirators, did not induce his majesty to act equally open: on the contrary, he seemed to ponder these weighty affairs in his mind, and, with well-feigned condescension, expressed a desire to proceed immediately to Edinburgh; but, on being rudely stopped by the "*Master of Glamis*," the timid James burst into tears. "*Better children weep †, than bearded men,*" said Glamis, with a fierce look and audacious tone; which words thrilled through the heart of the trembling monarch, who felt himself humbled in the dust. Without regard to his weakness, and intent on their purpose, the rebel lords dismissed, without further ceremony, such of his train as entered not into their views, and by all the winning arts peculiar to courtiers they strove to reconcile the King to his splendid captivity; in this they succeeded, so far as to procure pardon for themselves, and James's sanction to the measures which they vigorously adopted in pursuit of the great object of their enterprise—

the establishment of the Reformed Religion‡.

"But the King's captivity was not of long continuance. On his arrival in Edinburgh, "the solemnity of his reception was characteristic of the manners of the times. He was met by the ministers of Edinburgh. The whole procession walked up the streets singing a psalm expressive of their critical escape from danger, and the great deliverance they had obtained by the captivity and subjection of the King. The news of James's confinement spread all over Europe; they even pierced the walls of her prison, and reached the ears of the unfortunate Mary, whose maternal feelings they extremely agitated §." Meantime Lennox, a Frenchman by birth, was banished, and soon after retired to his native country, where he died. Arran was forbidden to appear at court. However, after being in this state of bondage about ten months, James found means to escape, and threw himself into the hands of his former friends, with whom he acted in concert; and Gowrie, by the intrigues of Arran, was soon after led to the scaffold. The latter, in his turn, after a series of crimes, fell a sacrifice to the resentment of James Douglass of Parkhead, who slew the degraded Arran in revenge of his uncle the Earl of Morton's death. Thus we have exhibited the rude manners of the times, when faction ruined faction, and a constant struggle subsisted between the Popish lords and the Protestant nobility, between the Clergy of the Reformed Church and the Protestant King: the crown claiming the supremacy in all cases spiritual as well as temporal; and the clergy strenuously asserting, that King *Jesus*, and not King *James*, (nor any other earthly prince, consistently with the word of God,) was head of the church in all things spiritual ||, if not temporal.

"The hall is still shewn where James and his nobles were entertained during

* See Melvill's Memoirs, p. 240, 241.

† The King at this time was only a lad of fifteen.

‡ Spottiswood's Hist. p. 320. Robertson's Hist. vol. ii. p. 95.

§ Arnot's Hist. of Fdm. p. 37, 38.

|| Still so much of the ancient spirit of independence is kept up in the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, that, as soon as his Majesty's Commissioner dissolves the meeting in the King's name, the Moderator rises and dismisses the Assembly in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, Supreme Head of the Church.

his stay at Ruthven castle; but, "such is the change in the circumstances of the place, concurring with the genius of the times, that the same castle, in which the proud and powerful baron once confined his King as a prisoner, is now quietly occupied by a colony of calico-printers *." This colony was established here in the year 1792, under the firm of *Young, Ross, Richardson, and Caw*. The annual expenditure in workmen's wages is about three thousand six hundred pounds. Thirty hands are usually employed about each table and press, the printers being allowed from fifteen shillings to one guinea per week. The staple manufacture of the country around Perth is well adapted for the purpose of printing; and the London market being always open, and the conveyance

thither direct, regular, speedy, and convenient, every encouragement is held out to spirited exertion, ingenuity, industry, and enterprise."

Mr. Campbell has not taken quite so wide a range in his journey as some former Tourists had done, having chiefly confined his excursions to the districts circumjacent to Lothian, Perth, and St. Andrew's; but he has viewed the multifarious objects with a penetrating eye, and with an expanded and cultivated mind, and has amassed such a collection of Scottish history, tradition, and biography, illustrated by such a selection of picturesque scenery, as we believe to be unequalled.—The plates (forty-four in number) are very finely engraved and characteristically tinted. J.

An History of Marine Architecture; including an enlarged and progressive View of the Nautical Regulations and Naval History, both Civil and Military, of all Nations, especially of Great Britain., Derived chiefly from Original Manuscripts, as well in private Collections as in the great Public Repositories, and deduced from the earliest Period to the present Time. By John Charnock, Esq. F. S. A. Three Vols. Royal 4to. R. Faulder, and all the other considerable Booksellers of London.

(Concluded from Page 125.)

THE third and last volume of this history, which justly claims the honourable distinction of being considered as a work of public utility, since it communicates material information on a subject of the first magnitude, the Royal Navy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, opens with a political account of the different Navies of Europe from the commencement of the last century to the death of Queen Anne, and a comparative view of those Navies, and of the commercial state of Europe during that era.

A striking feature of this first division of the volume, is the masterly sketch of the character of Louis XIV. falsely styled the Great, King of France, which, from respect for the Author's talents as an historian, and as a gentle hint to those Englishmen who have expressed their good wishes for the House of Bourbon (which, under a succession of three Monarchs, within the above-mentioned period, never permitted Britain to enjoy the tranquillity of peace for longer intervals than five, six, or ten years, at most), we lay before our readers.

"A continuance of the same acting principle, which had lighted the torch of war, and brandished when blazing in all its horrors, over a considerable part of Europe, towards the conclusion of the *Seventeenth* century, was productive of still more dreadful effects immediately after the commencement of the *Eighteenth*. The discordant and diabolically ambitious spirit of Louis the Fourteenth, nothing abating in its vigour, though the fuel which had at first fed its fury was consumed, eagerly spread itself in search of fresh materials which might continue to support its rage. The fatal industry with which this system was pursued, proved, most unfortunately for the rest of the world, too effectual. Independent of those countries which immediately surrounded the identical spot whence the flame arose, and which of course became the most immediate prey to its effects, its baneful influence was soon most sensibly felt even in remote districts, which its own immediate operations were incapable of reaching.

"Spain, Portugal, Britain, Holland, Germany, and the northern parts of

Italy, formed an immense volcano, of which France was the crater; while Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and, in fine, almost every country in Europe, influenced by the persuasion, terrified by the threats, or cajoled by the specious promises, of Louis, were armed against each other, and joined in a scene so terrific as almost to threaten an annihilation of the human race.

"Notwithstanding the severe losses which Louis had experienced during the preceding war, and that heavy blow he had in particular received by the destruction of the best ships he possessed off *Cape La Hogue*, to earnestly did he apply himself, during the short period of tranquillity which succeeded the peace of *Ryswick* (1697), in the re-establiishment of that Navy, the possession of which he appeared to think to essential to his glory, that at the commencement of the eighteenth century in 1702, he considered himself in a condition to disturb the peace of Europe as powerfully as ever. The event, however, proved he had been too sanguine in his expectation; this is exemplified by the fresh losses he sustained in the attack made on the port of *Toulon* in 1707, by the army under the command of the Duke of Savoy, and the combined British and Dutch fleets commanded by Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel for the loss of eight ships of the line, taken and destroyed by the fire of the assailants, accelerated and completed the almost total retrenchment of the French Navy from the busy and dangerous theatre of war during the next thirty six years. Our Author, however, gives instances to prove, that though Britain at that period was manifestly superior, with respect to its naval force, not only to France, but to all the other maritime Powers of Europe, yet the French ships of war were built upon better principles than the British, which enabled them, in the Dramen's phrase, considerably to fore-reach those of the British. The losses in putable to accident, and those dangers to which all vessels at sea are subject, no less forcibly proved the superiority of that construction or form given to vessels, under the load water line, which was then adopted by the French, for in the retreat of the small French fleet, which made an unsuccessful attempt to cover the descent of the Pretender in Scotland in 1708, to their own coast, the

ships which perished were entirely of English construction (captured ships), while the remainder, built in the ports of France being better enabled to hold their wind, to work off a lee-shore, and to endure the assaults of a heavy head-sea, were capable of successfully combating and effectually resisting it.

"The total of ships taken from the French, or destroyed by the English and the Dutch, in the war which commenced against France and Spain in 1702, and was terminated by the peace of *Utrecht* in 1713, amounted to forty ships of the line, several of which were first and second rates, exclusive of frigates, and of many other ships lost by tempests and other misfortunes. As to the Spanish Navy," says our Historian, "though Spain was a principal in the war, it was reduced to a state of insignificance which could scarcely fail to excite the compassion even of a foe; and with respect to Portugal, her marine held the same inoffensive rank at the commencement of the eighteenth century, in which it continued unflinchingly to pass through the remainder of it.

"Holland appeared to have passed the zenith of its glory. Its maritime power continued, indeed, still respectable, but carried not with it that terror as in the preceding century, when it arrogantly assumed to itself the mastery of the Ocean, and the power of prescribing marine laws to almost all Europe."

We are next entertained with a concise account of the rapid advances of the marine forces of the Northern Powers of Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, with judicious remarks on the indefatigable and successful operations of Peter I. the truly Great first Emperor of Russia, "who raised into consequence, as a naval Power, a nation which he found destitute of a single ship of war; and by his enterprising genius, and unremitting attention to this important object, had raised, in the year 1714, a naval force consisting of more than forty ships of the line, as many frigates, and upwards of 150 gallees."

The result of the accurate review of the marine of the European nations as it stood in the year 1700, presents that pleasing picture of the naval superiority of Great Britain, which every lover of his country, every loyal Briton, will read with great satisfaction; and with a sincere

a sincere wish that our Rulers may never lose sight of this splendid example, which exhibits an unequivocal proof, that the glory and commercial prosperity of the British empire cannot be maintained by any other means, but by the superiority of the British Navy, very emphatically, upon all public occasions of festivity, acknowledged to be "the Wooden-walls of Old England;" for let it be remembered, that the era we are now contemplating was distinguished by the most signal victories of our land forces under the great Duke of Marlborough; yet even these would have proved ineffectual to prevent the success of the ambitious projects of Louis, if his Navy had not been nearly annihilated by the valour of our Naval Officers, Marines, and Seamen.

"Britain," says our Author, "might be said, at that period to possess nearly one-third of the whole of that force, which was especially equipped for the purposes of war, by all the other maritime powers of Europe: France and Holland held more than a second third part, while the minor States of Spain, Portugal, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, could boast no greater navy, had the whole of it been united together, than what could have been sent forth from the ports of England alone. The fluctuation or alteration which was occasioned by the uninterrupted continuance of war during the first fourteen years of the eighteenth century, tended but little to affect the proportion just stated. The alteration which was produced by it was in favour of Great Britain; the losses sustained by her not having equaled, by one third, those which France had suffered within the same period. The marine of Spain had also undergone what might be considered as a total demolition; while the contests subsisting between the Northern Powers had prevented them, taken in the aggregate, from augmenting that total which they had possessed at the commencement of them, notwithstanding the wonderful exertion made by Peter the Great to raise himself into naval consequence."

An account of the improvements made in marine architecture among the different European Powers during the first fourteen years of the eighteenth century, and of the immediate causes which gave birth to them and produced the extraordinary augmentation of vessels in regard to their tonnage as

well as force, is the next subject of discussion, and every particular is minutely detailed which is necessary to explain the different principles of ship-building practised by the artificers of the Southern, from those of the Northern States.

In our last Review, a summary account of the active measures taken by King William III. to augment the navy of England, was noticed as forming the principal contents of the seventeenth Chapter of Vol. II. We have now to observe that Mr. Charnock is rather too fond of recapitulation, which sometimes engenders tiresome tautology, as in the instance before us, part of the third Chapter of Vol. III. being taken up with "the same subject, as introductory to the history of the naval transactions of the reign of Queen Anne, amongst which, besides a relation of the victories of Sir George Rooke and Sir Claudesley Shovel, off the ports of Vigo and Malaga, we find curious remarks on the civil economy and management of maritime affairs; the murmurs of the merchants, in consequence of a pretended neglect of the commercial interest of the nation, with other grievances contained in various petitions to the House of Peers against the administration of Prince George of Denmark, the Queen's husband, as Lord High Admiral of England, with their Lordships' report thereon, the answer of the Prince, and observations on the whole proceedings.

The next period, the naval events of which make a considerable addition to the renown of the British fleets, comprises the signal defeat of the Spanish fleet by Sir George Byng, in the Faro of Messina, in 1718, the fourth year of the reign of George I. for which that gallant Admiral was created a Peer, by the title of Viscount Torrington, and extends to the commencement of another war between Great Britain and Spain in 1739. Our author gives us the state of the British navy at that period, notices the bad construction of the ships composing the British navy at that time, and explains the mistaken principles on which the marine architects of Great Britain then acted, and the inconveniences under which ships so contrived laboured. A brief recital of the various expeditions which took place during the war, with their consequences, are the next subjects of the continuation of our naval history; and

and the capture of the *Princesa*, a Spanish ship of 70 guns, and nearly 2000 tons burthen, is stated as having the most happy effect in producing that reform and alteration of system in the construction of British ships of war, which had been so long necessary. "Admiral Sir John Norris, who was then universally considered the naval oracle of Britain, was written to, by order of the Board of Admiralty, on this subject; and this letter, with the documents annexed to it, are given by our author, as forming a curious and well connected, though concise history of the civil establishment of the British navy, from the early part of Queen Ann's reign, down to the time when the *Princesa* was taken, in the year 1741.

"The Admiral in consequence of this application, which was rather an invitation, than an order, to exert his talents for the benefit of his Country in the civil department of the navy, immediately adopted the obvious and certainly the most prudent method of producing improvement. He sought the opinions of men who were considered as best informed on the subject, and reported to the inquirers the result of their information, surmounted by such professional observations, as his long continued maritime pursuits had enabled him to collect. Reform however went on but slowly; the British navy was reduced to an inequality with respect to that of the different powers of Europe, reckoning ship for ship; not only in the contracted dimensions, but in the form or shape given to the vessels composing it, which neither the inconveniences experimentally and most seriously found to result from them, nor the example of those benefits found to be derived by other countries, from the pursuit of a contrary system of construction, were, for many years, capable of removing." Under these disadvantages the question will naturally be to discerning readers, How the superiority of the British naval power was supported? The answer will be found in this part of its history; by out-numbering other powers; so that her fleets when considered collectively, rendered the individual inferiority of the ships of less consequence. The alterations in the principles of construction which took place in the British navy soon after the commencement of hostilities against France

in 1744, owing to the representations of Sir John Norris, and the affluity of the Admiralty and Navy Boards, were the first triumphs of wisdom over custom; and their utility is fully explained by our author in Chapter 8, which also contains a comparative view of the quantity of materials consumed in the construction of different ships, more particularly of the timber consumed in building the Royal George, the *Princess Amelia*, and several other ships on the plan of reform and improvement. Also a list of the Royal navy, as it stood at the conclusion of the war against France and Spain in 1748, including the ships which had been taken from the enemy; exhibiting a most formidable force, and evidently demonstrating that Great Britain at that time, was Sovereign of the Seas: it amounted to four ships of the first rate, viz. the Royal George, the Royal Anne, the Royal Sovereign, and the Royal William, carrying 100 guns each, and 850 seamen; ten second rates, of ninety guns; forty-eight third rates, carrying from eighty down to sixty-four guns; sixty nine fourth rates; forty-two fifth rates; and forty-eight sixth rates. In the inferior classes were five fire-ships, ten bomb ketches, thirty-five sloops of war, two store-ships, seven hospital ships, eleven yachts, as many hoys, five smacks, sixteen hulks, and five xebecs, forming in the whole a marine of 313 sail.

"The losses of the combined enemies during this short war of four years, are unparalleled in the annals of our own, or any other country, they amounted in ships taken or destroyed, and a very few lost by accident, to fifty five French, and twenty-four Spanish ships; and the navy of France was reduced to thirty-eight ships, carrying from eighty down to twenty guns."

To follow up the progressive improvements from this period to the present time, would be to give an abridgment of this valuable and expensive work to the injury of the author, and other proprietors; a practice but too common of late years, and highly reprehensible. Our Review, on the contrary, aims at placing meritorious works, such as the present, in the clearest and fairest point of view; and, by means of an extensive circulation, to make its publication more generally known. On this principle we

shall close the article with noticing some of the most interesting subjects in the remaining Chapters. The first is the modern invention of sheathing of ships with copper, the first experiment of which, on a single ship, was made in the year 1758; but it did not become the general practice till about the year 1776, when it was extended to commercial vessels, as well as ships of war. The detail of the methods made use of prior to this invention, to prevent the penetration of worms into ships' bottoms, is very curious, and will be found in Chapter ix. which also contains general remarks on the improvement and state of marine architecture in Asia and America.

In the next Chapter, we have a comparative view of the conduct and condition of the different naval powers of Europe; an historical relation of the naval transactions and marine forces of the Turks, Russians, Swedes, and Danes; and of the general events which took place previous to the close of the last century.

The names, principal dimensions, and tonnage, as well of the ships and vessels purposely built for the Royal navy, from the year 1700 to the end of the year 1800, as those which, though not so built, have at different periods been received into it, on being either captured from the enemy, purchased from merchants, or hired for a time as chartered vessels, are the most important subjects of Chapter xi.

A general statement of the marine belonging to the different African powers, with a description of the vessels in use among the States of Barbary, the Chinese, the Japanese, and the Indians; and an account of the canoes and vessels used by the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands, and a comparison between them and the galleys of the ancients, are the chief contents of Chapter xii.

An enquiry into the general principles of marine architecture, the properties and requisites of vessels, reasons why ships so constructed as to draw but little water sail best before the wind, with a narrative of the invention of sliding keels, and a dissertation on their utility, which can only be understood by professional men, appears to be remarkably curious. The navy stands indebted to Capt. Schank, one of the present Commissioners of the

Transport Office, for this considerable improvement; and all persons concerned in marine affairs will undoubtedly find their account in perusing the information relative to its successful application to vessels of different denominations, in Chapter xiii.

There are three more Chapters which complete the work, and they are all wholly taken up with scientific discussions and observations peculiarly adapted to promote a more accurate knowledge of marine architecture, and to convey instruction to ship builders, naval surveyors, and all persons connected with or engaged in the service of the Royal navy; and in the foreign commerce carried on by merchant ships.

Lastly, at the conclusion of an abstract account of recent discoveries and improvements in marine architecture, we have a description of the Life-boat, so interesting to the public in general, that we shall make no apology for inserting it, convinced that our author will not disapprove of the free circulation of this philanthropic invention.

"The Life boat was built under the inspection, and by the subscription of a few private persons at South Shields, who had been the immediate spectators of the many dreadful disasters which had overwhelmed ships driven on the sands, at the South entrance of Tynemouth harbour, for the truly valuable purpose of attempting the preservation of persons so unfortunately circumstanced. A boat was accordingly built about thirty feet in length, and ten feet broad, the sides flammng out for the purposes of preventing the broken waves from running into the boat. It was decked at the floor heads, rowed with twelve oars, and steered also by one: it was covered with cork on the outside, two or three streaks down from the gunwale, and was found to answer the expected purpose so fully, that though cork jackets were, for the production of greater safety, purchased for all the people, when the boat was first employed, they were almost immediately disregarded, and after a very short time, never taken to sea. The success of this most amiably noble measure, caused it to be followed by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, who, at his own expence, caused a second boat to be built on the same contraction; and by the united

united efforts of these philanthropic colleagues, the lives of some hundreds of persons have already been fortunately preserved, who would otherwise have fallen victims to the rage of the ocean *."

Final, benevolent observation: "The Science of Marine Architecture has, for many ages, been subservient to the impulses of ambition, avarice, luxury, or curiosity; it remained for Britain, towards the close of the eighteenth century, to direct it to purposes more truly noble and patriotic, of general benefit, and of universal extent; to the prevention of domestic misery, to the maintenance of national population, and to the preservation of the human species."

Be it permitted to add, that we indulge the pleasing hope that the ingenious and industrious author of this very useful and curious work, will meet with a suitable reward for his labours, in its extensive sale; the great body of seafaring people in Great Bri-

tain, from the Admiral to the Lieutenant in the Royal navy, and from the great ship builders and owners down to the masters of commercial vessels, having it in their power to exercise their liberality on this occasion, and at the same time to consult their own interest, by purchasing it.

In this volume, as in the preceding ones, the excellence of our British engravers is displayed to great advantage; for there are no less than forty-six illustrative and explanatory plates, the major part by Newton and Tomkins, the remainder by Greig, Barlow, and Hall. Amongst other beautiful subjects we distinguish the view of the Glorioso Spanish man of war, of the Invincible French ship of war, of the Royal George, a British first rate, of the Commerce de Marseilles, of a Venetian gondola, of a modern galley rowing in a calm, of a Chinese vessel, and of a flying proa of the Ladrone Islands.

M.

The Caledonian Herd boy: A rural Poem. By D. Service, a native of Scotland. Yarmouth. 12mo.

THE notice taken of Stephen Duck, more than half a century ago, was the means of bringing before the public various efforts of the unlettered muse. In the like manner we expect the success of Bloomfield will draw forth more effusions of uneducated genius. The author of the poem before us was a herd boy for five years on the north banks of the Clyde, was afterwards an apprentice at Greenock to a shoemaker, and has followed that employment for six years in England. His attention to the muses has not interfered with his trade, as we are told that his poem "was written of mornings before his business commenced, or of evenings after the labour of the day was finished." He describes scenes of rural life, which, considering that he never received, as he says, "a common education," appear to deserve commendation, and will be read with pleasure.

The Asiatic Annual Register; or, A View of the History of Hindostan; and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Asia, for the Year 1801. 8vo.

This is the third year of a very useful publication, which appears to us well calculated to promote the interests of Asiatic literature and science, and to enable the public to form correct notions on Indian affairs. It contains all the information arising from Eastern affairs, at home or abroad, during the course of the year, and many useful and interesting papers.

The History of the Roman Wall, which crosses the Island of Britain from the German Ocean to the Irish Sea. Describing its ancient State and its Appearance in the Year 1801. By W. Hutton, F. A. S. S. 8vo.

Mr. Hutton considers himself as the first man that ever travelled the whole breadth of the Roman Wall, which he has described we doubt not with great accuracy. In the course of this journey, which he performed at the age of seventy eight, he tells us he lost by perspiration one stone of animal weight, and spent forty guineas in thirty-five days, and in a walk of six hundred and one miles. We have read some former works of this author with more entertainment.

* This brief abstract may be considered as a supplement to Warner's account of the Life-boat in our last Magazine, for August, page 101.

Considerations on the late Elections for Westminster and Middlesex, together with some Facts relating to the House of Correction in Cold Bath Fields. 8vo.

The proceedings at these Elections, we are sorry to say, reflect no credit on the British character. That a popular clamour, excited by audacity and kept up by confident falsehood, should influence an election, is an unfavourable symptom of the times, and threatens a return of the follies and extravagancies of the days in which the cry of Wilkes and Liberty set the brains a madding of a frantic and unthinking populace. The conduct of Mr. Aris, the Governor of the New Bastile, as it has been invidiously called, is in this pamphlet satisfactorily defended.

The Domestic Encyclopædia; or, a Dictionary of Facts and Useful Knowledge; comprehending a concise View of the latest Discoveries, Inventions, and Improvements, chiefly applicable to Rural and Domestic Economy; together with Descriptions of the most interesting Ob-

jects of Nature and Art; the History of Men and Animals, in a State of Health or Disease; and Practical Hints respecting the Arts and Manufactures, both familiar and commercial. By A. F. M. Willich, M. D. *Author of the Lectures on Diet and Regimen, &c. &c.* 4 vols. 8vo.

The nature of this work is sufficiently explained in the title-page, which shews it to be intended for domestic reference. We cannot withhold from its Compiler the praise due to pains and diligence generally well-directed. Much useful every-day information has been drawn together from the best Authors on different subjects; and though it may sometimes be thought that Dr. Willich has given rather an undue proportion of his labour to the subjects of Chemistry, Medicine, Mechanics, and Rural Affairs, we must declare his book to be highly deserving of a place in every family library. It is illustrated with twenty-eight copper plate, and a hundred wood, engravings; and has copious Indices.

PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS IN THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES AT BENGAL.

[From the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, Feb. 11, 1802.]

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, FEB. 11, 1802.

ON Saturday last, the 6th of February, being the anniversary of the commencement of the First Term of the College of Fort William, and the day appointed for the public Disputations in the Oriental Languages, and for the distribution of the prizes and honorary rewards adjudged at the late Public Examinations, the Honourable the Acting Visitor, accompanied by the Members of the Supreme Council, and by the Governors of the College, proceeded to the College.

The Honourable the Acting Visitor was met at the entrance of the College by the Provost, Vice Provost, Professors, and Officers of the College, who attended him to the Public Examination Room, where the students were assembled.

When the disputations were ended, the following prizes and honorary rewards, adjudged at the second examination of 1801, were distributed by the

Provost, in the presence of the Acting Visitor:—

PERSIAN LANGUAGE.—Mr. J. H. Lovett, Medal, and 1500 Rupees; Mr. K. Jenkins, Medal, and 1000 Rs; Mr. C. Lloyd, 500 Rs.

HINDOSTANIE LANGUAGE.—Mr. W. B. Bayley, Medal, and 1500 Rs; Mr. J. H. Lovett, Medal, and 1000 Rs; Mr. C. Lloyd, 500 Rs.

ARABIC LANGUAGE.—Mr. J. H. Lovett, Medal, and 1500 Rs.

BENGALIE LANGUAGE.—Mr. W. B. Bayley, Medal, and 1500 Rs; Mr. W. B. Martin, Medal, and 1000 Rs.

PERSIAN WRITING.—Mr. H. Dumbleton, Medal, and 1000 Rs.

NAGREE WRITING.—Mr. W. Morton, Medal, and 1000 Rs.

BENGALIE WRITING.—Mr. H. Hodgson, Medal, and 1000 Rs.

ENGLISH ESSAYS.—Second Term; Mr. W. B. Martin, Medal, and 1000 Rs.—Third Term; Mr. T. Hamilton, Medal, and 1000 Rs.—Fourth Term; Mr. F. Wood, Medal, and 1000 Rs.

After the distribution of the prizes and honorary rewards, the Honourable the Acting Visitor addressed the Students to the following effect :

"GENTLEMEN,

"The public service having demanded the presence of the Most Noble the Patron and Founder of the College of Fort William, in a distant quarter of the British Empire in India, he has been pleased to render it my duty to witness this first distribution of the prizes and honorary rewards which have been adjudged under the statutes of the institution.

"The satisfaction which I have derived from the discharge of this honourable duty, has been greatly heightened by the additional proofs of the beneficial effects resulting from this Institution, afforded by the public exercises of this day.

"Those who are yet but imperfectly acquainted with the nature and objects of this Institution, will learn with equal surprise and satisfaction, that students recently arrived in India have this day ably maintained a public disputation in the Oriental Languages.

"The establishment of the College of Fort William has already excited a general attention to Oriental languages, literature, and knowledge, which promises to be productive of the most salutary effects in the administration of every branch of the affairs of the Honourable Company in India.

"The numerous and important benefits to be derived from this Institution, cannot however be justly estimated from the experience of the short period of one year which has elapsed since it commenced its operation. But if succeeding years shall exhibit advantages proportionate to those which have been already manifested, this Institution will realize the most sanguine expectations which have been entertained of its success.

"I am happy to avail myself of this occasion to express my satisfaction at the uniform zeal and attention which have been manifested by all the Officers and Professors of the College in the discharge of their public duties. I also experience great pleasure in expressing my thanks to those Gentlemen who have conducted the public examinations, and who, by affording the aid of their talents and knowledge,

have rendered an essential service to the Institution.

"Of the students now entering on their course of public service, as well as of those who continue attached to the College, I am happy to observe, that there are many who have not only distinguished themselves by their proficiency in the Oriental languages and literature, but whose uniform observance of the statutes and rules of the Institution, and whose general correctness of conduct, have afforded an honourable and useful example to their fellow students. I am persuaded that those deserving characters will reflect further credit on the Institution, and that they will continue to exert their endeavours for the attainment of a higher degree of perfection in the different branches of knowledge of which they have so happily laid the foundation.

"I entertain a confident hope that all the students who remain attached to the College, will emulate the laudable example furnished by the meritorious characters whom I have described.—The Institution now affords to those students the means of qualifying themselves for the important offices which they are destined to exercise under the British Government in India. By diligently availing themselves of those means, they will proportionally advance their personal interests and reputation; and they will also enjoy the grateful and animating prospect of becoming eminently useful to their country; by rendering it essential assistance in realizing the important advantages to be derived from the extensive and valuable dominions which it has acquired in India; and by aiding it in fulfilling the high moral obligations attendant on the possession of its Indian Empire, on the discharge of which the prosperity and permanency of that Empire equally depend."

In the evening, a dinner was given by the Honourable the Acting Visitor, at the College, at which were present the Honourable the Chief Justice, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, the Members of the Supreme Council, and all the principal Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency.

Names and proficiency of students who arrived in India within or previous to the year 1798, and who are now leaving

leaving the College, to enter on the public service:—

C. Lloyd—First Class of Arabic, Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee languages.

H. Hodgson—First Class, Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee; and first in Bengalee writing.

W. P. Potts—First Class, Persian and Hindoostanee; and second Class, Arabic.

G. D. Guthrie—First Class, Arabic and Persian.

A. Rofs—First Class, Arabic and Persian.

J. W. Laing—First Class, Arabic and Persian.

D. Campbell—First Class, Arabic and Persian.

G. Hartwell—First Class, Bengalee; and second Class, Persian and Hindoostanee.

W. Scott—First Class, Bengalee; and second Class, Hindoostanee.

R. Thackeray—First Class, Arabic; and third Class, Persian.

M. Law—First Class, Bengalee.

W. J. Sands—second Class, Persian and Hindoostanee.

J. Wemyss—second Class, Persian and Hindoostanee.

F. Morgan—second Class, Persian and Hindoostanee.

R. O. Wynne—second Class, Persian.

R. Vanfittart—second Class, Persian.

J. W. Grant—second Class, Hindoostanee.

To the above we add the following remarks on the Disputation held at the College of Fort William, in Bengal, by a Gentleman who was present:—

These Disputations were held in pursuance of the sixth statute, enacted by his Excellency the Governor General, as Patron and Visitor of the College, viz.

“Whereas it is necessary that the students destined to exercise high and important functions in India, should be able to speak the Oriental Languages with fluency and propriety, it is there-

fore declared, that public Disputations and Declamations shall be holden in the Oriental Languages, at stated times, to be prescribed by the Council of the College.”

From the recent institution of the College, and the impediments which must necessarily have occurred at the commencement of an undertaking so novel in India, and at the same time so extensive in its objects, it might reasonably have been expected that the first Disputation would be confined to one of the Oriental Languages; or if a second were included in it, the most sanguine expectations from the success of Collegiate Instruction in the languages of Asia must have been fulfilled. How surprising, and how gratifying to all persons concerned in promoting the objects of this excellent Institution must it then have been, to observe the Students appointed to hold the late Disputations, equally capable of supporting them with readiness, correctness, and elegance, in three of the Oriental Languages, the Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee? In several instances the same Gentlemen defended or opposed the given position in two of these languages; and all, after finishing their arguments, read Theses composed by them in the same languages; evincing in these distinguished proficiency, and eminent ability and knowledge in the subjects of the disputations, which were happily chosen for the occasion.

It would be improper to notice individual excellence, where all exhibited so much merit. But it may be justly observed, that this Disputation, though a first essay, and held within a twelvemonth after the opening of the College of Fort William, would have done honour to the Professors and Students of any University in Europe. It formed an admirable introduction to the delivery of the honorary medals which followed, and sanctioned the motto engraved on them—“*Redit a nobis durara diemque reducit.*”

WEST INDIA DOCKS, FROM LIMEHOUSE TO BLACKWALL.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

WE are happy in being able to lay before our Readers a very accurate Plan of these Docks, and of the parts immediately circumjacent. A

particular account of the ceremony of laying the first stone of this grand and magnificent undertaking was given in our XXXVIIIth Volume, Page 7.

Whoever

Whoever has enjoyed the satisfaction of visiting and viewing the work in its present state, must be astonished at the stupendousness of its scale, and the extent of human wisdom, skill, and industry, which has begun, carried on, and so far completed, in the course of five and-twenty months, an "imperial work," the proof of past, and pledge of future prosperity.

The effect and design of *Wet Docks* are, to keep the water always at one height; that is, the height of the ordinary full tides; to prevent vessels from being alternately exposed to wet and dry, and to be sometimes on a high level, and sometimes lying on one side on the sand. It must be evident to all persons, that the position of the vessel remaining upright, and on the same level, must be a great advantage in loading and unloading, even when there is only one ship; but when there are numbers crowded together, it prevents confusion and much damage, besides loss of time and space.

These advantages attach to every *Wet Dock* or *Basin* into which ships are introduced; but in the present case there is another end in view also—room and proper quays being wanting on the River Thames for the accommodation of the numbers of shipping that resort to it from all parts of the world.

From inconvenience and confusion, expence always follows; but in this case a greater loss arises than could be expected, owing to a sort of *degradation*, known by the name of *Plunderage*, which the bustle and confusion arising from want of room and proper quays occasion. This *Plunderage* is, no doubt, considerable; but it has been calculated by Mr. Colquhoun, the Magistrate, at half-a-million annually.

The advantages, therefore, that will arise from the constructing of such Docks for *West India produce* (the most liable of any sort of goods to be plundered), are certainly great, and therefore were much wanted in the vicinity of London.

The annexed ENGRAVING will serve to shew those who have not been on the spot how the Docks are planned. That for unloading inwards is already completed; but to the Dock for loading outwards very little is yet done.

The Dock is twenty-nine feet deep, built round with brick work, six feet in thickness at top, and co-

vered with large square stones as coping to the wall. About two feet below the top is a groove in the brick-work, about six inches deep, and a foot wide, into which timber is inserted to keep the ships from injuring, or being injured by, the brick-work.

Such are the *Wet Docks*, or rather the *Wet Dock* at present, for there is only one finished, the length of which is 2,600 feet, and the width 510. That which is yet to be made will be of the same length, but narrower by 110 feet.

A magnificent entrance or gateway to the quays is intended, with allegorical devices; and there will be a high wall round the whole, besides a sloping ditch, parapet wall, and iron palisades. The numbers of houses for the residence of clerks and workmen will convert the marsh in time into a town; so that London will really extend from Paddington turnpike to Blackwall, without any interruption whatever.

It having been previously known, that the first ships were to enter on the 27th of August 1802, at one o'clock, a great concourse of persons of all ranks attended. The water had been introduced through a square aperture in the flood gates on the 25th, so as to prevent those who attended what may be called the inauguration of the enterprise from waiting too long a time.

The Dock was filled nearly to the height of the tide at high-water on the 26th. The temporary bridge, under which was a wooden barricade that resisted the water when the coffer-dam broke, was taken away; and over the first sluice was erected a *horizontal draw-bridge*, on a new and improved plan. It divides in two in the middle, and each half moves off horizontally on a pivot, being supported in its horizontal position by an equal balance made in the parts themselves, and a circular ring of cast iron twelve feet in diameter, on which are rollers that are sections of cones; so as naturally to move agreeably to the curvature of the circle, in a manner similar to that in which the roof of a windmill turns upon the walls.

There are two flood-gates at the outer lock, and two more between that and the *Wet Dock*. The flood-gates all open inwards, to resist the pressure of the water in the Docks when the tide is low.

There are at each lock perpendicular windlasses of cast iron placed in circular wells dug in the ground, and built round with brick and stone, for the purpose of opening and shutting the flood-gates—these are worked from above by men; the chain which connects the windlasses and the gates being altogether under water.

In the morning of the 27th, the water stood about twenty feet deep within the sluices; and numbers of people who had assembled appeared somewhat disappointed, expecting to have been gratified with seeing the water admitted with a rush into the empty docks. At eleven o'clock the workmen left off their labours, and the ballast heavers who had been employed to clear the entrance (where the unfortunate coffee dam was) quitted their occupation.

All the ships belonging to the West India trade that were in the river had colours flying. On each side of the entrance was a flag-staff, with the *Royal Standard* and *Union Jack*. The *Royal Standard* was also hoisted on the roof of the warehouse nearest to Blackwall.

About 100 soldiers were posted near the warehouses, and at each entrance leading to the North Quay, into which part no person was admitted without a ticket. This was a laudable regulation, as it prevented all the ill effects of a tumultuous and mischievous crowd; and, although the company admitted to this place was extremely numerous, it was as respectable. The top of the warehouse, No. 8, as well as all the windows of it, were filled with company. The number admitted by tickets could not be less than four or five thousand; and of these a great part consisted of elegant and beautiful females. The assemblage on the South side consisted of persons of all descriptions; and there was not one throughout the whole of this immense crowd, who did not seem to feel a degree of pleasure proportionate to the importance of the event which they came to witness.

The *Henry Addington*, a ship of 400 tons burthen, and of 20 guns, lay at the entrance at Blackwall, together with the *Echo*; the former was only in ballast, and had little of that—the latter was deeply laden.

The *Henry Addington* stood high above the water, and was decorated with

about 200 flags; being not only those of the different nations that navigate European Seas, but every flag or ensign used in making telegraphic signals in our service; so that the variety was great, and the effect splendid.

At the main top-gallant mast head was the *Royal Standard*; the *Admiralty Flag* waved from the fore-top-gallant mast; and from the mizen and the bow-sprit hung the *Union Jack*.

Two Three-Coloured French Flags were hoisted on the stern, and the Spanish, Portuguese, and others, upon the sides. The ropes were strung with colours, flags, and streamers of all kinds, from end to end.

At eleven o'clock two boats were manned, for the purpose of towing in the ship in conjunction with the people on the sides. Four guns were fired when she arrived at the outer gate, which were immediately opened for her admittance. The wooden draw-bridge, which we much admired, disappeared, as it were at the same moment, when the vessel was fairly stationed in the middle of the first lock; where she remained more than half an hour, the band of the 3d regiment of guards playing "Rule Britannia."

During this delay, the *Echo*, a vessel rather of inferior size, deeply laden with West India produce, was towed up in the same manner; when the second gate was opened, and they both entered the first basin. In less than a quarter of an hour the two inner gates were opened; and, before one o'clock, both vessels were in the great Dock opposite the first warehouse, which was crowded at every aperture, and on the roof, with Ladies of beauty and fashion.

Repeated huzzas were given from shore to shore, and the *Echo* was in the middle. The band of the West London Militia, and the music on board the *Addington*, struck up "God save the King!" and the whole was a spectacle exhibiting the triumph of a commercial and loyal people, rejoicing at the first effect of so grand, extensive, and useful a work.

A salute of 21 guns was fired, and a pigeon let fly, when the *Addington* moored opposite the warehouse No. 8; after which several persons of distinction went on board. Among them were, Lord Hawkesbury, the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Hood, Lord Pelham, Lord Hobart, Lord Glenber-

vic,

vic, the Lord Mayor, Sir Sidney Smith, Sir George Shee, Mr. Alderman Hibbert, Mr. Alderman Curtis, &c. The one boat continued for more than an hour carrying numbers of our most distinguished mercantile men and their families; many of whom only stopped a few minutes, making place for others, after taking a little elegant refreshment. About half past three, Earl Roslyn, and Lords Pelham, Hawkesbury, and Glenbervie, with Sir Sidney Smith, &c. went up the River in the Admiralty barge.

At five o'clock an elegant dinner was set out in the great cabin for the Ladies, &c. on board. There were also two long tables under an awning upon the deck; and the regimental band continued to play favourite airs. After dinner, one of the tables being cleared away, country dances commenced, and a great deal of additional company came on board. They continued dancing to a late hour, and the utmost conviviality prevailed.

The crowd that assembled at the Dock, the Basin, and in the vicinity of Blackwall, cannot be estimated at less than 30,000 people. Accidents were very likely to happen, owing to their anxiety to behold the introduction of the Addington to the Dock, and to there being no fence on the sides; but we are happy to state, that, so far as we have heard, none took place; there was no disorder, nor the slightest circumstance to diminish the enjoyment of the day, the weather being the most favourable possible, without wind, dust, or sultry sunshine.

The water in the Dock extends in surface 827 400 square feet, and in cubic feet (the depth being 25) contains 20,560 000.

Nothing can be conceived more beautiful than the Dock. The water is of the necessary depth; its surface, smooth as a mirror, presents to the eye a haven secure from storms; and the mind of a spectator anticipates those sensations of pleasure and delight, which Seamen from all nations of the world, after buffeting storms and tempests, must feel when lodged in its tranquil bosom.

The warehouses are the grandest, most commodious, and spacious, that we have ever seen, and are capable of containing a vast quantity of goods.

We admire greatly what has been done; but no part, the locks excepted,

is yet completed. The stone copings on the quays are not finished; and the communication with the river at Limehouse Hole is not yet opened; without which the Dock that is now in use is, like a man with one arm, but imperfectly useful.

A grand dinner was given in the evening of the 27th at the London Tavern, by the Directors of the Docks, which was very numerous attended; Mr. Milligan in the Chair, and Mr. Davidson, Deputy Chairman. Among those who formed the party were—

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Lord Hawkesbury, Lord Pelham, Lord Hobart, Lord Hervey, Lord Hood, Lord Sheffield, Lord Glenbervie, Mr. Addington, Sir Evan Nepean, Monsieur Parmentier, Monsieur De Hazet, Sir Lionel Darell, Sir Sidney Smith, Sir P. Stephens, Sir H. Munro, Sir G. Hope, Mr. Alderman Hibbert, Mr. Alderman Leighton, Mr. Alderman Curtis, Mr. Alderman Shaw, &c. &c.

The meeting was distinguished by much conviviality; and the following toasts were drunk:—

The King and Constitution.

The Queen.

The Duke of York and the Army.

Lord St. Vincent and the Navy.

Success to the West India and London Docks; and may every future improvement of the port produce the need of more.

Mr. Addington; and thanks for his steady and zealous promotion of the great national objects committed to the conduct of the West India Dock Company.

Lord Hawkesbury, and the other Noblemen and Gentlemen who patronised and supported in Parliament the establishment of the West India Dock Company.

Mr. Pitt; and thanks to him for his distinguished patronage in the foundation of the West India Dock Company.

Prosperity to the British West India Colonies.

Lord Hood, and the other surviving Heroes of the glorious Twelfth of April 1802.

Thanks to the Statesmen and Warriors who, by their exertions and bravery, have procured us the blessings of Peace.

Lord Sheffield, the steady friend of the West India Dock Company.

Cordiality

Cordiality and unanimity to the Imperial Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Duke of York gave the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, and the Commons of the United Kingdom

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

SEPTEMBER 8.

THE following Notice was given by Mr. Colman to his Performers :

" Theatre Royal, Haymarket, 8th Sept. 1802.

" The Proprietor of this Theatre is under the necessity of informing those Ladies and Gentlemen who now favour him with their assistance, that he can make no renewal of engagements with any performer who will not stipulate to act on and from the 15th of May next ensuing, till the 15th of September following.

" It is with *peculiar regret* that this notice is given. It is foreseen that most, if not all, of the present Company, will relinquish a future engagement at the Haymarket Theatre. How much the Proprietor deploras this circumstance is left to the candour and feelings of those who can consider what it is for old friends to part !—but the interests of this House demand that it should, in future, be opened on the day allowed by his Majesty ; and the reasons why it will henceforth be thus opened, will be stated to the audience in the *Farewell Address*. [*See Sept. 15.*]

13. Covent Garden Theatre opened for the season, with *Folly as it Flies* and *Il Pandocani*. The part of the house before the curtain has been partly retouched and partly new painted. The effect, on the whole, is that of elegant simplicity. The frontispiece appears quite new : the colours are light blue, white, and silver, instead of stone colour and gold ; and the plaisters on the stage have shrunk, by judicious alteration, into something like a due proportion. The principal performers had their customary greetings after the recess.

15. The Haymarket Theatre closed for the season ; and the expectation excited by an Advertisement announcing an extraordinary Address to the Public drew a crowded house.

The performances were, *The Sixty-Third Letter*, *The Voice of Nature*, and *The Fairies' Revels*. On the conclusion

of the second piece, Mr. Fawcett, as Acting Manager, came forward ; and, after returning the thanks of the Proprietor and Performers, as usual at the end of a season, solicited the candid attention of the audience to the following Addrefs, which he read from a paper :

" Ladies and Gentlemen,

" Mr. Colman, the Proprietor of this Theatre, under whose management I have, of late, assisted in many of his arrangements immediately relative to the Stage, has deputed me to return you his warmest thanks, for the patronage with which you have continued to honour his house, during this season. Allow me to say, also, that the gratitude of every performer here is as strongly impressed upon their minds, as, be assured, it is on my own ; but, in addition to these acknowledgments, the Proprietor has intrusted me to address you with matter of such peculiar nature, that your patience is solicited, while I read, *verbatim*, that which he has commissioned me to communicate,

" When a Royal Patent was about to be granted to the late Mr. Foote, it was inquired, with that justice which characterises the English Throne, what annual extent of term might be allowed him, without injury to theatrical patents then existing in this metropolis. The Proprietors of the Winter Theatres were interrogated on this point ; and in consequence of their documents, a patent was granted to Foote, for his life, to open a Theatre annually, from the 15th of May to the 15th of September inclusive.

" The Winter Houses never closed precisely on the commencement of his term—but Foote was *unique*, and depended, chiefly, on his own writing and his own acting. A licence was given to the elder Colman, for the same annual term, on Foote's death : but, aware that he could not, like his singularly-gifted predecessor, depend on his own individual powers, he engaged a regular company of Comedians, chiefly selected from the

the Winter Theatres, for whose assistance *he was obliged to wait till those Theatres closed.*

"He ventured, in every shape, very deeply on a limited privilege, which this mode of speculation rendered still more limited.

"The younger Colman, our present Proprietor, succeeded his father in the *licence*, but bought the *Property*, at the expence of several thousand pounds, and thus came into a Theatre, where the custom of depending on the movements of the winter-houses has now curtailed its short season of nearly *the third*.

"The object at length in view is, to remedy the evil, without invidious and vain attempts to attack much more powerful Theatres, who have an undoubted privilege of acting plays all the year round. The Proprietor has no intention of tiring the public ear by a querulous appeal; he admits that others have the fullest right to make their property as productive as possible: he wishes merely to follow their example, and solicits your support in his efforts in establishing a Company of Actors, totally independent of them. There are but three houses permitted to give you regular *batches* of plays in London; and this house (by far the most humble) sees no reason, when they will be all making their *bread*, on the 15th of next May, why even *three* of a trade should not perfectly agree.

"Should his arrangements succeed, which are, even at this early period, actively forming, you will (on the re-opening of the Theatre) greet the return to London of some favourites, who, it is trusted, will find no diminution of your protection:—you will witness new and rising merit, which it is your marked practice to foster. There is no theatrical town in the United Kingdoms which will not be resorted to, in the hope of procuring you its choicest produce:—and, in addition to other authors, you will be intrusted, early in the season, to shew your indulgence to the Proprietor's further attempts at dramatic composition, whose pen, he humbly hopes, notwithstanding the long duration of your encouragement, is not yet quite worn out in your service."

This statement was received throughout with frequent marks of approbation; and concluded amidst loud and continued applause.

16. Drury lane Theatre opened for the season, with *The Inconstant* and *Of Age*

To-morrow, under the direction, we understand, of a Board of Management, consisting of five Gentlemen, who are to be assisted by an Acting Manager.—The Theatre has been well cleaned, and the lobbies newly painted.—Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Young, Miss Decamp, Messrs. Bannister, Charles Kemble, and Suett, were respectively applauded on their re-appearance.

23. Mr. DWYER, who appeared once at Drury-lane Theatre last season, as *Belcour*, in *The West Indian*, resumed the same character as a regular member of the company; and we think his talents cannot fail of being very useful. [*See our account of him*, Vol. XLI. p. 381.]

Mr. John Bannister has been appointed Stage Manager of Drury-lane Theatre, and Mr. Kelly Superintendant of the Musical Department.

24. A Miss MARRIOTT (daughter, as we understand, of a coachmaker in John-street, Tottenham court-road) made her *entré* on the boards of Covent Garden as *Clarinda*, in *The Suspicious Husband*; which she performed with a considerable degree of judgment, and was much applauded.—She has, in consequence of her favourable reception, been since announced for the characters of *Mrs. Sullen* and *Jane Shore*.

25. Mr. CHERRY, a Comedian of much provincial celebrity, last from Bath, but of longer standing in Dublin, made his first appearance at Drury-lane as *Sir Benjamin Dove*, in the Comedy of *The Brothers*, and *Lazarillo*, in *Two Strings to Your Bow*; both of which he performed in a manner that deserved and obtained very general applause.—In the former part he not unfrequently reminded us of the admirable acting of our old favourite King; and in the latter, both in gesture and manner, he might have been thought to shew some imitation of Munden; but we believe Mr. Cherry to be much the oldest performer of the two; and, therefore, if there be imitation, it may be difficult to say on which party it lies. Mr. Cherry's person is *petite*, but his face is well calculated for comic expression; and, though he now and then betrayed a few provincial habits in his *by-play*, he must be considered as a valuable acquisition to the Drury-lane corps.

PROVINCIAL THEATRICALS.

At Brighton Theatre, on the 10th of August, a Comedy in three acts, called

"SKETCHES

"SKETCHES FROM LIFE," written by a Mr. Sicklemore, of that town, was presented for the benefit of the Author, by command of the Prince of Wales, At the conclusion of the Comedy, the following Address, written by Mr. Williams, was spoken by Mr. Betterton:—

IN Beauty's region, 'mong the wise and great,
I have presum'd to plead our Poet's fate:
May Kindness cheer him on the thorny way,
And chase the mists from his Parnassian
Let Friendship's beam add vigour to his
pow'r,
As sweet Favonius breathes upon the
With decent manliness he claims applause,
And draws his document from Nature's
Pourtrays the folly—wing—the pregnant
jest,
And gives the moral to correct the breast.
With whispering accent, and in Sylvan shades,
He woo'd, in numbers, the Pierian

Now smote the lyre! and then, abash'd,
retir'd!
His fears repressing what his hope
With modest ecstasy he heard yon
praise,
While Honour wreath'd his temples
Unconscious of the Theban's godlike
force,
He journeys, trembling, in an humbler
Gladdens our shepherds with his Doric
reed,
And feels, with gratitude, your envy
That hour may be, when nerv'd by
your decrees,
He'll think with confidence, and write
Diffuse the attic flashes of the mind;
Bid Care recede, and Avarice be kind;
Make all the institutes of Art his own;
Give Virtue energy, and Worth re-
nown—
As Phœbus leads him 'mid the lyric
throng,
Should high AUGUSTUS [bowing to the
PRINCE] consecrate his song.

POETRY.

ODE,

ON HEARING THAT BONAPARTE HAD
SUPPRESSED THE ENGLISH NEWS-
PAPERS IN FRANCE.

WHEN *Liberty* in France appear'd,
And first her brazen standard rear'd,
"Huzza!" cried Bonaparte;
"We now shall be sublimely blest!"
Then clasp'd her to his panting breast,
And gave her all his heart;
Arm'd his small body cap-à-pic,
The Errant-Knight of *Liberty*.
Away he flew, from clime to clime,
Unmindful of the lapse of time,
With millions in his train!
For *Liberty* alone he fought!
And deem'd no victory dearly bought,
Her glorious cause to gain;
Whilst, in his van, arose a tree,
Inscribed with "*Vive la Liberté!*"
O'er the wide world, in ev'ry zone,
This nymph had sisters of her own,
Bred in each various sphere.
One in *Helvetia* liv'd, so blest!
But O! the loveliest, and the best,
Hath fix'd her cottage *here!*
Here, safe beneath *Britannia's* eye,
Dwells the first-born of *Liberty!*

Now *Bonaparte*, that wond'rous blade,
Chose out the most vivacious maid
Of all the sisters fair;
Admir'd her spirit and her eye,
From which ten thousand lightnings fly,
And eke her martial air!
Ah! little thought poor *Bon.* that she
Was the spoilt child of *Liberty*.

For her, regardless of their breath,
What thousands were consign'd to death,
By night, and eke by day!
"Whilst *Pity*, from her soft abode,
"O'ertook him on his blood-stain'd road,
"To look his rage away."
In vain! he spurn'd her tender plea,
Devoted all to *Liberty*.

An enemy to all mankind,
He left a plunder'd world behind,
To execrate his name!
Hark! how *Helvetia*, *Venice*, *Rome*,
Lament their melancholy doom!
Hark! thousands mourn the same!
And yet, "I come to make ye free,"
Exclaim'd this man of *Liberty!*

The *Turks* sublime, as travellers tell,
Retain a custom, sprung from hell.

By which, when *Scim* † dies,
His eldest son, a Prince no more,
Kills all his brothers by the score,
Or puts out all their eyes.
Safe policy ! condemn'd to be
The offspring of *French Liberty* !
So *Box*, resolv'd to be as free,
Where'er he found a *Liberty*,
He cut the Lady's throat !
" *My Liberty* alone shall thrive,
" Alone my much-lov'd maid shall live,"
He baw'd, in thund'ring note !
Then cried, " My friend ! in me ye see
" Th' adorer of sweet *Liberty* !"

But when, at length, to bless his life,
Miss Liberty became his wife,
He soon found, to his cost,
She was the most unruly jade,
And car'd not what she did, or said,
If once her whims were cross'd !
For Gallic Ladies can't be free,
Till unrestrain'd in *Liberty*.

What could be done ? between the two,
There was the devil and all to do,
Who still should be the master !
For Ma'am so kick'd, and bounc'd, and
swore,

That *Box*, who never fear'd before,
Now fear'd some due disaster !
And oft he bent the lowly knee,
In hopes to soothe Ma'am *Liberty* !

At last, his expectations o'er,
His *Curse* soul could bear no more,
So he resolv'd to bind her ;
So, seizing Madam by the neck,
He rudely threw her on her back,
And tied her hands behind her !
Exclaiming, " What is this I see ?
" Is this my once-lov'd *Liberty* ?"

And now, within the gloom of night,
He hears her sorrows with affright,
And mourns his hasty choice !
Uplifts his ever-wakeful head,
From murder'd *Bourbon's* costly bed,
And trembles at her voice !
Arise ! ye shades of millions dead,
And shield the maid for whom ye bled !

One other maid, of all that name,
Elcap'd his persecuting flame !
She dwells on *Britain's* shore !
Nor can his arms, nor wretched arts,
Hurl to her breast those cruel darts
Her sisters felt before !
Ah ! see, she droops her pensive head,
And weeps her lovely sisters dead !

The mild reproofs, and murmurs free,
Which tall, O *British Maid* ! from thee,

* Or any other Grand Seigneur.

Box, hears with sad surprise !
Then bids his mighty thunders roar
Along his wide-extending shore,
To drown thy tender sighs ;
And threats his happy *Gauls*, who dare
Echo thy plaints, or urge thy pray'r !
Hail *blissful Gaul* ! hail, land so dear !
Where none must speak, where none must
hear,

Except whilst air-ballooning !
Behold ! a nation prostrate lies !
Behold another *Louis* † rise,
By *Sultan-like dragooning* !
Arise ! ye shades of millions dead,
And save the maid for whom ye bled !

RUSTICUS.

Cottage of Mon Repot,
September 1802.

A KENTISH DIALOGUE,

On the IMMORTAL PILLAR of SUB-
SCRIPTION, which is, very soon, to be
erected and dedicated to A LIVING
MORTAL !!!

POET.

TO *Merit*, fled to Heav'n, were wont to
rise,
The votive pillar, and the sacrifice.
Merit was, then, an unassuming maid,
Nurs'd by the Virtues in the secret shade ;
And, if she heard, by chance, her plaud-
ed name, [it Fame."
Back she recoil'd, " and bluth'd to find
And when, at length, her mortal duties
o'er, [there,
Heav'n call'd her to its own immortal
Fame, gathering all the god-like acts
she'd done,
Engrav'd them on a monumental stone.

FRIEND.

Now tell me, How does *Modern Merit*
rise ?

POET.

Whilst yet a *Mortal*, she attempts the
skies ! [car,
A saucy, vulgar wench, she mounts her
Dress'd in the livery of the God of War !
No more her sweetly-glowing cheek is
seen ? [mien !
No more her downcast eyes, and modest
No more she haunts the deep sequester'd
vale, [sake !
Remote from all that might repeat her
But with a noisy voice, and goggling
eyes, [skies.
She begs full many a lift to reach the
See ! boldly on the public path she stands,
And cries, " Now shout all tongues !
now help all hands."

† Louis the Fourteenth.

Whilst

Whilst taylor, barbers, tinkers, cobblers,
 bawl, [squall !
 Fish-women squeak, and butter women
 See ! how they strain their arms, their
 legs, their eyes, [squeak !
 To list that *ponderous Merit* to the
 See ! how it kicks, and sprawls, and
 strives to fly
 Beyond the reach of every mortal eye !
 Let, let it go, all hands !—like air-bal-
 loon, [soon !
 'Twill tumble back to earth, alas ! too

FRIEND.

Too soon ?

POET.

Yes, yes ! too soon, at least, for
 me :

On earth my motto is *Equality*.

We want no demi-gods among us here !
 Off, off with them to Heav'n, their pro-
 per sphere !

FRIEND.

No, no, my friend ! this hero must not
 go ;

He still has many things to do below :

A good one he, at game of fork and
 knife, [life !

And loves his *mutton* as he loves his
 —But, lo ! the *Pillar* mounts the hill
 of sand, [stand !

Where never yet a single tree could
 See ! midst the crowd, the fawning agents
 fly,

With hat in hand, and supplicating eye,
 Collecting every faunting they can raise,
 To fix the *Pillar of Immortal Praise* !
 O, what innumerable crowds will run,
 To view that *wonder of the World* when
 done ! [fashion,

Not *Becket's* shrine, when *Becket* was in
 And call'd together souls from ev'ry na-
 tion, [year,

Could ever boast, in its most favour'd
 So many folks as will assemble here !

Artists will come, of ev'ry degree,
 And *Crouch* before it, on the bended
 knee.

POET.

Is that the noble *Pillar*, form'd to prove
 A *County's* glory, and a *County's* love ?
 Why, 'tis not higher than our garden
 wall !

FRIEND.

Less fatal, then, my friend, will be its
 fall [mound,

The Goth-like Danes uprain'd this petty
 And plac'd five soldiers here, to watch
 around ; [troze !

But when the frost came on, the men were
 They had not room to walk, and warm
 their toes !

Now if a scavenger, but once a day
 Wheels a full barrow-load of sand away,
 In three weeks time no hillock would be
 [seen !

'Twould be as level as a bowling-green !
 Yet to this mole-hill, rais'd in half-an-
 hour, [pow'r !

Kent trusts the record of her praise and

POET.

The man who builds in sand, as Scrip-
 tures say,

Will soon behold his labours sink away ;
 So, ten years hence, perhaps, in some
 hard weather, [ther ! ! !

Down come the *Pillar* and the *hill* toge-
 Ye who the mighty ruin shall behold,
 Whose grannams now are very, very
 old,

How will ye ponder on the massy wreck,
 'Till all your wooden pericraniums crack !

With sacred awe, O gather all the scraps,
 And bear them home, within your lea-
 thern laps ; [dine,

So shall five men quit work before they
 Nor leave one relic of the stately shrine.

——What says the grand inscription ?
 Have you heard ?

FRIEND.

I cannot find it says one single word !

At least, it does not mention what's been
 done,

Worthy of record on a *Public Stone*.

It tells us some man's name, and says, at
 how

He planted "costly" trees, all in a row !
 Alludes to some "improvements" in
 some "field," [yield.

But does not mention what the laud will
 And says, as how the Mayor and Corpo-
 ration [Nation,

Have made a vow to pleasure all the
 By giving all the Nation leave to walk

On roads repair'd with broken flints and
 chalk ; [bones,

With the full liberty to break their
 In climbing ramparts, for a view of
 —itones ! ! !

Now this may all be very, very true,
 But "about nothing it is much to do."

POET.

For common merits thus to raise a name,
 Is trifling with the hallow'd trump of
 Fame ;

Yet thus will *Vanity* and *Interest* strive
 To keep a common character alive !

To thee, O *Merit* ! oft I bend the knee,
 For no man can reverse thee more than
 me ! [lonely shade,

To thee, sweet nymph ! within the
 Oit are my silent adorations paid !

But

But when, forgetful of thy modest name,
Thou seat'st thyself upon the throne of
Fame ; [raise,
Permit'st thy friends, without a blush, to
Close to thy door the pillar of thy praise,
Then must I smile contemptuous, and
refuse

To pay the tribute of no vernal muse !

FRIEND.

Thy warmth is just, my friend ! I cannot
see [thee.

One reason for this suits no more than
Alas ! if blocks on blocks are doom'd to
rise,

And tell each little merit to the skies ;
And, if, whilst living, they proclaim the
name

Of each pretender to the throne of Fame,
'Twill soon be dangerous on the roads to
stray, [way !

Such blocks of all sorts will impede our
POET.

Will Kent her hecatombs of oxen kill,
To celebrate this *Hero of the Hill* ?

Will feast, like those which grateful
Athena paid

To her fam'd heroes in th' *Elysian shade*,
To this more famous hero be decreed,
He who on *Earth's* a demi-god indeed !

FRIEND.

To this my friend, I nothing have to
say : [est day.

Those will know most who live the long-
Cottage of Men Repos, DEMOCRITUS.
August 24, 1802.

TO AMBITION.

'Tis not thy sickle charms to share,
O stern Ambition ! that I bend ;
I court thee not, capricious Fair,
Or ask of thee one boon to send.

Could'st thou, indeed, stay Pleasure's
wing,

And but prolong Life's fleeting hour ;
Or to the mind soft comfort bring,

Then I might own thy boundless
pow'r.

But since I know thy wav'ring state,
Thy fancy'd joys, how vain they be ;
What sorrows on thy smiles await,
Shall I bestow one thought on thee ?

Haste ! then, to tinsel'd Folly haste !
And round her brows thy chaplet
twine ;

Whilst I retire—an humble guest,
To quaff more grateful sweets than
thine.

For let but Prudence o'er me sway,
And bid each sordid hope subside ;
Let Virtue steer me on my way,
As on Contentment's stream I glide ;

I seek no more !—for these will give
Those dear delights I justly prize ;
Through life they'll teach me how to
live,
And ev'ry worthless care despise.

J—B—N.

Liverpool, 14th Aug.

EPITAPH

ON *

THE LATE MRS. MILLS,

FORMERLY MRS. VINCENT, AND ORI-
GINALLY MISS BURCHELL.

Inscribed on a Tablet dedicated to her
Memory in St. Pancras Church-yard,
by her surviving Husband, John Mills,
Esq.

AND art thou laid in awful silence here,
Whose voice so oft has charm'd the
public ear ! [the heart,

Who with thy simple notes could'st strike
Beyond the utmost skill of labour'd art !
Oh ! may the Pow'r who gave thy dul-
cet strain, [pain,

And, pitying, rescu'd thee from earthly
Exalt thy Spirit, touch'd with hallow'd
fire, [Choir.

To hymn his praise among th' Angelic

THOUGHTS ON HOME.

LET the young, and the thoughtless,
and gay,

For pleasure incessantly roam ;
I find as much pleasure as they,
In the charms which detain me at
home.

Some to traverse the ocean for gain,
And brave all its billowy foam ;
Yet their efforts prove often in vain ;
While I have my riches at home.

Some visit the East and the West ;
Or repair to gay Paris or Rome ;
But toil is their lot, while I rest,
At ease, with my partner at home.

For *bliss*, some resort thro' the night
To pavillion or well-lighted dome ;
But from these it has long taken flight,
To enliven the scenes at my home.

Then others, who wish for a change,
May abroad for variety roam ;
For me, I would constantly range,
O'er the sweets which invite me at
home.

Yet, should absence e'er call me away,
I will think on the transports to come ;
When, after the cares of the day,
I return to my cottage and home !

Let

Let me ever, then, value the star,
Which enlivens the valley of life ;
When either it shines from afar,
Or sparkles at home in a wife.
Plymouth, Sept. 11th, 1802.

INSCRIPTION IN A WOOD IN SUSSEX.

HENCE bloody Faction, and thy mad-
ding crowd !
Hence bigot Zeal, and Envy, ever first
To mar the honours of a virtuous name !
Hence all ye crouching satellites of
Kings !—
'Tis holy ground within this forest shade,
None save sweet Meditation, pensive
maid, [erst,
Delight to hold their vigils here, while
At midnight hour, she ponders deep on
man :— [wind
If, stranger, then thy devious footsteps
These silent glades among, and ivied
bowers, [trude,
Break not their sacred sabbath, nor in-
With step unhallowed on the halcyon
calm.
'Twill raise thy soul to pure ethereal
bliss,
To ponder here on man's ephemeral
state.

Aug. 10.

E. S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EURO- PEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,
I beheld with pleasure my Poems inserted
in your elegant Miscellany ; for my
ambition is not to be known on the
Banks of the Hudson, but those of
the Thames. I, however, rejoice that
I sacrificed to the laurel-god in the
woods of Carolina. *Coosabatchie*, which
before was not known, may now be
said to live in song, while the name,
from its Indian derivation, conveys a
distinct idea of the place, and belongs
exclusively to myself.
In addition to some more of my own fugi-
tive pieces, I take the liberty to trans-
mit you a few that are written by Mr.
George ; a poet who wants only to be
known to be admired, and who, like
myself, pants to revisit the Land of the
Muses.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN DAVIS.

*New York, Broad Way,
Dec. 7, 1800.*

ODE TO CHARLESTON COLLEGE,

ENCOMPASS'D by a verdant green,
Which oft my feet at dawn have
prest,
Behold the walls, remotely seen,
Of Charleston College stand confest.
Hail ! rev'rend pile of classic bricks,
With not a bell to call the croud,
Oft halt thou witness'd boyish tricks,
And heard the truant laugh aloud.
My busy mem'ry loves to dwell
Upon the gaily-circling hours,
I six weeks pass'd within thy cell,
Or rather academic bow'rs.
Blest task ! to rear the tender thought,
And cultivate th' unfolding mind,
Of idle boy with mischief fraught,
Or unto wickedness inclin'd.
But, Muse ! restrain thy sportive wiles,
To GEORGE I would my lays address,
GEORGE, whom the Nine avow with
smiles, [scis.
GEORGE, whose endowments all con-
Say ! must we both ignobly groan,
Of ev'ry whining boy the jest,
And on our monumental stone
Have, " Here a pedagogue finds rest !"
Avert this fate, ye Gods, I crave ;
Redem me from the toil of schools ;
I was not born to be a slave,
Or, dully wise, to tutor fools.
J. DAVIS.

Coosabatchie, Feb. 3, 1799.

ODE TO MATILDA, LOOKING OVER A MAP.

POW'RFUL as the magic wand,
Displaying far each distant land,
Is that angel hand to me,
When it points each realm and sea.
Plac'd in geographic mood,
Smiling, shew the pictur'd flood,
Whence, along the Red Sea coast,
Waves o'erwhelm'd the Egyptian host.
See ! that little Isle afar,
Of Salamis, renown'd in war,
Swelling high the trump of fame
With glory and eternal shame.
Again the imagin'd scene survey,
The rolling Hellepontic Sea,
Whence the Persian from the shore
Proudly pass'd his millions o'er.
And behold, to nearer view,
Here thy own lov'd country too,
That region which produc'd to me
So pure, so bright a gem as thou !
LUCAS GEORGE.

PARAPHRASE
OF
BUCHANAN'S LATIN EPIGRAM
FROM THE GREEK,

Qui se videt, &c.

TO FLAVIA.

H who thy lovely face beholds,
Where beauty ev'ry charm unfolds,
Is surely blest ; but more so he
Who hears thy voice of harmony !

But, more than mortal is the bliss
Of him who ravishes a kiss,
In playful dalliance, from those lips,
Where glowing Love his empire keeps !
But, quite a God is, fuge, the swain
Who feels thee, Flavia, kiss again,
And from that mouth the gift receives,
Which all his soul of sense bereaves !
J. DAVIS.

Coisbatches, Feb. 5, 1799.

IMPUTATIONS AGAINST M. GARNERIN : WITH HIS REPLY.

An anonymous Writer in a Newspaper a short time ago publicly called on M. Garnerin to answer certain interrogatories on a subject of a very opprobrious nature. The latter, at the time, answered the insinuated accusations with a sort of contemptuous brevity. The charges, thus replied to, became a topic of very general conversation ; and on the 25th September, the same Writer, or another in the same spirit, reiterated the accusations in the form of queries : to which M. Garnerin immediately published the following Reply :

" A writer in *The True Briton*, who signs himself *Vindex*, has thought proper to put to me three questions—

1st, " Whether I am not the same person who signed his unfortunate Sovereign's death warrant ?"

2d, " And, with unparalleled barbarity, wanted to carry with his own hands the head of the murdered Princess de Lamballe, to shew to the Queen of France, then a prisoner in the Temple ?"

3d, (which is inclosed in the postscript of the letter), " Whether I was not accompanied to this country by the execrable wretch who actually cut off the head of the unfortunate Princess de Lamballe ; and whether this wretch is not here in my service ?"

" My replies to these questions are—First, That the death of Louis the XVIth was voted by the National Convention ; that I was not then, nor ever was, a Member of the Convention ; and that of course I did not, nor could, sign his death-warrant. My answer, therefore, to this first question, is a direct and formal negative.

" Had this anonymous Assassin referred to the list of Members of the Convention, and to the proceedings of that period, he might have ascertained

that there never was a Member of the Convention of my name. When Louis the XVIth was put to death, I was at Brussels, serving in the army under Dumourier.

" To the second question my answer is—That I never saw the Princess de Lamballe in my life, and of course could not have been a party to her murder.—I add, that I never was concerned in any of the enormities of that or any other period of the Revolution.

" To the third question, I answer by declaring—That I was not accompanied to this country by the execrable wretch who cut off the head of the unfortunate Princess ; nor is, nor ever was (to my knowledge), such a person in my service. I am totally ignorant of a crime which could only have been committed by the most savage of mankind. To this third question, therefore, my reply is as positive a negative as I have given to the two first questions.

" I have thus repelled the charges brought against me ; which, indeed, my deference and respect for the English public have principally induced me to notice in this way.

" For the coward who, sculking behind an assumed name, has dared to attack me, I can only express my perfect contempt. I wish that he would give me an opportunity of treating him in a way more consonant to my own desires and to his deserts. Nor, indeed, am I disposed to feel sentiments of greater respect for the *Editor of the True Briton himself*, who has suffered his paper to be the means of giving currency to charges, part of which he might, by a reference to the *Moniteur* of 1792 and 1793, or any other periodical work, have proved to have been totally unfounded.

" Sept. 26, 1802.

GARNERIN."

STATE PAPER.

THE GERMAN INDEMNITIES.

PARIS 9 AUG. 23.

THE First Consul received, in state, in the Conservative Senate, on the 21st inst. a copy of the Declaration by which the Russian and French Governments have resolved to conclude the difficult points relative to the Indemnification of the German Princes.—In the preamble to this important measure, it is stated, that the Emperor Alexander and the First Consul have been actuated solely by a desire to seal the pacification of all Europe, to effect, by their mediation, in consequence of the earnest solicitations they had received from every quarter, what had in vain been expected from the deliberations of the Germanic Body.—After adverting to the scrupulous attention with which the two Governments had examined the subject, and the desire of the First Consul to maintain the rights of the parties concerned, the reporter proceeds to state, that a general plan of Indemnity was some time since determined at Paris between the respective Plenipotentiaries. The principal object of this plan, he observes, has been the consolidation of peace, and the diminution of the chances of war; and on this ground, care has been taken to avoid all contact of territory between the two powers which have most frequently dyed Europe in blood by their quarrels. The same principle, adopted as far as circumstances would permit, with respect to Prussia, has decided the placing of her Indemnities beyond the contact of France and Holland; and from this arrangement it is added, Austria will have the immense advantage of seeing all her possessions concentrated! The advantages gained by the House of Baden are defended upon the principle that it has been deemed necessary to fortify the Circle of Suabia, which is between France and the great German States: another motive for this advantage is, that the good conduct of the Prince in question during the war had particularly deserved the good will of the Republic! After a few observations on the utility of preserving in the Empire an Ecclesiastical Elector, the Report is concluded by the remark, that it appears impossible to draw up a plan that should

be more conformable in every respect to the Treaty of Luneville, more analogous to the political state of Europe, or more favourable to the maintenance of peace.

After a long and formal preamble, the Declaration states, that the Mediators, having examined with the most scrupulous care all the memorials, both upon the value of the losses, and upon the demand of Indemnities presented by the parties interested, have agreed to propose, that the Indemnities shall be distributed in the following manner:—

To the ARCHDUKE, GRAND DUKE—For Tuscany and its dependencies, the Archbishopric of Salzburg, the Provostship of Bertoldsghaden, the Bishopric of Trent, the Bishopric of Brixen, the part of the Bishopric of Passau situated beyond the Ilrz, and the Inn on the side of Austria, except the suburbs of Passau, with a radius of 500 toises; the Abbeyes, Chapters, and Convents, situated in the above-mentioned Dioceses. The above principalities shall be possessed by the Archduke upon the conditions, engagements, and relations, founded upon existing treaties; the said principalities shall be taken out of the circle of Bavaria, and incorporated in the circle of Austria, and their ecclesiastical jurisdictions, both metropolitan and diocesan, shall be also separated by the limits of the two circles; Muhldorf shall be united to Bavaria, and its equivalent shall be taken from those of Freisingen.

To the ci-devant Duke of MODENA, for the Modenese and dependencies, the Brisgaw, and the Ortenau.

To the Elector Palatine of BAVARIA, for the Dutchy of Deux Ponts, the Dutchy of Juliers, the Palatinate of the Rhine, the Marquisate of Bergopfoom, the Seignory of Ravenstein, and others situate in Belgium and Alsace; the Bishoprics of Passau, with the reservation of the part of the Archduke of Wurzburg, with the reservations hereinafter mentioned; of Bamberg, of Augst, of Freisingen, and of Augsburg; the Provostship of Kempten; the Imperial Cities of Rothenbourg, Weissenbourg, Windheim, Schweinsfort, Gochheim, Sennelsfeld, Althausen, Kempten, Kaufbeuren, Memmingen, Dir-

Dinkelsbuhl, Nordingen, Ulm, Böffingen, Buchorn, Waugen, Leutkirch, Ravensbourg, and Alschaußen; the Abbeyes of St. Ulric, Irsee, Weugen, Sochingen, Elchingen, Ulßberg, Rothenbourg, Weltenhausen, Ottobeuren, and Kaiserheim.

To the King of PRUSSIA, for the Dutchy of Cleves, upon the left bank of the Rhine, and of Gueldres; the principality of Maers, the territories surrounded by Sevenaer, Huissen, and Mählbourg, and the tolls of the Rhine and of the Meuse; the Bishopric of Hildesheim and that of Paderborn, the territory of Erfordt and Untergleichen, Eichfeld, and the Mentz part of Tressfort, the part of the Bishopric of Munster situate on the right of the line drawn from Olphen, by Munster to Tecklenbourg, comprising within it the two cities of Olphen and Munster; as also the right bank of the Ems as far as Lingen; the Imperial Cities of Mülhausen, Northaufen, and Goslar; the Abbeyes of Herforden, Quedlinbourg, Ertan, Esfen Esfen, and Werden.

To the Prince of NASSAU; that is to say, Nassau Usingen; for the principality of Saarbrock, the two-thirds of the County Saarwarden, the Seignory of Ottweiler and that of Lahr in the Ortenau; the remainder of the Electorate of Mentz on the right of the Mein, with the reservation of the Grand Bailliwick of Aschaffembourg, and that between the Mein, the county of Darnstadt, and the county of Erbach; Caub, and the remainder of the Electorate of Cologne, properly called, with the reservation of the county of Altweid, the Convents of Seligenstadt and Bleidenstadt, the county of Sayn Alten-Kirchen, after the death of the Margrave of Anspach, the villages of Soden and Soultzbach.

NASSAU WEILBOUR—For the third of Saarwarden and the Seignory of Kirchheim-Polauden; the remainder of the Electorate of Treves, with the Abbey of Arnstein, and that of Mariantadt.

NASSAU DILLENBOURG—For indemnity for the Stadtholderate and territories in Holland and Belgium; the Bishoprics of Fulda and Corwey; the City of Dortmund, the Abbeyes and Chapters situate in these territories, with a charge upon him to satisfy claims subsisting and previously acknowledged by France upon certain successions connected with the majority

of Nassau Dillenburg during the course of the last century, the Abbey of Weingarten and those of Kappel to the country of Lippe, of Kappenburg, to the countries of Munster and Nelskerchen.

To the MARGRAVE of BADEN—For his part of the county of Sponhim, and the territories and Seignories in the Luxembourg, Alsace, &c. the Bishopric of Constance, the remainder of the Bishopric of Spire, Balle, and Strasburg, the Bailliwicks palatine of Laidembourg, Bietten, and Heidelberg, with the cities of Heidelberg and Mannheim, the Seignory of Lahr, when the Prince of Nassau shall be put in possession of the county of Alten Kirchen, the remainder of the county of Lichtenbourg, upon the right of the Rhine, the Imperial cities of d'Offenbourg, Zell, Hamersbach, Gengenbach, Ueberlingen, Biberach, Pfulendorf, and Wimpfen; the Abbeyes d'Schwarzach, Frauealbe, Aller-Heiligen, Lichtenthal, Gendenbach, Ettenheim Munster, Peterhausen, and Salzmanweiler.

To the Duke of WÜRTEMBERG—For the Principality of Montheleard, and his possessions in Alsace and Franche-Compte; the Provostship of Ellwangen, the Abbey of Zwissolten, the Imperial cities of Weil, Reutlingen, Esslingen, Rothweil, Giengen, Aulenhauß, Gmeindt, and Hailbronn.

To the LANDGRAVE of HESSE-CASSEL—For St. Goar and Rheinfels, and as provision for his charge of the indemnity of Hesse-Rothembourg; the Mentz territories situate within Amenebourg and Fritzlär, with their dependencies, and the village of Holtzhausen.

To the LANDGRAVE of HESSE-DARMSTADT—For the whole county of Lichtenberg, and its dependencies; the palatine bailliwicks of Lundenfels and Olzberg, and the remainder of the bailliwick of Oppenheim, the Dutchy of Westphalia, with the reservation of the indemnity of the Prince of Wittenstein, the Mentz bailliwick of Gernsheim, Bensheim, Moppenheim, the remainder of the Bishopric of Worms, the city of Friedberg.

To the Prince of HOHENLOHE-BARTENSTEIN; to the Count of LOEWENHaupt; to the heirs of the Baron of Dietrich for the allodial parts of the county of Lichtenberg; that is to say, to Hohenloe for Obetbronn, the bailliwick of Yaxtberg, and the portions of

Mentz and Warbourg, to the bailliwick of Knuselshaw; to the others for Raufchenburg, Niederbronn, Reichsolen, &c. the Abbey of Rollen Munster. To the same Count of Leewenhaupt, and to the Count of Hilleheim for Reipoltz-Kirchen, the Abbey of Hieleg-Kreutzthal.

To the Prince and Counts of LOEWANSTEIN—For the county of Wimbouurg, the Seignories of Scharfenech, and other territories in the counties united to France; the parts of Wurtzburg, as far as the counties of Rhineck and Wertheim, on the Right of the Mein, the Abbey of Bronnbach.

To the Prince of LINANCE—The Mentz bailliwick of Mitterberg, Amorbach, Bischofshausen, Königshausen, Krauthausen, and all the parts of Mentz, comprised between the Mayn, the Tauber, the Neckar, and the county of Eibach, the parcels of Wurtzburg, upon the left of the Tauber, the palatine bailliwick of Buxburgh, of Mosbach, the Abbey of Amorbach, and the Provostship of Combourg, with territorial superiority.

To the Count of LINANCE-GUNTERSBLUM—The Mentz bailliwick, or Kellery of Belligheim.

To the Count of LINANCE HEDERSBACH—The Mentz bailliwick or Kellery of Neydman.

To the Count of LINANCE-WESTERBOURG, the elder branch—The Convent of Schunthall, upon the Yaxte, with territorial superiority: the younger branch, the Provostship of Wimpfen.

To the Princes of SALM SALM and SALM-KIRBOURG, to the Rhinegraves, to the Princes and Counts of Salm, Reifersheid, the remainder of the Upper Bishopric of Munster.

To the Prince of WIED RUNKEL, for the County of Creange—the County of Altweid, with the reservation of the bailliwick of Linz and Unkel.

To the Duke of ALEMBERG, to the Count de la Marck, to the Prince de Ligne—for the Principality of Aremberg, the counties of Saffenberg, Schleyden, and Fagnolles, the county of Rucklinghausen, with the bailliwick of Dalmen, as far as the country of Munster.

To the Prince and Counts of Salm—for Kohrbach, Hirschfeld, the Convents of Arnbourg, and of Ilbenstadt.

To the Prince of WILGENSTEIN—For Neumayen, &c. the Abbey of Graffschaff, the district of Zuchenaun, and the forest of Hellenbergerstiet, as far as the Dutchy of Westphalia.

To the Count of WARTEMBERG—For Wartemberg, the Kellery of Neckarsteinack, that of Erenberg, and the farms of Wimpfen, dependant upon Worms and Spires.

To the Prince of STOLBERG—For the county of Rocheforte, the convents of Engelthal and Rokenberg.

To the Prince of ISERNBERG—The part of the Chapter of Jacobsberg as far as the village of Gemshausen.

To the Prince of DIETRICHSTEIN—For the Seignory of de Traip, which will be abandoned to the Giliens, the Seignory of Neu Ravensbourg.

To the Prince of TOUR-TAXIS—For indemnity of revenue of Imperial posts in the ceded provinces and domains in Belgium, the abbey of Buchans, with the city, those of Marchthal and Nernheim, the bailliwick of Onrach, dependant upon Salmweiler.

To the Count of SICKINGEN—For the county of Landthul, &c. the abbeys of Ochenhausen and of Munchroth.

To the Count of LEVEN—For Bliescastel, &c. the abbeys of Schouffenried, Coutenzell, Heybach, Bamdt, and Bouxheim.

To the Prince of BREZENHEIM—The abbey of Lindau, with the city.

To the Countess of COLLOREDO—For Daschtal, the abbeys of Sainte Croix de Donaweth.

To the Countess of STERNBERG—For Mandersheid, Blankenheim, the abbeys of Weissenau and Ithy, with the city.

To the Counts of WESTPHALIA, of BASSENHEIM—For Ollbrück, of Sinszendoiff; for Rhineck, of Straefberg; for Kerpen, of Ostein; for Millendonk, of Quadt; for Wickerade, of Plettenberg; for Wittem, of Mitternich; for Wennebourg, &c. of Aspremont; for Reckheim, of Toring; for Gronsfield, of Neffelsrade; for Welsi, &c. the lower Bishopric of Munster.

To the GRAND PRIOR of MALTA—For the commanderies on the left of the Rhine, the abbey of St. Blaise, with the county of Bondorf and dependencies, the abbeys of St. Trupent, of Schulten, of St. Pierre, and of Tennebach.

The First Consul of the French Republic, and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, after having proposed to regulate thus the demandable indemnities of the Hereditary Princes, have acknowledged that it was at once possible and fit to preserve in the first College of the Empire an Ecclesiastical Elector. They propose, in consequence, that the Arch Chancellor

of the Empire should be transferred to the See of Ratibon, with the Abbays of St. Emmeran, Ober Munster, and Heider Munster, keeping of his old possessions the Grand Bailiwick of Aschaffembourg, on the right of the Mayn, and that there should be united to it, besides a sufficient number of mediate Abbays, so as to make up to him with said lands, an annual revenue of a million florins.

And as the best means to consolidate the Germanic Body is to place in the first college the Princes of the greatest influence of the Empire, it is proposed that the electoral title should be granted to the Margrave of Baden, to the Duke of Wirtemberg, and to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

Moreover, as the King of ENGLAND, in his quality of Elector of Hanover, has raised his pretensions to Hildesheim, Cöwewey, and Hoxeter, and it would be of interest that he should desist from his pretensions, it is proposed that the Bishopric of Osnaburg, which now belongs alternately to the Electoral House of Brunswick, should devolve to him in perpetuity upon the following conditions:—First, that the King of England, Elector of Hanover, shall renounce all his rights and pretensions to Hildesheim, Cöwewey, and Hoxeter.—Secondly, that he shall likewise give up to the cities of Hamburg, Bremen, the rights and properties which he exercises and possesses in

the said cities, and within the extent of their territory.—Thirdly, that he shall cede the bailiwick of Wildenhausen to the Duke of Oldenburg, and his rights to the eventual succession of the county of Sayn Altkirchlin to the Prince of Nassau-Usingen.*

In consideration of the cession of the bailiwick of Wildhausen to the Duke of Oldenburg, and the secularization that shall be made for his advantage of the Bishopric, and of the Grand Chapter of Lubeck, the Toll of Blauvelt shall be suppressed, and shall not be re-established under any pretence whatever, and the rights and properties of the said Bishopric and Chapter in the city of Lubeck shall be united to the domain of the said city.

The proposition made by the undersigned with respect to the regulation of indemnities, lead him to state here several general considerations which he thinks ought to fix the attention of the Diet. The principal are, that the Princes of Nassau-Usingen, Nassau Weilbourg, Salm Salm, Salm Kербourg, Linange, Aremberg, shall be introduced into the College of Princes, and that the College of Cities should be composed of the free and imperial cities of Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen, Wetzlar, Frankfort, Nuremberg, Augsburg, and Ratibon.

(Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 14.

A DISPATCH has been received from Alexander Stratton, Esq. his Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at the Ottoman Porte, transmitting an official Note delivered to him by the Reis Effendi, on the 29th of July last, relative to the navigation of the Black Sea, of which the following is a copy:—

Official Note, delivered by the Reis Effendi to A. Stratton, Esq. at a conference in his Excellency's house, on the 29th July, 1802.

It behoves the character of true friendship and sincere regard to promote with

cheerfulness all such affairs and objects as may be reciprocally useful, and may have a rank among the salutary fruits of those steady bonds of alliance and perfect good harmony which happily subsist between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Great Britain; and as permission has heretofore been granted for the English merchant ships to navigate in the Black Sea for the purposes of trade, the same having been a voluntary trait of his Imperial Majesty's own gracious heart, as more amply appears by an official note presented to our friend the English Minister residing at the Sublime Porte, dated 3 Gemaziel Adir 1214 *—this present

* The following is a Copy of the Original Grant, which is recognized and renewed in this Receipt presented to Mr. Stratton, and recorded in the public registers of the Chancery of the British Factory at Constantinople.

present "Takrir" (official note) is issued; the Imperial Ottoman Court hereby engaging that the same treatment shall be observed towards the English merchant-ships coming to that sea as is offered to the ships of powers most favoured by the Sublime Porte, on the score of that navigation.

*The 23 Redif Evvel 1217
(23d July 1802.)*

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Our Minister of the Marine has just made a report to the First Consul, by which we learn that the differences between the French Republic and the Dey of Algiers have been amicably terminated. In this report the Minister adverts to the situation of affairs previously to the late differences with the African powers: he laments that the North of Africa should be governed by men totally ignorant of the public law of Europe, who acknowledge no code but that dictated by their own private interests. He states, that after the great successes of Bonaparte in Europe, a peace was determined upon between Algiers and France, but its signature was prevented by a fresh interference of the Porte: it was however signed on the 2d of December. The causes which produced a rupture of this treaty are then

enumerated; after which the Minister gives an official account of the proceedings of the French Squadron.

"The division," says he, "commanded by Rear-Admiral Leissgues, appeared before Algiers, the 5th of August, and carrying on board an Officer of the Palace, the Adjutant Hulin, charged with a letter from the First Consul to the Dey. On the 6th of August this Officer landed—he was received with distinction, and he presented the letter of the First Consul, which is conceived in the following terms:

BONAPARTE, *First Consul, to the Most High and Magnificent, the DEY of ALGIER, whom God preserve in Glory and Prosperity.*

"I write this letter directly to yourself, because I am aware, that you have Ministers who deceive you, and who advise a line of conduct the most injurious to you. This letter will be delivered into your own hands, by the Adjutant of my Palace. Its object is to demand prompt reparation, and such as I have a right to expect, from the sentiments which you have always manifested towards me. A French Officer has been actually beaten in the Road of Tunis, by one of your Officers; the Agent of the Republic has in vain demanded satis-

[TRANSLATION FROM THE TURKISH.]

"The friendship and good intelligence which subsists, since the most remote times, between the Sublime Porte of Solid Glory, and the Court of England, being now crowned by an alliance, founded on principles of the most inviolable sincerity and cordiality; and these new bands thus strengthened between the two Courts, having hitherto produced a series of reciprocal advantages, it is not presumptuous to suppose that their salutary fruits will be reaped still more abundantly in time to come.

"Now, after mature reflection on the representations that the English Minister Plenipotentiary residing at the Sublime Porte, our very esteemed friend Spencer Smith, has made relative to the privilege of Navigation in the Black Sea, for the Merchant Vessels of his Nation;—representations that he has reiterated, both in writing and verbally, in conformity to his instructions, and with a just confidence in the lively attachment of the Porte towards his Court:

"Therefore, to give a new proof of these sentiments, as well as of the hopes entertained by the Sublime Porte, of seeing henceforward a multiplicity of new fruits spring from the connection that has been renewed between the two Courts, the assent granted to the before-named Minister's solicitations is hereby sanctioned as a foreign concession and gratuitous act on the part of his Imperial Majesty, and to take full and entire effect as soon as farther amicable conferences shall have taken place with the Minister our friend, for the purpose of determining the burthen of the English vessels, the Mode of transit by the Canal of Constantinople, and such other regulations and conventions as appertain to the object, and which shall be as exactly maintained and observed with regard to the English Navigation, as towards any other the most favoured nation.

And in order that the Minister, our friend, do inform his Court of this valuable grant, the present Rescript has been drawn up and delivered to him.

Constantinople. 1. Femazi ul-Evvel.—A. H. 1214.

"30th October, A. D. 1799."

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sailed; two brigs of war have been taken, by your corsairs, and carried into Algiers; a Neapolitan vessel has been captured in the road of Hieres, which violates the French territory: finally, from a French vessel which ran aground on your coasts last winter, more than 150 men have been taken, and are still in the hands of the Barbarians.

"I demand reparation for all those injuries, and entertain no doubt of your adopting every measure which I should take in similar circumstances. I have dispatched a vessel to bring home the 150 men which are missing. I have also to request, that you will place no confidence in such of your Ministers as are the enemies of France. You cannot have greater enemies than those; and if I desire to live in amity with you, it is necessary also that you should take every step to preserve a mutual good understanding, which alone can preserve your present rank and prosperity, for God has determined that all those who shall be unjust towards me, shall be punished! If you are willing to live in friendship with me, you must not consider me as a feeble Power, but respect only the French flag; as also that of the Italian Republic, which has constituted me its Chief, and make reparation for all the outrages that have been committed against me. These being the sole objects of this letter, I pray you to read it with attention, and to inform me, by the return of the Officer, what you deem expedient to do."

The Dey condescended to receive the Envoy without the usual formalities, in a magnificent pavilion, and afterwards gave him the following answer:—

"In the name of the only God—The Man of God, the most Illustrious and Magnificent Lord, MUSTAPHA PACHA, DEY OF ALGIERS, whom God permits to reign in glory, &c.—To our Friend BONAPARTE, First Consul of the French Republic, and President of the Italian Republic.—I salute you.—The Peace of God remain with you.

"By these presents, our friend, I inform you, that I have received your letter dated the 18th of July. I have read it. It has been delivered to me by the General of your Palace, and your Vakeel, Dubois Thainville. I shall answer you article by article.

"1. You complain to us of the Rais Ali-Tartar.—Although he is one of our Joldaches, I have ordered his arrest, for the purpose of his suffering death. But at the moment of his intended execution, your Vakeel requested his pardon of me in your name, and I have accordingly liberated him.

"2. You demand of me the Neapolitan polacre, taken, as you say, under the cannon of France. The particulars which have been furnished to you, relative to that transaction, are not very exact:—however, according to your desire, I have liberated eighteen Christians, which composed its crew; they have been delivered to your Vakeel.

"3. You demand a Neapolitan vessel, which, it is said, had sailed from Corfu on the French service.—There have been no French papers or documents found on board: but as you have desired it, I have ordered the crew to be restored to liberty, and delivered to your Vakeel.

"4. You require the punishment of the Rais, who conducted hither two vessels belonging to the French Republic. According to your desire I have degraded them: but I have to state to you, that my Rais cannot read European characters: they are ignorant of the usual forms of passports: the ships of war of the Republic should adopt some particular signal, in order to be known by my corsairs.

"5. You demand 15 men, which you say are in my dominions—there is not one.—All the persons in question have perished by the will of God, which has greatly grieved me.

"6. You say there are men who offer council tending to embroil us.—Our amity is closely cemented, and of long duration, and all those who endeavoured to lessen it will be unsuccessful.

"7. You require that I should be the friend of the Italian Republic.—I shall respect its flag as yours, according to your desire.—But if the proposition came from another, I would not accept it for a million of piastres.

"8. You do not appear willing to give me the 200,000 piastres, which I demanded to indemnify me for the losses I have sustained upon your account.—Whether or not you give me these, we shall always remain good friends.

"9. I have settled with my friend Dubois Thainville, your Vakeel, all the affairs

affairs relative to the Coasting and the Coral Fishery.—The African Company shall enjoy the same privileges which they formerly possessed.—I have ordered, the Bey de Constantine to afford it every kind of protection.

"10. I have satisfied you in every respect, in the manner you have desired; and for which you will doubtless satisfy me, as I have rendered you satisfaction.

"11. In consequence, I request you will give orders that the Nations hostile to me shall not sail under your flag, nor with that of the Italian Republic, that there may be no farther disputes between us, for I am desirous of remaining in amity with you.

"12. I have ordered that my Rais shall respect the French flag at sea, and I will punish the first who conducts a French ship into any of my ports.—If in future any matter for discussion should exist, write to me directly, and every thing shall be amicably settled.—I salute you.—May God keep you in glory, &c.—Algiers, 13th of the Moon Rabiad—Ewel, year of the Hegira, 1227."

The Agricultural Society of Paris has elected, as Foreign Associate of the First Class, William Marshall, Esq. Author of "*The Rural Economy*" of England, &c. and has communicated the same, in a very flattering letter to that Gentleman, through M. Coquebert Montbret in London.

By accounts from Munster, it appears that the inhabitants are uncommonly prejudiced against the Prussian Government. Its colours are repeatedly torn down, and treated with every mark of indignity. The respectable part of the inhabitants never mix with the Officers, but absent themselves from every place to which the latter resort.

Advices from Eichsfeld announce, that the Prussian Commissaries having taken possession of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, belonging to Eichsfeld, and situated at Noerton, in the territory of Hanover, and having placed the Prussian arms there, the Regency of Hanover ordered, after the departure of the Prussian Commissaries, the arms to be taken down, and replaced by *Georgius Rex*.

Prince of Salm Kyrburg.—The trial of this Prince for forgery is at length finished, and the result has been sent to Vienna. He made a full confession,

acknowledged himself guilty, and begged that the confinement to which he had been subjected since the month of October last, may be considered a sufficient punishment. Beaumont, one of his accomplices, has also confessed; no one but M. Vignerot persisted in denying the crime; but when the depositions of the rest who charged him with it were shewn to him, he said, "Since you know the whole transaction, it is needless for me to persist in denying; if the rest had not been so weak as to make a full confession, you should never have drawn any thing from me."

Prince Basilius Gortschakoff has been posted on the Exchange at Hamburgh, for circulating false bills of exchange.

Fifteen hundred Poles, under the guidance of Kosciuszko, are stated to be on the eve of leaving their country, for the purpose of forming a colony on the banks of the Surquehanna, in the state of New York.

The Emperor of Russia, in order to encourage the commercial views of the Russian Company trading to America, has ordered two ships to be fitted out for a voyage of circumnavigation. They are to sail from Peterburgh with a cargo of provisions, anchors, cables, rigging, &c. to proceed round the southern extremity of America, across the South Sea, to N.W. America, and the Aleutian Islands, to supply the Russian establishments there with these necessaries, take in a cargo of furs, to be bartered in China for Chinese goods, to make an establishment at Urup, one of the most southerly of the Kurile Islands, for the greater convenience of the trade to Japan, and then to return from China by the Cape of Good Hope. The ships will be wholly manned with Russians; and the Emperor has ordered that the best officers and sailors of the Navy may be employed in the expedition.

The French Minister General Lafres having quitted Lisbon in an abrupt manner, his unexpected departure caused great consternation in that city. The cause of the offence is said to have been the refusal of the Prince Regent to dismiss the Minister of Police, who had insisted on searching some baggage belonging to the Ambassador.—The First Consul has countenanced him.

Forty-three millions of dollars were lately

lately imported into Spain from South America.

AMERICA.

The Captain of a merchant vessel, which arrived at New York from New Providence on the 6th ult. gave information, that on the 14th of July there was brought into the latter place a pilot boat schooner, mounting a number of swivels, and manned with 36 men, commissioned by Gen. Bowles, who commands the Indians to the southward. A prisoner on board stated that he had taken three Spanish vessels, and, after plundering them, gave the boat to the people, and burnt the ships. That while he was on

board the privateer, they hailed a vessel under American colours, and brought her to, sent their boat on board, which returned with a large sum of money; they burnt the vessel, and probably made the crew walk overboard, as there were none of them brought on board the privateer.—General Bowles had commissioned three other vessels, with orders to burn, sink, and destroy all Spanish vessels they could meet with. After receiving the above information, the Governor of New Providence armed a brig and sent out a sloop of war in search of the pirate; in a few days they brought her in, and the pirates are now in irons.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST 22.

EARLY in the morning the party-wall belonging to the house of Messrs. Jarman and Atwood, shoe makers, in Oxford-road, gave way and fell down into a vacant space, where two other houses had lately been pulled down in order to be rebuilt. The wall in falling drew all the floors along with it, and all the furniture and goods have been buried in the ruins. No person was injured by the accident.

SEPT. 1. Early in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out in the house of Mr. H. Davis oilman, in Leadenhall-street. On the first alarm, the watchmen belonging to the India-house afforded assistance with the Company's engines, which prevented the extension of the fire; but a sufficient quantity of water could not be procured for two hours, when the conflagration had extended itself to Mr. Swift's, trunk-maker, Mr. Ward's, the Ship tavern, the Geneva warehouse, and the top part of Mr. Tinkler's premises. The fury of the flames was so great, that very little property could be saved. The premises above-mentioned, with the exception of Mr. Tinkler's, are entirely destroyed. During the fire, two Jew boys were detected in attempting to cut the leathern hose belonging to the East India Company's engines, when they were secured and sent to the Compter. Some villains, also, during the progress of the flames, got into Mr. Tinkler's house, under the pretence of affording assistance;

they fastened the door and began to plunder the house, when the door was forced by some people without, who suspected their intentions, and they were all taken and sent to the Compter.

A very extraordinary robbery was effected last week in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn. A young woman, genteelly dressed, went to the overseers of the workhouse, and desired to know whether they could provide a wet nurse for a lady of rank and fortune. They informed her there was a young woman who had just lain-in of a fine healthy child. It was shewn her; she praised its beauty, and said she would inform the lady, and call again.—She returned in the evening, again kissed and praised the child, and requested permission to take it to shew the lady, who was waiting near the place in her carriage. The child was intrusted to her care, but she never afterwards made her appearance with it. Every search was made, but without effect. The mother has been in a state of distraction ever since.

A few days ago, Mr. Judd, a respectable attorney, of Old-street-road, was on a visit to a friend in Lincolnshire, whose house being attacked in the night by some thieves, the man-servant took a loaded piece and went down stairs, followed by Mr. R. though unperceived by him; when the servant, (supposing him to be one of the villains) fired, and wounded him so shockingly, that he expired two hours after.

Lord

Lord Dalkeith, as Grand Master of Scotland, last week laid the foundation-stone of a new Court-house and Gaol at Dundres.

4. At Woodlesford, a boy about eleven years of age, was caught by the machinery of the windmill used for drawing up corn, and his body mangled in so shocking a manner that he died instantaneously: he was literally torn to pieces!

Mr. Parry, the Serjeant at Mace for Plymouth, was attacked in Stonehouse-lane by a soldier, who robbed him of a bundle. He was recognised the same night in the Barracks, and committed for trial.—Same night, at the brewery of Messrs. Langmead and Co. the counting-house was robbed of 230l. in cash.

7. In the afternoon, a few minutes after three o'clock, the corning mill, No. 1, part of the Royal gunpowder works, situated about three quarters of a mile North west of the town of Faversham, blew up, with a most tremendous explosion, and killed six men, who were at work therein, and three horses. The fragments of the building were dispersed in thousands of pieces over the adjoining grounds, and the masonry presses and mill timbers splintered and displaced in such a manner as to present a heap of ruins impossible for words to describe; but owing to the chosen situation of the corning-mills, and drying-stoves, which were removed from the town after the dreadful accident in 1781, and the further judicious precautions of detaching the buildings from each other, raising banks of earth between some, and surrounding others with strong hedges and plantations of wood, the destruction has not extended beyond the place where it began; the windows of a house in Broad-street, and a few at Mr. Crow's, baker, in West-street, being all the damage sustained in Faversham; which is somewhat singular, as a great number of buildings adjoining, and others much nearer, were untouched.

The corning mills are timber buildings, of an oblong quadrangular form somewhat like a barn, and covered with tiles, having four entrances; the internal space divided by two partitions into three compartments. The first contains the presses with their levers and capstan for pressing the powder into cakes; which cakes being coarsely

granulated are conveyed in sieves, of different degrees of fineness, into the second compartment, containing the apparatus for sifting; in the third compartment is the horse-wheel, the cogs of which give motion to the whole of the machinery.

How the fatal spark was produced, which caused this devastation, whether from friction or from any incautious act of the workmen, as no fire is ever employed in this part of the works, is, and ever must remain unknown. The unfortunate sufferers by this calamity were, John Hastings, foreman, who has left a wife; John Coveney, a wife and three children; George Taylor, a wife; John White, a wife and five children; William Thurston, a wife and three children; and William Simmons, unmarried. Three of the men were found alive after the explosion, with every article of clothing torn off, their bodies scorched black, and miserably lacerated—they died, however, in a few minutes. Two others were discovered among the ruins in a similar condition, dead; but William Simmons, whose employ was with the mill horses in that part of the building which set in motion the machinery for sifting, had his shoulder and thigh broken, and a dangerous wound upon his head, by the falling of a piece of timber, but was not burnt—he survived nearly two hours, during which he was perfectly collected, knew Mr. Giraud the surgeon, and answered several questions put to him relative to the accident, but could give no account of the cause—he seemed perfectly resigned, and sensible that death only could end his present sufferings. John White had entered the mill only a few minutes, and Mr. Pledger, an officer belonging to the works, had left it only ten minutes before the explosion. It was heard many miles in every direction round the country, sending forth an immense pillar of smoke, so high into the atmosphere, as to be seen from the Dane-john-hill at Canterbury, where the sound resembled that of a large piece of ordnance. The premises were supposed to contain about ten barrels, or 1000 lbs. of powder. One of the horses, otherwise but little hurt, had a large splinter driven into his skull so fast that it could not be drawn out; it was killed on the following day.

The widows and children of the
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workmen have the pay of their husbands and fathers continued to them for life; Government, with a laudable humanity, adopting this rule in all cases of a like nature. The last explosion which took place, previous to this, was on Feb. 20, 1793, when about 40 barrels of gunpowder, which were in one of the stoves in a marsh below the town, were blown up, and three men killed.

The Lords of the Admiralty have directed that an increase of pay should be granted to all the Warrant Officers in his Majesty's service.

At a Naval Court Martial held on board the Centaur, in Hamoaze, Commodore Danby, of the Spencer, President, and J. Liddle, Esq. Judge Advocate, Lieutenant *Canon*, of the Peterell, was tried for neglect of duty on various occasions, and the charges being fully proved, the President and Court sentenced him to be dismissed his Majesty's service. He was accordingly *discharged*.

9. Lieutenant Buchanan, of the Peterell, was tried by a Court Martial, and dismissed the service, for disobedience of orders, and leaving the deck during his watch.

Capt. Jones, of the Beaver, has been dismissed the service by a Court Martial, on a charge preferred against him by his First Lieutenant, of tyranny and oppression.

Early in the morning Mr. Tolerton, of Flanshaw-lane, near Wakefield, looking out of the window, observed a man on the other side of the road washing his hands, and a light in the house of Elizabeth Smith, one of his neighbours, living opposite. On his giving the alarm, the light was extinguished, and the man ran away. Mr. T. then entered the House, and found Mrs. S. covered with blood, and writhing in the agonies of death. She was quite speechless, and survived but a few minutes. From some suspicious circumstances a young man about nineteen years of age was taken up. On his first examination he flatly denied the horrid event, but at length confessed that he committed the murder in company with R. Heald, another young man in the neighbourhood. Understanding the deceased was worth money, they broke open the house with a resolution to rob and murder her. The former held the unhappy woman while

Heald cut and beat her, and by accident wounded his accomplice's hand, which he was employed in washing when seen by Mr. T. Heald denies the whole. The villains are both apprentices, and are committed to York Castle for trial. The deceased was upwards of 70 years old.

10. A Court Martial was held on board the Wasienae, at Chatham, on the Masters of the Alkmaar, Captain Poulden, and the gun brig Ferriter, when the former was acquitted, and the latter dismissed the service, for selling spirituous liquors on board.

The Nimble, Plymouth passage vessel, with eighteen passengers on board, was lost a few days since, and all on board perished. She was run foul of in coming out of Plymouth Sound, which, it is supposed, started some of her timber heads, and the soon afterwards foundered. A part of her boom and boat were picked up off Salcome, about twenty-four miles from Plymouth.

Mr. Otto, jun. Mr. Shergold, and Mr. Coulson, being on a shooting party near Hand-Croft, with a youth of 15, nephew of B. Edwards, Esq. Mr. C.'s gun went off and shot the young gentleman; the whole charge penetrated his side, broke two of his ribs, and wounded the *aorta*, which caused his immediate death.

Sheriff's Court, Sept. 11. — Hurst v. Halford. — The plaintiff in this cause was of a profession technically called a *Nicknackiterian*, that is, a dealer in all manner of curiosities, such as Egyptian mummies, Indian implements of war, arrows dipped in the poison of the upas tree, bows, antique shields, helmets, &c. and was described as possessing the skin of the Cameleopard exhibited in the Roman amphitheatre, the head of the spear used by King Arthur, and the breach of the first cannon used at the siege of Constantinople, and, in short, of almost every rarity that the most ardent Virtuoso would wish to possess. The defendant was the executor of a widow lady of the name of Morgan, who, in the enjoyment of a considerable fortune, indulged her fancy, and amused herself in collecting objects of natural and artificial curiosity. She had been in the habit of purchasing a variety of rare articles of the plaintiff; she had bought of him models of the Temple

of Jerusalem and the Alexandrian Library, a specimen of the Type invented by Memnon, the Egyptian, and a genuine manuscript of the first play acted by Thespis and his Company in a waggon for all these he had in her lifetime paid most liberally. It appeared also he had erected a Mausoleum, in which her deceased husband was laid, and she projected the depositing her own remains, when death should overtake her, by the side of him. The plaintiff was employed in fitting it up, and ornamenting it with a tessellated pavement; this was also paid for, and constituted no part of the present demand. This action was brought against the defendant, her executor, to recover the sum of 40*l.* for stuffing and embalming a bird of paradise, a fly bird, an orangoutang, an ichneumon, and a cissowary. The defendant did not deny that the plaintiff had a claim on the estate of the deceased, but he had let judgment go by default, and attempted merely to cut down the amount of the demand. The plaintiff's foreman, or assistant, proved that the work had been done by the direction of Mrs. Morgan, and that the charge was extremely reasonable. On the contrary, the defendant's Solicitor contended that the charge was most extravagant: he stated, that the Museum of the deceased Virtuoso had been sold by public auction, and including the models of the temple of Jerusalem and the Alexandrian library, the antique type, Thespian manuscript, Ipear-head, and every thing else she had been all her life collecting, it had not netted more than 110*l.* As to the stuffed monkeys and birds, which constituted the foundation of the plaintiff's claim, they scarce had defrayed the expence of carrying them away; they were absolute rubbish. The plaintiff's attorney replied, that his client's labour was not to be appreciated by what the objects of it produced at a common sale, attended, perhaps, by brokers, who were as ignorant as the stuffed animals they were purchasing.

The Under sheriff observed, that in matters of taste the intrinsic value of an article was not the proper medium of ascertaining the compensation due to the labour which produced it; a Virtuoso frequently expended a large sum of money for what another man would kick out of his house as lumber. If Mrs. Morgan, who it was proved

was a lady of fortune, wished to amuse the gloomy hours of her widowhood by stuffing apes and birds, her executor was at least bound to pay the expence she had incurred, in indulging her whimsical fancy. He saw no reason why a single shilling of the plaintiff's demand should be subtracted.—The Jury accordingly gave a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 40*l.*

11. Some workmen who were employed on the roof of a building in King's Bench Walk, in drawing up sheets of lead to the roof, carelessly let fall a large sheet rolled up, which they had just drawn to the top of the building. This immense weight fell through the ceiling between the rafters upon a desk below, at which a Gentleman was sitting, whose head was struck by the lead, but owing to his having his hat on at the time, and the lead falling in rather an oblique direction, his life was preserved. The desk was broken to pieces, and the building much shaken by the accident.

At Union Hall, Southwark, Mary Robinson was brought up on a charge of stealing little children, and stripping them of their frocks. The parents of no less than five infants, of the ages of from three years to five, appeared against this wretch; they proved the property in the frocks.—It appeared the prisoner used to seize every opportunity of enticing children to her, and having carried them out of the neighbourhood, plundered them of their cloaths, which she immediately pawned. The pawnbrokers identified the prisoner. One of them, from her so repeatedly coming to him, suspected her, and was the cause of her apprehension.—She was fully committed for trial.

A fellow driving some sheep in Liverpool, a few days since, one of them took fright, and ran a considerable distance before he could overtake it; having at last caught the poor animal, the monster drew out his knife, and in a fit of senseless rage cut off one of its legs, and in that condition drove it back to the rest of the flock. Fortunately there were many witnesses to the inhuman act, and measures have been taken to bring the perpetrator to punishment.

In addition to a new Chalybeate spring at Cheltenham, another has been discovered in the garden of Mr. Har-

ward, the Librarian, similar, in taste and effect, to the regular spa. Mr. Harvard is stated to have refused a thousand guineas for it.

A valuable copper mine has been discovered under Carradon, the highest mountain in Cornwall. It belongs to Mr. McCullan, a Surgeon in the Navy.

The Directors of the Bank, in consequence of the increasing emoluments of that Corporation, have proposed that the sum of 2½ per cent. on their capital (which is 11,642,400l.) should be divided amongst the proprietors in the 5 per Cent. Annuities. This recommendation having been adopted by a Court of Proprietors, each holder of Bank Stock has 2½ per cent. addition to his capital in 5 per Cent. Annuities.

12. In the evening a fire broke out at a musical circulating library near Warwick court, in Holborn, which consumed that and the adjoining house before it was extinguished. There was a party in the house where it began, who rushed down stairs, and escaped; but, such was their consternation, that the ladies left their cloaks and the gentlemen their hats behind them, and the only property saved was a few articles of plate.

14. At night a tremendous fire broke out at Liverpool, which consumed the whole of the beautiful and extensive warehouses fronting St. George's Dock.—About ten o'clock smoke was observed to issue from the centre of France's Buildings; the fire bell was instantly rung, the drums beat to arms, and the whole of the military turned out. About one the flames burst forth with tremendous fury, and continued to threaten destruction to all around till six o'clock in the morning, when they were got somewhat under. All those beautiful and extensive buildings reaching from Water-lane to Brunswick street, with the corresponding store-houses, called France's, were, at six o'clock in the morning, one prodigious heap of ruins! The damage cannot be much less than a million of money. The shipping were, from its fortunately being flood tide, removed and preserved; but every attention was necessary, such as wet sails placed before the rigging, &c. The accident was occasioned by the falling of a snuff of candle among shavings in a porter vault.

15. The commission warehouse of Mr. Purfe, at the corner of Oak lane, was broke open in the night, and robbed of goods to the amount of 1000l.

15. An indictment was preferred at the Middlesex Sessions against E. Salmon, for feloniously receiving knowing them to have been stolen, a child's cap, gown, and other articles, the property of Eliz. Impey. The mother of the child, Eliz. Impey, stated, that she resided on the 22d of June in Red Lion Market. On that day a man, whom she did not know, came to her, and said that he was sent by Mrs. James, of Finsbury-place, to enquire after her child and relieve her. Mrs. J. had frequently relieved her when in distressed circumstances. He then gave her a trifle of money to go and procure necessities, and said he would take care of her child till she returned. She entrusted him with her infant, but on her return she found he had decamped with it. After many ineffectual enquiries, she was advised by a neighbour to go to the house of the prisoner. She went, accompanied by a police officer, and found her child, which she recognized by "certain signs," in bed with Mrs. Salmon, who insisted that it was her own, of which she had lately been delivered. A surgeon, who was called in to examine the prisoner, stated his opinion that she had not been delivered, in consequence of which the child was given up.—The Counsel for the defendant submitted to the Court, that the present indictment could not be sustained, as there had not been proved any intention of stealing the cloaths: and this being also the opinion of the Chairman, the prisoner was acquitted: but was ordered to be detained.

A beacon has been placed on the Bell Rock, Liverpool, to try the force of the sea on it; while it stands, it will be of much service to the shipping passing it.

16. J. H. Edy and T. Brannam were indicted at the Old Bailey for feloniously stealing a chaise, the property of — Mackenzie. The facts of the chaise being obtained at Mr. Mackenzie's livery-stables by the prisoner Edy, under the pretence of hiring it to go to Brighton, and the subsequent disposal of it, chiefly through the agency of Brannam, to Newman, keeper of the George,

George, in Drury-lane, were clearly proved. The Judge did not deem it necessary to put Brannam on his defence, he not being a principal in any part of the transaction; and Edy left him to his counsel, by whom no evidence in his justification was adduced. The Court was of opinion that the material question for the consideration of the Jury was, whether, at the time of Edy's gaining possession of the chaise he entertained the intention of hiring it to go a journey, or whether he meant to convert it to his own use, as, in the latter case, it was clearly a felony. After a short conference, the Jury found Edy guilty, and acquitted Brannam. These two prisoners were tried upon a second indictment, for stealing a grey gelding, the property of W. Hilcox. Of this charge they were both acquitted. Edy said, his age was twenty.

18. Most of the Cabinet Ministers attended his Majesty at Windsor; when a proclamation was issued, proroguing the Parliament from the 5th of October to the 16th November, when it is to assemble for the dispatch of business.

Nautical Discovery—The following is extracted from a letter by a Gentleman in Glasgow to his friend in Greenock, dated August 2.

"An affair of so much consequence to mankind as the following, it were criminal in me to conceal; I therefore request of you to make it as public as possible among your sea-faring and philosophical friends.

"Our mutual friend, before his deputation last fall for Philadelphia, constructed a machine, apparently simple, but which is infinitely more valuable to navigation than the compass. It was brought to me, together with his log book, by a fellow passenger homewards, who unluckily had paid no attention to the use of the apparatus, which was the more unfortunate, as our friend died within three leagues of land.

"It is a magnetic ball, floating in a basin of quicksilver. The ball is painted all over, to keep the quicksilver from penetrating the pores, which might embarrass the evolutions, which coating, I dare not devolve to examine the materials of the ball; but from its weight it must be metallic, yet it floats high in the fluid. Since he took it from this place, I perceive he has marked it with lines of longitude and

latitude, like a geographical sphere. This, I presume, he has done on his voyage outward, the journal of which is likely left in America. But this which I possess begins with the exact point of latitude and longitude of Philadelphia, and records the zenith of every day as accurately as if he had been all along on terra firma. In bed he told the Captain his distance from the Coast of Ireland to a minute, by looking at his machine.

"The properties of magnetism are not yet sufficiently known, and they have heretofore been applied to use only in the form of the needle. But it appears to possess, besides its well known polarity, a propensity to retain its native relative position on the earth; that is to say, it turns upon an axis like the earth, one point always pointing at the pole star. Beyond the line, this point upon the ball is below the horizon; and on the shores of America the longitudinal line, which now is its meridian, was far down the side: so that if he had sailed round the earth his little ball would have made a complete revolution upon its axis."

The following recipe, for preserving provisions, which is eminently useful to navigators in hot climates, has appeared in a French journal:—"When the aliments, from intense heat and long keeping, are likely to pass into a state of corruption," says the writer, "the simple but sure mode of keeping them sound and healthful, is by putting a few pieces of charcoal into your pot or saucepan where the fish or meat is to be boiled. The effects of this are, that your soup will be good, and that the fish or flesh will be both sound and agreeable to the taste." This experiment has been tried, and should not be forgotten.

Vaccine Process—Several attempts have been made to introduce the Cow pock into India, but hitherto without success: the Vaccine matter has been transmitted from Constantinople to Bussorah, and thence to Bombay, but it has become unfit for use during the passage.—The India Company have directed their Agent at Bussorah, to inoculate some person there, and from that fresh subject, to transmit to Bombay the means for extending the practice.

To parts burned or scalded the speedy application of turpentine is an effectual mode of allaying pain.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

CAPTAIN TEDLEY, of the Coldstream Guards, to Miss Warren, only daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B.

Robert Dallas, esq. M. P. and one of his Majesty's counsel, to Miss Justina Davidson, of Bedford-square.

Lord Viscount Falkland to Miss Aston.

Henry Joddrell, esq. of Payfield, in the county of Norfolk, M. P. to Miss Weyland.

Thomas Tooke, esq. of North End, to Miss Coombe, daughter of Dr. Coombe.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

AUGUST 10.

AT Biggar, the Rev. Robert Paterfon, minister of the relief congregation there.

13. At Manchester, in his 84th year, Mr. James Ogden, a person said to be well known in the literary world.

Morris Jones, esq. of Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

14. At Lilliput, near Deal, Captain Wiakworth, of the navy.

At Penrith, in his 87th year, Mr. William Faulder.

16. Mr. John Morland, merchant, at Liverpool, aged 30.

18. At South Ormsby, Lincolnshire, William Burrell Maffingberd, esq. in his 84th year.

Edward Hippeley, esq. of Illesworth, one of the directors of the South Sea Company.

19. At Windsor Castle, Mrs. Ramfbottom, wife of James Ramfbottom, esq. and youngest daughter of the Rev. F. Langford, canon of Windsor.

At Worthing, the Hon. Augustus Philip Monekton, third son of Viscount Galway.

At Wickham Court, in Kent, Sir John Farnaby, bart.

20. In his 66th year, the Rev. John Bell, rector of Crux Pavement and St. Martin Walmgate, and curate of the perpetual curacy of St. Sampson, all in York. Also master of the grammar-school endowed by William Haughton, esq. formerly of that city.

Lately, at Roxley, in Hertfordshire, Mr. Robert Thew, historical engraver to the Prince of Wales. He was born in Yorkshire about the year 1758, and was a man of very extraordinary mechanical genius, which had but little cultivation, as his education was almost entirely neglected. He was apprenticed to a cooper, and which trade he afterwards for some time followed: he then applied himself to the study of optics, and made a very curious camera obscura on a new princi-

ple, which gained him the patronage of the Marquis of Carmarthen (afterwards Duke of Leeds). At the age of twenty-eight, happening to see an engraver at work, though he had never practised drawing, he got a copper-plate, and engraved an old woman's head from a painting of Gerard Dowe, which first attempt was so very extraordinary, that he was appointed historical engraver to the Prince of Wales. He since engraved a number of capital plates from the paintings of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Shee, Westal, Smirke, Fuseli, Northcote, Peters, &c.

21. Mr. Rickaby, printer, of Peterborough-court.

Mrs. Leverton, wife of Mr. Leverton, architect.

24. Timothy Caswell, esq. of Sacombe Park, Herts.

Mr. John Renshaw, of Owthorpe, near Nottingham.

Lately, at Leicester, the Rev. William Arnald, D. D. canon of Windsor, precentor of Litchfield, and formerly sub-preceptor to the Prince of Wales.

25. Mr. Benjamin Dyson, of York, aged 57.

26. Richard Stone, esq. of Chislehurst. At Seal, in Kent, Mr. Nathaniel Darwin, of Oxford-street, aged 64.

The Rev. Charles Sturges, jun. M. A. fellow of King's College, Cambridge, in his 27th year.

At Hales Place, near Canterbury, Sir Edward Hales, bart.

At Govan Bank, near Glasgow, John Macgregor, of New York, merchant.

Lately, at Dublin, Margaret Cecil Hamilton, viscountess dowager Southwell, in the 31st year of her age.

Lately, at Limerick, the Right Hon. Lady Glentworth, relict of the late Lord Bishop of Limerick.

28. At Southampton, Lady Jane Farry, sister to the Earl of Dyfart.

James Stewart, esq. of Carnevan, in his 88th year.

29. In the King's Bench Prison, M. Rossi, a musician of eminent talents.

30. John Eddowes, esq. of Bridge street, Black Friars, aged 31.

Lately, at the Curragh of Kildare, Mr. Marmaduke Bell, the deputy-ranger, aged 108. He was a rider at the York races in 1711.

31. Baden Powell, esq. of Loughton, Essex, in his 72d year.

SEPT. 1. Mr. William Annard, of Little Love-Jane, Aldermanbury.

Richard Lawrence, esq. of Champion-hill, Surrey.

4. Robert Stewart, esq. of Benny.

The Rev. Francis Best, rector of South Dalton, Yorkshire.

5. At Buxton, in Derbyshire, in his 56th year, the Right Hon. Henry Thomas Fox Strangeways, Earl of Ilchester, Lord Ilchester and Stavordale, Baron Strangeways, of Woodford Strangeways, in Dorsetshire, and Redlinch, in Somersetshire.

At Ingleby, Sir William Foulis, bart. high-sheriff of Yorkshire.

William Newman, esq. alderman of Faringdon Within, to which he was chosen in 1786.

7. At Liverpool, Mr. William Williams, late of Halifax, Nova Scotia, merchant.

8. Mr. James Cockburn, merchant, Lime-street-square.

Lately, in France, Bianchi, the famous violin-player and compoter.

9. At Royden Hall, Mrs. Wynch, relict of Alexander Wynch, esq. late governor of Madras.

Robert Sinclair, one of the principal clerks of session.

10. In Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, Peter Corbett, esq. late of the East India House.

Mr. Devenish, Villiers-street, Strand.

Lately, at Gore House, near Dartford, Major Edward Vernon Ward.

12. At Hampstead, Mr. Jean, the artist, in the 47th year of his age.

At Rathbone-place, John Maferes, esq. aged 68, brother to Francis Maferes, curitor-baron of the exchequer.

15. Mr. Thomas Watkinson, Water-street, Bridewell Precinct.

16. John Sykes, esq. Nichols-square.

Lately, the Right Hon. Ralph Gore, earl of Ross, of the kingdom of Ireland. He was born Nov. 12, 1725.

Richard Owen Cambridge, at

Twickenham, in his 86th year. He was author of "The Scribleriad, a Mock Heroick Poem, in six Books." 4to. 1751. "An Account of the War in India, between the English and French, on the Coast of Coromandel, from the Year 1750 to 1760, &c." 4to. 1761. Some poems in the sixth volume of Doddsley's Collection, and some papers in "The World."—As an Author, Mr. Cambridge was well known to the public by his several much approved writings, both in prose and verse; and his various and extensive information, his pure and classical taste, his brilliant yet harmless wit, his uncommon cheerfulness and vivacity, were acknowledged, during a long series of years, by all who had the happiness of enjoying his society, which was sought for and highly valued by many of the most distinguished scholars and statesmen of this country. But his talents and his acquisitions make the least part of the praise belonging to him. It is chiefly for the upright manliness and independence of his mind, for his mild and benevolent disposition, his warm and unvaried affection to his family and friends, his kindness to his dependents, and for his firm faith and trust in the Christian religion, which were manifested through life by the practice of every Christian duty, and produced the most exemplary patience under the various infirmities of a tedious decline, that those who were near witnesses of his amiableness and worth, will continue to cherish the memory of this excellent man, and to reflect with pleasure on his many virtues.

DEATHS ABROAD.

JAN. 26. At Bengal, Captain George Simpson, of the Earl of Mornington East India packet.

31. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. Colonel James Graham.

At Fort William, Bengal, Francis Godfrey, esq. of Dublin, paymaster of his Majesty's 10th regiment.

JUNE 10. At Trinidad, William Bul-ler, esq. collector of the customs in that island, and nephew of the late Judge and Bishop of that name.

At Trinidad, Mr. Thomas Parkinson, a native of Lancaster.

AUG. 22. At Porto, Mr. Ric. Harris, many years a merchant at that place.

JUNE 17. At Barbadoes, Henry St. John Bearcroft, esq. in his 20th year.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR SEPTEMBER 1862.

Bank	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	Navy	New	Long	Short	Omn.	Imp.	Imp.	India	India	India	Exche.	Irish	Irish	English
Stock	Reduc.	Consols	Consols	per Cent.	per Cent.	Ann.	Ann.		per Cent.	Ann.	Stock	Scip	Bonds	Bills	per Cent.	Omn.	Lott. Tick.
15	18	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{5}{8}$	20 7-16	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$							
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17	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 a 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{7}{8}$	20 1-16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 dif.	66 $\frac{5}{8}$	12 1 16							
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19		68 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	20 7-16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dif.									
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N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE European Magazine,

For OCTOBER 1802.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF THOMAS ASTLE, ESQ. And, 2. A
VIEW OF HARROW FREE-SCHOOL.]

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VOL. XLII. OCT. 1802.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The *Poem on Peace* is too long for insertion. We are obliged to the Author/ The same to D. C. communication, which is left to Mr. Sewell's. E and Z are receive! The latter must be considered before inserted. The *Lines to Ambrose Pitman, Esq.* in our next.

*. In the List of the New Parliament, in our present Number, page 297, it must be observed, that the Right Hon. Charles Abbott, and three or four other Gentlemen, are returned for more than one place each; and their election of the place for which they will eventually choose to sit being not possible to be yet known, their names appear as duplicates.

Errata in the List given in our Magazine for August:

Page 147, Bridgnorth; for J Hawks. Browne, read Isaac Hawkins Browne.

Page 148, Ludlow; for R. Payne, Knt. read R. Payne Knight.

Page 150, Kintore, &c.; for Banff, read Bamff.

Antium; for E. A. McNaughton, read E. A. Mc'Naghten.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from October 9, to October 16.

COUNTIES upon the COAST									
Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Effex	59	2	38	0	26	0	24	6	31
Kent	61	1	41	0	30	0	23	6	32
Suffex	56	4	00	0	27	0	23	6	32
Suffolk	60	8	32	7	25	4	21	7	28
Cambrid.	56	11	31	0	25	4	16	3	27
Norfolk	55	3	33	4	23	4	19	10	28
Lincoln	60	11	40	0	25	0	17	10	28
York	61	3	44	2	28	3	16	7	35
Durham	64	0	00	0	00	0	20	10	00
Northum.	52	10	43	0	27	7	19	4	36
Cumberl.	72	0	52	8	28	2	22	1	00
Westmor	79	9	55	0	30	6	21	10	00
Lancash	70	2	00	0	27	2	21	10	41
Cleethue	62	3	00	0	00	0	20	8	00
Gloucest	63	4	00	0	25	8	19	9	36
Somerfet	57	8	00	0	21	4	16	9	33
Monmou.	57	7	00	0	27	2	16	0	00
Devon	56	11	00	0	22	3	22	0	00
Cornwall	61	10	00	0	21	8	15	9	00
Dorset	58	2	00	0	22	4	25	9	00
Hants	61	4	00	0	23	11	23	2	38
WALES									
N Wales	60	0	42	0	24	0	16	0	00
S. Wales	72	0	00	0	24	0	11	10	00

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

SEPTEMBER.				DAY. BAROM. THERMOM. WIND.			
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	11	12	13	14
28	30.37	52	E.	30.20	44	45	W
29	30.40	54	S.E.	29.64	45	46	N.E.
30	30.30	51	N.	29.96	46	46	N.
OCTOBER.				15	30.47	46	N.
1	30.32	52	N.W.	16	30.36	47	N.W.
2	30.34	55	S.W.	17	30.32	48	N.W.
3	30.23	54	W.	18	30.02	49	W.
4	30.19	56	S.	19	29.76	51	S.W.
5	30.08	53	N.	20	30.04	52	S.W.
6	30.00	51	N.W.	21	30.11	50	N.W.
7	29.80	54	S.	22	30.20	54	S.
8	29.59	56	S.W.	23	30.15	55	S.W.
9	29.52	58	S.W.	24	30.00	51	N.
10	29.01	5	W.	25	29.60	52	S.W.
				26	29.50	53	S.
						54	S.

English Magazine



Portrait by G. Kneller

THOMAS ASTLE ESQ^r F.R.S.

Trust Brit. Mus. &c

Keeper of the Records in the Tower

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
FOR OCTOBER 1802.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THOMAS ASTLE, ESQ. F. R. S. AND F. S. A.
KEEPER OF THE RECORDS IN THE TOWER OF LONDON, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, &c. &c.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

HAD antiquarian researches been always pursued with as direct a view to the acquisition of useful knowledge, as they have been by the very learned and ingenious Gentleman whose Portrait embellishes our present Number, the shafts of satire and of ridicule had probably never been levelled against them: at least they would have fallen unheeded to the ground.

MR. ASTLE, we understand, is a native of Yoxall, on the borders of Needwood Forest, in Staffordshire; and was born on the 22d December 1735. From his youth he was of a studious turn of mind; and his education well qualified him for indulging so laudable a propensity.

His original destination, we believe, was the profession of the law; but, as a public character, we hear of him first in the year 1763; when he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and was patronized by Mr. George Grenville, then First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, who employed him both in his public and confidential concerns, and in the same year joined him in a commission with the late Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart. and Dr. Ducarel, for superintending the regulating of the public records at Westminster.—In 1764 his

Majesty, by his Royal Commission, appointed the same persons to superintend the methodizing of the Records of State and Council preserved in the State Paper Office at Whitehall.

The office of Receiver-General of the Civil List Deductions was given to him in 1765; and on the 18th of December in the same year, Mr. Astle married the only daughter and heir of the Rev. Mr. Philip Morant, of Colchester*, with whom he received a considerable fortune, and who, for the happiness of her family, is still living.

In 1766, he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society of London; and in the same year was consulted by a Committee of the House of Lords, concerning the printing of the ancient records of Parliament. In 1767, he introduced his father-in-law, Mr. Morant, to the superintendence of that work; and on Mr. M.'s death, November 1770, he was appointed by the House of Peers to carry on the same: in which service he indefatigably employed himself till its completion in 1775. In the same year he was appointed his Majesty's Chief Clerk in the Record Office in the Tower of London, vacant by the death of Henry Rooke, Esq.

On the 4th of July 1778, he was elected a Member of the Society of Antiquaries at Cassel, in Germany.

On the 30th of December 1783, Mr.

* Author of "The History and Antiquities of Colchester," folio; "The History of Essex," 2 vols. folio; all the lives in the Biographia Britannica, marked C.; and several other esteemed works.

Astle was appointed to succeed the Right Hon. Sir John Shelly, Bart. deceased, as Keeper of the Rolls and Records in the Tower of London.—Mr. Astle has procured for the use of the Tower, by purchase, several valuable Calendars; and has with great assiduity employed himself and Clerks in making Repertories and Indexes to the Records in that office; which will be of great public utility, and remain lasting monuments of his industry, as appears by his Report laid before the Committee of the House of Commons, hereafter mentioned.

In February 1786 he was elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

On the 11th of September following, the Volscian Literary Society at Veletri in Italy (about twenty miles from Rome), of which Cardinal Borgia was President, also enrolled Mr. Astle among its Honorary Members.

March 20, 1787, he was elected a Trustee of the British Museum; and

On the 11th of June 1788, he was constituted a Member of the Royal Islandic Literary Society established in that year at Copenhagen.

In the year 1799, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to enquire into the state of the public records, and of such other public instruments, rolls, books, and papers, as they should think proper; and to report to the House the nature and condition thereof, together with what they should judge fit to be done for the better arrangement, preservation, and more convenient use of the same. They agreed on their Report, which was ordered to be printed on the 4th of July 1800; whereupon the House, on the 11th of the same month, presented an Address to his Majesty, recommending many important regulations to be made in several of the public repositories, and the printing of such records as were the most important; beseeching his Majesty to give such directions as he in his wisdom should think fit, for the better arrangement, preservation, and more convenient use of the said records. On the 19th of the same month, his Majesty issued his Royal Commission to certain Commissioners therein named, authorizing them to carry into execution the measures recommended by the House of Commons, respecting the public records of the kingdom.

Mr. Astle was consulted by the Committee in the whole course of their inquiries; and, pursuant to their order of February 27, he, on the 11th of March following, delivered to them an able report of the nature and condition of the several records preserved in the Tower. He also laid before the Committee, in obedience to their orders, several other reports concerning the public records, which are printed in their First Report. See Pages 52, 68, 496, 505.

On the 4th of July 1800, the Select Committee came to the following Resolution:

“Resolved,

“That the Thanks of this Committee be given to Thomas Astle, Esquire, Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, and one of the Trustees of the British Museum, &c. &c. for the very able and learned assistance which he has rendered to this Committee throughout the prosecution of their inquiries:

“And, That the Chairman of this Committee be requested to communicate the same.

“CHARLES ABBOT,
“Chairman.”

That these honourable marks of distinction, domestic and foreign, have not been lightly earned, or undeservedly bestowed, will be apparent in the following brief enumeration of Mr. Astle's literary labours, so far as they have come to our knowledge. We shall be happy to make the list more complete, if any authentic information should be hereafter communicated to us.

In 1775 he published the Will of King Henry the VIIth; to which is prefixed a judicious Preface, wherein the character of that King is delineated with ability and precision, and several curious circumstances relative to that reign are recorded.

February 22, 1776, Mr. Astle laid before the Society of Antiquaries, An Account of the Events produced in England by Pope Innocent the Fourth's extraordinary Grant of the Kingdom of Sicily to Prince Edmund, Second Son of King Henry the Third; printed in the fourth volume of the *Archæologia*, page 195.—Mr. A. remarks that the Commons were first summoned to the Parliament called by Leicester in opposition to Henry's demands.

In 1784 he published his great work, "On the Origin and Progress of Writing, as well Hieroglyphic as Elementary. Illustrated by Engravings taken from Marbles, Manuscripts, and Characters, ancient and modern. Also, Some Account of the Origin and Progress of Printing:" a new edition of which, we understand, is in preparation, and will speedily be published *.

In the seventh volume of the *Archæologia*, page 348, is a Dissertation by Mr. Aftle, read before the Society of Antiquaries, January 13, 1785, on the radical Letters of the Pelasgians and their Derivatives.

In 1789, the Society published two Engravings of a Reliquary in his possession, said to have been formerly preserved in the Abbey of Malmesbury, with an Account of it by Mr. Aftle. *V. Monumenta Vetusta*, Vol. II.

On the 3d of February 1791, Mr. Aftle's Observations on a Charter of King Edgar were read at the Society, to invalidate the Authenticity of that Charter. *V. Archæologia*, Vol. X. p. 232.

On the 17th of the same month were read, Observations by Mr. Aftle on another spurious Charter of that King, and printed in the same volume.—These Observations contain many curious facts, authenticated by original documents in Mr. Aftle's invaluable collection of Saxon charters, wills, and other instruments.

In 1792, the Council of the Antiquary Society appointed a Committee, to consider of engraving such Seals of the King's Royal Boroughs, and Magistrates of Scotland, as had not before been published; with directions to select such as, in their opinion, were most worthy of attention. Many curious Seals were selected from original documents, which are engraven in five folio plates, and were published in the *Monumenta Vetusta*, Vol. III. The records to which these Seals are appendant chiefly relate to public transactions between England and Scotland. They furnish many new and important historical and biographical facts, and explain many particulars in our na-

tional history, which have been hitherto misrepresented or not understood. The records pretended to have been found in Scotland by John Harding, with a view to shew the superiority of the Crown of England over that of Scotland, are proved to be spurious.

On May 22, 1794, Mr. Aftle laid before the Antiquary Society a Dissertation on the Tenures, Customs, &c. of his Manor of Great Tey, in Essex. *V. Archæologia*, Vol. XII. p. 25.

January 11, 1798, were read before the Society, Observations on Stone Pillars, Crosses, and Crucifixes, by Mr. Aftle; printed in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XIII. p. 208.

February 1802, Mr. Aftle's Remarks on the Anachronisms and Inaccuracies of our Writers, respecting the Times of the Assembling of Parliaments, and of the Dates of Treaties, Grants, Charters, and other Instruments, as well public as private, were read before the Society of Antiquaries.

Few persons, we believe, have, for the last thirty years, written on the history, laws, constitution, and antiquities of this country, without having been materially indebted to the liberal and obliging communications of this Gentleman; whose disposition to promote literary pursuits every one must know that has the pleasure of his acquaintance; and whose power to do so no one can doubt who has been admitted to an inspection of his invaluable library; perhaps the richest, in point of curious and antient MSS. that can be found in the possession of any private Gentleman in the kingdom.

Mr. Aftle, we understand, has had nine children, six of whom are now living; namely, Thomas, Senior Captain in the Royal Bucks Regiment of Militia; Philip, of Colne Park, Essex, who for the possession of a considerable estate changed his name to that of Hills; Edward, an Officer in the Exchequer; George, in the Navy, now or late commanding a Squadron of his Majesty's ships off the Molucca Islands; and two highly-accomplished daughters.

J.

* For an account of this Work see our Magazine for May 1784, and the Critical Review for May and June in the same year.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WILL you allow me to make the following addition to the account of the late Dr. GARNETT, in your Magazine for July last. By his untimely and lamented death, two infant girls are deprived of an only surviving parent, and left, in a great measure, dependant on the event of a subscription, undertaken to defray the expences of publishing their father's Lectures on "Zoonomia, or the Laws of Animal Life," and with the view to

raise a fund for their future support, "in an humble, but independent station."—Under these circumstances, will the friends of humanity think it too much to assert, that the orphan family of a man who devoted himself and his fortunes to the public service, and feal a sacrifice to his exertions, is eminently entitled to public protection and benevolence.

I am, Sir, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Having met by chance with the inclosed Paper, which the Author of it calls "GOLDEN RULES FOR A MAN TO LIVE ALL THE DAYS OF HIS LIFE," I send it for insertion in your esteemed publication, if you think it merits a place therein.

22d October.

D.

THE present pleasures produced by a large expence of money by no means balance the future miseries of a wasted patrimony, dissipated fortunes, and a decayed constitution.

There is great reason for us to make a reserve of property against the day of decrepitude; because, in old age, we want chiefly those comforts which only money can procure, a comfortable house, delicate living, and a little share of authority, which, in the last stage of life, are exceedingly soothing and acceptable.

Perhaps society cannot shew a more pitiable figure, than either a very old man or woman, who, having spent their substance in the flattering gaieties of youth, are reduced, in the most helpless situation, to live upon accidental strokes of generosity, and to be at once ridiculed and relieved.

If an old person expects to receive the least degree of attention from the world in general, or even from his relations in particular, it must be by the force of happy circumstances in his favour; such, for instance, as arise out of a fortune accumulated by the industry or ingenuity of youth. This will render the veteran respectable amongst his domestics, and make even his utmost infirmities supportable. Whereas, if an old man has no testimonies of

his economy to shew, he will crawl contemptibly about the world, be upbraided for his former prodigality, even by his own children, who, having no hopes, will consider him as an incumbrance; and, wanting the various attentions which are necessary to the accommodation of the last scene, his continuance in the family will be irksome. His life must be supported by the contribution of the flattered, and he must die unmourned. Keep a competent share of the staff in thine hand.

The same principle of prudence which makes it necessary for a man to provide against the wants and infirmities of age, should prevail with a man to provide against the wants and infirmities of distemper. Let the sick man rather depend on the panacea of his purse, than on the pity of his physician.

A very healthy person is very soon reduced to his chamber:—and we are all liable to the most nauseous disorders. It often happens, that a stout young man, in the very vigour of existence, is brought to such a state as to depend on the largitude of another for assistance in those very points which, in a state of health, he would blush to make known to a second person. If these feeblenesses continue for any length of time, nothing but the power

of paying our attendants well can make them be done cheerfully, if at all. A sick spendthrift is therefore a horrid spectacle; his servants become negligent; his physician gives him now and then a call upon the score of humanity; and, what is worse than all, he rebukes himself for having squandered, in the hour of superfluity, what should have been reserved for the moment of exigence.

Art thou rich? Place then circumspection as a centinel over thy passions; lest that which thou possessest become a prey to artifice!

Art thou poor? Be industry thy guard, lest thou should want the bread of life; and, in wanting that, the path of disgrace is not remote, and that path will lead thee, peradventure, to the pits of misery and destruction. Condescend not to be the object either of pity or charity, whilst thou halt limbs to toil, imagination to suggest, or health to perform. Liberty is independence, and slavery is a state of pecuniary obligation. Get honestly, and give cautiously. Whoso putteth in practice these rules, shall certainly
LIVE ALL THE DAYS OF HIS LIFE.

Lines on the Fall of the Year.

BY THOMAS ENORT SMITH.

His leafy robe pale Autumn now resigns,
 "Chill'd by rude" winds which chide
 his 'lingering stay;
 Whilst marching on from bleak tempestuous climes,
 Fierce Winter now resumes his despot sway.
 Stripp'd of its verdure, now's the landscape bare;
 Its charms all perish'd we no more behold;

Wither'd and wan lie strewn on Earth's cold bier [ting'd with gold,
 Her rich dress'd flowers and fruitage
 Emblem of thee, proud Man! the seasons' doom. [round thee gay,
 Tho' youth's fresh honours now fade
 When Age, destroying, shall, like Winter come,
 And round thy temples hang her whitest grey.
Little St. Thomas Apostle's,
London.

* This line I confess to be an inferior imitation of the one commencing the beautiful Epilogue written by the present inimitable son of Wit and Genius, R. B. Sheridan, Esq. the four first lines of which are so truly elegantly conceived and classically expressed, that I cannot resist the temptation of transcribing them.

Chill'd by rude gales, while yet reluctant May
 Withholds the beauties of the vernal day;
 As some fond nymph, whom matron frowns reprove,
 Suspends the smile her heart devotes to love.

The measure of these verses meets the ear with the same exquisite flow of harmony as the Eclogues of the highly-poetical Collins. Perhaps Mr. Sheridan had these two lines of Goldsmith's Traveller in his memory when he wrote the above, where, speaking of Switzerland, he says,

No verdure here these torpid rocks array,
 But Winter lingering chills the lap of May.

I do not mean to charge Mr. S. with an instance of plagiarism; his mind being truly original in all its aims: as a Poet, allowed by his *Monody on the Death of the late British Roscius David Garrick, Esq.* and other ingenious miscellanies; as a Dramatist, that great judge of literature, Dr. Johnson, allows the palm of merit to his productions above all others since the days of Congreve, Wycherly, Vanburgh, and Farquhar; as an Orator, after having heard his Demosthenian speech against Warren Hastings, Esq. Our late English Cicero, Edmund Burke, declared Mr. Sheridan's luminous and comprehensive speech possessed every requisite of perfect human eloquence; and ventured further to say, not forgetting the thundering conviction then flowed from the late Lord Chatham's lips, not forgetting the refined polish of speech his present son our late Minister possesses, nor setting aside the argumentative vehemence

LYCOPHRON: CASSANDRA.

L. 864.

— — — — — οὕτωκα θεῶν θεῶς
 Χίρσου μέγαν εὐρυγυῖα δωρεῖται κτίσαι.

— — — — — quoniam deæ dea
 Magnum terræ cacumen donat ad condendum.

LACINIUM is a promontory near Croton in Italy. Its temple, which was dedicated to Juno, has been celebrated by historians and poets. Cassandra's attention is more immediately directed towards the spot, on which this temple was afterwards built. She foretells that the ground, which extends from Lacinium's bay to the summit of its cliff, shall be planted by Thetis with shrubs; and shall be presented by her to Juno. Here women, natives of the country, shall be appointed to superintend those mournful rites, which shall be instituted to the memory of the son of Thetis. Their dress shall be suited to their office. They shall not be splendidly attired; but appear in the weeds of mourners, employed in lamenting the death of Achilles. The reason, assigned for their not being decorated with gold and purple, is far from being satisfactory.

— — — — — οὕτωκα θεῶν θεῶς
 χίρσου μέγαν εὐρυγυῖα δωρεῖται κτίσαι.
 — because Thetis gives to Juno this large neck of land κτίσαι, i. e. πρὸς τὸ κτίσαι, ad condendum. Κτίσαι, as a verb transitive, requires its accusative case; and the sense, as it should seem, demands it. Κτίσαι πόλιν, ἱερτὴν, ἑωρὸν, are expressions that occur in Pindar. Κτίσαι πύργους are Lycophron's own words, L. 1255.

One cannot help remarking, that no mention is made of Juno's famous temple; but only of its circumjacent grounds. Perhaps Lycophron has told us in a line that is *lost*, and which ought to have followed κτίσαι, that Thetis gave Juno this land for the purpose of building her temple; to which these women should resort, in order to perform the rites, and αὐτὴ πρὸς αὐτὴν. This would have been a good reason, why they, thus constantly employed, ought never to have appeared gaily habited. The passage has certainly not reached us as the poet wrote it.

We may observe here a change of tenses from the future, as τεύξαι above, to the present δωρεῖται. But this change may be accounted for. It is customary with persons, who assume the character of prophets, to speak of things future as present; with a view to impress the more strongly on the reader's mind the certainty of their predictions. Θεῶς, we know, signifies both a god and a goddess. It is here, and only here, used in the latter sense. To ascertain that sense, it might have been expected, that the poet would have prefixed with his usual accuracy the article ὁ. Perhaps we ought to read, οὕτωκα θεῶν θεῶς.

R.

vehemence and heart-felt sentiments of the great Charles James Fox; he summed up all praise by concluding, that what he had heard that day from Mr. Sheridan exceeded every thing he had heard within the walls of that House (of Commons) before.

I hear with pleasure, that Mr. S. is now employing his successful pen upon some dramatic piece. If true, whether it proves a Comedy, Farce, or Opera, the Public are sure of a treat; for who that has read or seen his inimitable School for Scandal, his Critic, or a Tragedy Rehearsed, his Duenna, besides his other pieces, can dare give room to the suspicious idea that it will not be favourably received?

S.

VESTIGES, COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

NUMBER IV.

ANDREW SCHALCH, ESQ. ORIGINAL OF
THE LABORATORY AND FOUNDRY
WOOLWICH WARREN.

WHEN the Foundry for brass ordnance was in Upper Moorfields, on the spot which is now the site of the Tabernacle erected by the late Rev. Mr. Whitfield, in the City Road, near Finsbury-square, and which is still called the Foundry, from the building that had perhaps continued from the fourteenth century to the reign of George the First; it was, at the time a number of pieces were to be cast, generally an object of curiosity, among persons of even the upper rank of society, to see the process of running the fluid metal into the moulds prepared for its reception.

These moulds, it is necessary to state, are formed of Stourbridge clay, loam, sand, and earth, bound and connected with bricks, iron hoops, &c.; and in this operation it is absolutely necessary, in order to insure the safety of the workmen, &c. that they should not only be closely and firmly constructed, so that no fissure should remain to cause what the artificers term *ablow* or wind-hole, but also that they should be perfectly dry; for if they retained the smallest moisture when the melted metal run, the opposition of intense heat and damp would inevitably cause an explosion.

For a considerable time after the conclusion of the Treaty of Utrecht, a great number of cannon taken from the French in the ten glorious campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough, but by them rendered useless, were placed before this Foundry, and in the adjacent Artillery Ground: they were perhaps exhibited as objects of curiosity, perhaps of triumph, as, it will be recol-

lected, those taken at Cherbourg were in the summer of the year 1758*.

These cannon, from whatsoever motive (probably that of convenience) they were placed near the Foundry, it was determined to recast, and as, by their having been so long publicly exposed, this was a circumstance generally known, the operation became an object of considerable attraction. A very great number of persons attended at the Foundry the day it was to be performed; among whom were many of the Nobility, General Officers, &c. &c. It so happened, that a young man, of the name of Andrew Schalch, a native of Schaffhausen, who had in the course of his travels (which every Burger is obliged by the municipal law to take) been a scientific observer of the operation of several foundries upon the Continent, was also attracted to this spot. Curiosity, or, perhaps, as he was a person of considerable learning and genius, a better motive, a laudable desire of improvement in an art, the principles of which he had studied, induced him to be there at an early hour. He had, when he announced his profession, an opportunity given him to inspect the works, and it appears that he did this with such minute attention, as the event shewed to be the result of ability and experience.

When the company had assembled, for whose reception galleries were erected, part of which almost overhung the furnace, Schalch, who trembled for the consequence of the operation, took an opportunity to address Colonel Armstrong in French; and after explaining to him the reason he had to believe that an explosion would follow the fusion of the metal, warned him,

* At this period twenty-one pieces of cannon and four mortars, upon carriages, were exposed for a considerable time in Hyde Park, where a camp was formed, consisting of some companies of the artillery. The scene was a very gay and splendid one. Booths for refreshment were allowed to be erected, and the Park was like a fair. These pieces were afterwards drawn in triumph through the City, and placed in the Tower.

which warning he desired he would communicate to the persons present, to retire. The Colonel, who, from his situation *, perfectly understood the nature of the process, interrogated Schalh, and found that he was intimately acquainted not only with the great physical and mechanical principles by which the art is governed, but also its subordinate operations. He accordingly resolved to profit by his advice, which he immediately communicated to his own party, and indeed endeavoured to persuade all that would listen to him to remove from the vortex of danger. Scarce had they time to retire to a place of security before the gates of the furnaces were opened, and the fluid metal rushed out with a tremendous noise, which, as it filled the moulds, was (as Schalh had suggested) followed by a most dreadful explosion, in which the liquid fire, bricks, &c. flew about in every direction, the furnaces were demolished, part of the roof of the Foundry blown off, the galleries fell, many limbs were broken, I believe some lives lost, and most of the workmen scorched and bruised in a dreadful manner †.

Schalch had in the interim left the place. He mentioned the neglect of the principal founder, the inattention of the workmen to their own safety, and the warning he had given to Colonel Armstrong, to some of his countrymen, but he probably would never have thought of these circumstances again, had he not, after some time had elapsed, been informed by an

acquaintance, that an advertisement had appeared in some of the public papers, stating, in effect, that "Whereas, on the day of , when the dreadful explosion happened at the Foundry, Moorfields, a young man (a foreigner) stood near to Colonel Armstrong, and after some conversation in French, in which he discovered a proficiency in the art of casting cannon, warned him, to whom, from the state of the moulds, he suggested the probability of an explosion, to remove from the spot. If the said young man will call upon Colonel Armstrong, at the Tower, he will hear of something to his advantage."

It will not be doubted but that, in compliance with this intimation, Schalh immediately attended the Colonel, by whom he was informed, that in consequence of the accident that had lately happened, it was in the contemplation of the Board of Ordnance to erect another foundry, and being convinced, by the skill and knowledge which he had displayed, that he would be a proper person to take the direction of it, he was therefore authorized to commission him to choose a spot whereon such a building might be erected, with the greatest convenience to the extensive operations of the works, and for the carriage of the heavy materials.

Elated with this commission, and with the place which a conjunction of merit and good fortune had procured him, Schalh set immediately about the execution of the first part

* Surveyor General of the Ordnance 1716. George Harrison, Esq. was Superintendent of the Foundries, in which place he succeeded Colonel A.

† An explosion of a similar nature, arising from a natural cause, was experienced in the course of last summer, as appears from the following extract, September 25. "At the late thunder storm in Colebrook-dale, the contents of one of the furnaces belonging to the Company, consisting of about 2000 cubic feet of ore, limestone, &c. were blown up, in consequence of the sudden ingress of the water, occasioned by the overflowing of the dams. The instant the water entered the furnace, a dreadful explosion took place, and a column of melted and red-hot mineral was discharged into the air, in a perpendicular direction, upwards of 150 feet. The explosion was repeated two or three times, accompanied by a brilliant column of fire, the heat of which was so intense that it was felt at several hundred yards distance."

This is an exact, and consequently philosophical, explanation of the latent causes of the *phenomena*, the explosions of Mounts Vesuvius and Etna, and indeed of the eruptions of volcanoes in general. This speculation has by Dr. Wallis, Mr. R. de la. Aleth, de Burgos, been adopted, and the terrific operations of earthquakes traced to the same source of subterranean elementary contention arising from adventitious circumstances. Dr. Woodward is of the same opinion with respect to these phenomena; and further observes, that Vesuvius, Etna, &c. are only spiracles for the discharge of the subterraneous fire.

of his employment. He therefore visited every spot near the river, both above and below London Bridge, where there was a probability of finding a place suitable to the great undertaking with which he was charged. After maturely considering the advantages and disadvantages attendant upon every situation that was pointed out to him, he at last fixed upon the Warren at Woolwich, a place which he conceived to combine every convenience that he wished, for the prosecution of this important work. Here the foundry was erected, and its first specimens afforded such satisfaction, that Andrew Schalch was nominated and continued Master-Founder for a series of (I think) more than fifty years. And what was very extraordinary, from his scientific knowledge and attention, he had not, during this very long period, a single accident; but, by the safe and certain operation of these works, derived great honour to himself, while they were immensely advantageous to the country.

He lived to about the age of ninety, having, in the indefatigable pursuit of his art, acquired a very large fortune. He had one daughter, who was married to General Belford, of the Artillery; who has left many descendants, that are all most honourably and advantageously settled. As are also all his collateral relations, many of whom were Officers of considerable rank in the Artillery, &c.

There was a remarkable circumstance attendant upon the operations of the Royal Foundry in his time, which

deserves to be recorded, as it shews his sensibility of the danger to which the workmen were exposed, and the religious tendency of his mind, namely, that he never would suffer the furnaces to be opened until they and the spectators had joined with him in prayer. These pious effusions, as I have observed, of his ingenious and scientific efforts, were rewarded by the accuracy and safety that uniformly attended the hazardous processes of the works in which he was engaged.

When he retired from his situation, which he did some years before his death, he resided at Charlton, Kent, where, at the advanced age already stated, he ended a life of public utility and integrity in a manner which shewed the gradual operation of time upon a mind long trained to the habits of reflection and composure.

This short anecdote naturally leads us to reflect how frequently chance, as it is termed, fixes the fortune of an individual, and in a manner sometimes unaccountable, even to himself, places him in a situation where his faculties, which would, perhaps, in any other sphere of life have lain dormant, or, by taking a wrong direction, have impeded his progress, are called into action, and his merit rendered conspicuous. But this case presupposes a foundation both of talents and industry, or the superstructure of fortune will soon fall to the ground. Schalch had from an education under a father who inherited the piety and virtue, as he did the living, of his grandfather the pastor of Shaffhausen*, the foundation

* This venerable Clergyman, who was also the great grandfather of the late G. M. Moser, Esq. and consequently the ancestor of the reporter of this anecdote, was so remarkable for his piety, learning, philanthropy, and ingenuity, that his name is still recorded, and his memory still revered, by the inhabitants of this small canton (Shaffhausen), who have been impressed with a traditional respect for his virtues. I have an admirably executed print of him, which is preserved with the greatest care by the descendants of his parishioners, and is considered as such a valuable appendage to their furniture, that it is still to be found in many houses, and even cottages, in the district.

This portrait, which was finely painted, exhibits a figure truly venerable; the face, hair, and the beard which is white and flowing, display a specimen of engraving of almost unrivalled excellence: the following is the inscription under it:

"Admendum Reverend' et Dotiss: Vir, D: Joh, Georgius Scalichius

"Eiel Schaffhusiana Pastor et Antistes Vigilantissimus

"Ætat 68 Ministerie 45 An = 1677

"Artifices Specimen dextra ostensus Apelles.

"Schalichum in celebris deligit artis opus.

"At, ubi jam Media splenderet imagine vultus

K k 2

"Deficit

dation of religion and the medium for the improvement of his talents laid in his mind. He had, in prosecution of an excellent system established in that Canton, by which, as I have observed, every person is obliged to travel at least three years before he can practise in any art or profession, an opportunity to consider the progress of his, in various countries and various points of view, and ultimately accident afforded him also an opportunity to adopt the ideas he had collected, and introduce those improvements, which his observation and genius suggested, to the advantage of himself and the nation by whom he was patronized.

ROUBILLIAC, THE SCULPTOR.

This artist, when he first came to England, worked, as I have been informed, for Carter. He had been here but a short time before a circumstance happened which, combined with his genius, laid the foundation of his future fortune.

Being one evening at Vauxhall, he, as he was returning, found a pocket-book, which he took to his lodgings, and, upon examination, discovered it to contain a great number of Bank notes, and other valuable papers. This book he either immediately advertised, or took such other means to ascertain the owner, as were attended with success. The Gentleman who had lost this property, pleased with the integrity of the Sculptor, and struck with his genius, of which he exhibited specimens, not only gave him a considerable remuneration, but promised to patronise him through life; which promise he actually performed. Under his auspices, as I have also been informed, Roubilliac took the house in St. Martin's-lane, in which he resided till his decease, and, assisted by him, he was enabled, at the beginning of his career, to undertake some of those great works which have not only indelibly stamped his fame as a Sculptor, but have contributed to raise the credit of the English School, which, from the time of Bernini, had, by those immense monumental piles of distortion, and littleness which the works

of Bird, Stone, and many others, exhibit, suffered considerably in the opinion of those virtuosi who had formed their taste upon the classical purity and elegant proportions of the Athenian models, nay which indeed had been despised (with what reason Heaven knows!) even by those connoisseurs that had been used to the eccentric designs, flutter, and false taste, of the artists who have, during the reign of Louis the XIVth, and perhaps, in France, to a later period, contributed to immortalize absurdity.

STAVELEY, THE BARBER.

This man, who kept a shop in Wych-street, was so much the type of Mr. Murphy's Barber in *The Upholsterer*, that many were inclined to think that the ingenious Author, who has in his pieces so accurately copied the absurdities of nature, and founded his fame upon that species of humour which is derived from eccentricity of character, rather than upon individual buffoonery, had him in his eye when he wrote the farce in which Razor makes so conspicuous a figure; for certain it is, that there was a strong characteristical coincidence betwixt the real and fictitious Barbers, as will be obvious if (after invoking the genius of Plutarch) I can finish my parallel to my satisfaction.

Like friend Razor, poor Staveley's appetite for news was so great, that he had by it been driven to insanity, and, when recovered, "could not sleep at times for thinking of his country." This inordinate desire to learn what was doing *above stairs*, as he termed it, used to rouse him at an early hour, and impel him to the pamphlet shop of probably one of his customers, in the neighbourhood, where, after having stored his mind with the events of the day, collected from those eminent and elegant specimens of the literature of the age, the diurnal newspapers, he used, like Razor, to take his round, and retail the knowledge he had collected among his other customers; I had, forgetting for a moment the divorce that had been effected betwixt the two professions, almost said his

"Destitit ac: Audax molior inquit opus.
 "Nam, cujus pietas, doctrina, modestia, calor,
 "Fervidus ac puræ religionis amor
 "Promariturque decus, toto celebrantur in orbē
 "Q̄ Capere tantum parva tabella virum?"

patient.

patients. Among the former was the celebrated representative of his antitype Razor, Harry Woodward, who had chambers in the New Inn, and who had certainly caught his ideas of this character from Staveley. The same mode of poking his head; of holding his arms; the same feeble enervated shamble in his gait; the same kind of banyan; and, more than all the rest, the same wig, which seemed the discarded, disbanded, disvevelled tie of a Barrister, cut down to the standard of a broad-bottomed Bob. In fact, these real and fictitious Barbers were so like each other, that a person much more accurate in his ideas than young Faulkner might have made the same mistake that he did when he headed a party to his Foote for *taking off* his brother George.

Staveley, who (like Razor) was one of those volunteer Statesmen, which have been so frequently and so admirably described by Steele, Addison, and other satirists, had so worn himself down by his political exertions, and consequently *starvings*, for the good of his country, that he was literally "Vox et preterea nihil;" existence without substance; yet although this poor tribute to his memory is (if it may be so termed) all the reward he ever obtained, he continued his labours to the last. I have, when very young, frequently seen him tottering through the New Inn, with his pewter basin and napkin under his arm, and ewer in his hand, stopping, if he met an acquaintance, which, as he knew the whole parish, he frequently did, to enquire after, or to report, news. How often has he suffered his water to cool, and the passions of his customers to be inflamed, while he was eagerly discussing the important questions of peace

or war, settling the terms of the triple alliance, shewing in what manner the Minister of the day ought to drive the State coach, wondering what urgent business could call the consumers of *oats** together so frequently, arranging the affairs of the British fishery, opening or shutting the Scheldt, making a descent on the French coast, raising the supplies, liquidating the national debt, directing the Parliament, advising the Judges, and a hundred other matters of equal magnitude. How often has he alarmed his friends with hints that the improvement of our *streets* was a tory scheme to *pave the way* for popery; while on the other hand, to shew his impartiality, he has observed, that there was something so whiggish in demolishing the *posts*, and so puritanical in the destruction of the *seas*, that it is supposed to the day of his death he never gave his consent to these violent measures. This I can the more readily credit, because until this period I can remember his *pole*, though I think it "fell with him, unwilling to outlive so good a master." Staveley had also another propensity, which I think was also predominant in the mind of Razor: He had heard of Sacheverell, and was continually apprehensive that the Church was in danger; for which reason, I believe, he seldom went into it. This reason, I fear, operated too upon some of his customers, who might be said to pin their faith upon his sleeve: but as many years have elapsed since his and their deaths, and the church and churches, notwithstanding they have been *rudely assailed*, have remained invulnerable, it is devoutly to be hoped that their fears will have no influence upon the minds of our compatriots.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER, AND THE USE OF THE BAROMETER, WHEN APPLIED TO IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

THE many advantages arising to the industrious farmer from a foreknowledge of the changes of the wea-

ther, and the example set us by the ancient writers on Husbandry, are sufficient inducements for endeavour.

* At this period an advertisement frequently appeared in the public papers, stating, that the *Consumers of Oats* were requested to meet on certain days at the Ram Inn, Smithfield. This was repeated so often, that it excited curiosity, and was, I think, mentioned by Razor on the Stage. Whether the Consumers of Oats were of the Houyhnm or Yahoo Species, it is of little importance to enquire?

ing to draw the attention of Husbandmen to observations which must be highly useful to them.

It might have been expected, that as such great improvements have been made in natural enquiries during the two last centuries, a more accurate account of weather might have been attained; yet the earliest writers on husbandry seem to have established more certain prognostics of the changes of the weather, peculiar to their climates, than any have done for ours; though it may be presumed, that the operations of nature are set in a much clearer light to us, by means of the many discoveries made by the moderns.

The ancients, observing that the weather of each season set in nearly at a stated time, imputed the qualities of the weather to the influence of some stars which happened then to rise or set. In after times, monks and designing priests, being willing to procure every merit to their saints, transferred the supposed influence of the stars to the saint whose commemoration happened near the same time. The moderns, being sensible that the inconceivable distance of the fixed stars, and the smallness of our nearest planets, must render their influence on our atmosphere of no effect, and having little faith in saints, have, perhaps injudiciously, rejected the observations of the ancients, without duly considering, that the facts might have been discovered first, and the stars and saints only called in, to account for these facts. The ancients indeed acted more rationally than the monks, in not fixing the changes to a day, but only to stated times of the year, as appears from Columella and Pliny.

As some of the planets, especially Venus and Mars, are observed to disturb the motion of the Moon, and as the Moon acts so powerfully on the tides, it has been thought probable by some moderns, that the Moon and planets, together with the Sun, might be the causes of the most considerable changes in our atmosphere, while others, with perhaps more reason, seek for these causes in the earth itself. In all doubtful matters, in which experiments or observations can be called in to our aid, experiments or observations should decide the question. Accurate journals of the weather seem to be here the proper vouchers; but even these

are at present rather in disgrace with modern philosophers, who, finding that they cannot trace out the causes of the changes in the height of the barometer, an instrument which they can have constantly under their eyes in their closets, thence too hastily conclude, that no useful inferences can be drawn from observations on the weather: however, Mr. Clrudge, who in the year 1744 published *The Shepherd of Banbury's Rules to judge of the Charges of the Weather*, was of a very dissentient opinion, when he expresses himself as follows:

"The shepherd, whose sole business it is to observe what has a reference to the flock under his care; who spends all his days, and many of his nights, in the open air, and under the wide-spread canopy of Heaven, is obliged to take particular notice of the alterations of the weather. and when he comes to take pleasure in making such observation, it is amazing how great a progress he makes in them; and to how great a certainty he arrives, by mere dint of comparing signs and events, and by correcting one remark by another. Every thing, in time, becomes to him a sort of weather-gage. The Sun, the Moon, the stars, the clouds, the winds, the trees, the flowers, and almost all vegetables and animals with which he is acquainted, all these become, to such a person, instruments of real knowledge."—What Mr. Clrudge says of the shepherd may, with nearly equal reason, be said of the farmer.

The slightest observation will convince every man, that each year, and the various seasons of the year, have a peculiar character, as to rain, drought, heat, cold, &c. and as the quality of the seasons has a most sensible effect on the productions of the earth, it is evident, that it must be of the greatest advantage to the farmer to foresee the changes that may be expected; because he can thereby regulate his business accordingly.

When the character of the season is once ascertained, the returns of rain, or fair weather may be judged of with some degree of certainty in some years, and but scarcely guessed at in others, by means of the barometer; for in general we may expect, that when the mercury rises high, a few days of fair weather will follow. If the mercury falls again in two or three days, but soon rises high, without much rain,

we may expect fair weather for several days; and in this case, the clearest days are after the mercury begins to fall. In the same manner, if the mercury falls very low, with much rain, rises soon, but falls again in a day or two, with rain, a continuance of bad weather may be feared. If the second fall does not bring much rain, but the mercury rises gradually pretty high, it prognosticates settled good weather of some continuance. When a heavy rain has fallen upon the mercury's sinking, and its continuing steadily low, the weather is sometimes fair, and promises well; but no prudent farmer should trust to such appearances. There is indeed a caution of this kind, which the poorest may profit by. When the mercury rises high in the barometer, the air sucks up all the moisture on the surface of the earth, even though the sky be overcast, and that is a sure sign of fair weather; but if the earth continues moist, and water stands in shallow places, no trust should be put in the clearest sky, for it is in this case deceitful.

The character of the seasons is less steady at the equinoxes, and more regular during the intermediate months. Those who favour the celestial influence on the atmosphere, think, that the changes of the weather are much regulated by the Moon's place in the zodiac, or by her situation with regard to the Sun; but observation has not yet ascertained any thing on this head.

Whatever the causes of the changes in the weather, or, what is nearly the same, in the motion of the quicksilver in the barometer, may be, whether celestial or terrestrial, their effects are generally felt over a considerable extent of country at the same time. Every one may be assured of this, by comparing accounts, kept at distant places, of the play of the barometer. They will find, that the great falls or rises happen nearly at the same time, in almost all the northern countries of Europe; I say nearly, because a difference will be observed, usually attending the direction of the wind. If these causes were

celestial, the effects would be universally the same, except where varied by the situations with regard to seas, mountains, &c. As this is not the case, the causes must probably be sought for in the earth. This opinion is favoured by the observations of miners, who have been generally sensible of some prognosticating circumstances in mines, before any change of the weather appeared in the air.

Even the limited fore-knowledge, which is pointed out above, would be of service; for instance, at that season of the year, when it would be of considerable advantage to judge when hay should be cut, with a prospect of fair weather to make it; and at all seasons of the year, in order to get ready every thing necessary for carrying into execution the works usual in every season.

Mr. Du Hamel has very judiciously added to his journals of the weather, an account of the state of all the vegetables or animals useful in the farm; or, what is the same, of the effects of the weather on them.

The ancients have observed, that the early or late arrival of birds of passage indicate the nature of the approaching season; whether it will be early or late, severe or mild. Linnæus has, in the same manner, advised husbandmen to mark the first signs of a beginning vegetation of plants growing wild, and natives of the climate; for that such, by their early or late shooting, inform the attentive farmer of the approach of spring. He advises the husbandman to extend these remarks to different plants, whose vegetation has been observed to coincide with the time of sowing particular seeds. These are objects highly worthy of a place in a journal of the weather; as these facts will, from year to year, remain a register of the state of every article, which in any degree relate to rural economy. I shall readily send you what observations occur to myself on these subjects, and shall be glad of those of other observers, that every possible light may be cast on these subjects*.

One

* In the latter end of March, or generally in the beginning of April, the barometer sinks very low, with bad weather; after which, it seldom falls lower than 29 deg. 5 min. till the latter end of September or October, when the quicksilver falls again low, with stormy winds, for then the winter constitution of the air takes place; from October to April, the great falls of the barometer are from 29 deg. 5 min. to 28 deg. 5 min. sometimes lower; whereas, during the summer constitution of the air, the

One cannot foresee what useful discoveries may occur, by means of continued observations and communications of this kind. The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the

strong; even so, useful hints may occur to the countryman uninformed in philosophical principles.

OBSEVATOR.

VARIETIES IN LIFE.

THE various vicissitudes of life are sufficiently numerous to stimulate into exertion every passion of the soul. He who cautiously reviews the scenes of existence and marks the moments as they fleet before him, will find an instructive pleasure in contemplating the universal operations of nature, in tracing her through her immense progression, and in observing the emotions which she invites in the heart.

The sudden transitions of situation from one extreme to another, the strokes of strange adventure, the exaltation of some, and the dejection of others, each concurring to produce unexpected and uncommon effects, abundantly supply every passion with its proper and congenial objects; and furnishes matter enough to the contemplative for their speculation, and to the sprightly for their amusement or curiosity.

The everlasting variety of nature is indeed a magazine from whence the speculatist may draw inexhaustible stores of thought; and the wonders of the moral, natural, and intellectual world, will accommodate him with

constant exercise for his abilities: they will prevent his heart from relaxing into a senseless neutrality, preserve its original sprightly tone, and save it from the muddiness of stoical stagnation. The variety of the creation is the only thing which could make it lovely, since without that variety to touch the fancy and animate the passions, a general apathy would seize upon us and infect our bosoms with rust. It is universal variety, or a constant diversification of the scenes, that constitutes the finest pleasures of life: hence the world wears often a comic appearance; it would otherwise be a perpetual tragedy, too deep and dismal to be borne.

Hence also diversity of tempers and seasons become agreeable; for the attachments we shew to the charms of novelty are inborn, they are the inclinations we express in our infancy, and, "growing with our growth," soon establish themselves into the grand principles of our after conduct.

This reasoning is plain: for the child soon weary of one toy, weeps impatiently for another; and the man satiated with the possessions of to-day,

the quicksilver seldom falls lower than 29 deg. 5 min. It therefore follows from hence, that a fall of one tenth of an inch during the summer, is as sure an indication of rain as a fall of between two and three tenths is in the winter.

It must be observed, that these heights of the barometer hold only in places nearly on a level with the sea; for experiments have taught us, that for every eighty feet of nearly perpendicular height the barometer is placed above the level of the sea, the quicksilver sinks one tenth of an inch: now by an accurate comparison between the motion of the barometer in inland and higher places, with its motion in a place on a level with the sea, the heights of these inland places may be pretty nearly ascertained; and observations must determine the heights of the quicksilver, which in each place denote fair and foul weather.

In all places nearly on the level with the sea, rain may be expected when the quicksilver falls below thirty inches. This points out one cause of the more frequent rains in lofty situations than in low champaign countries. Thus double the quantity of rain falls at Townly-hall, in Lancashire, than does at London.

Very heavy thunder-storms happen without sensibly affecting the barometer, and in this case the storm seldom reaches far. When a thunder-storm is attended with a fall of the barometer, its effect is much more extensive. And here I must mention an observation which I have often seen verified, viz. that when the quicksilver falls very low, the weather continuing mild and the wind moderate, a violent storm happens at that time in some distant place: this accounts for a false prognosis, that the barometer has been often unjustly charged with.

sighs

figs for a fresh enjoyment to-morrow.

The Father of Nature, therefore, knowing the desires of the beings he has formed, extending his kindness beyond the mere formation of his capacity and senses, has benevolently induced them with objects perpetually innovating, and becoming more grateful by their changes. And thus is existence rendered agreeable without surfeit, various without disorder, and entertaining without fatigue.

There is no man so abstracted from the common satisfactions of life, nor any so lost in vanity or dissipation, as to be insensible to the beauties of natural variety. Were we chained down by a cruel necessity to one class of conceptions, to act only from one narrow principle, to converse on one everlasting theme, who could support the permanent insipidity? Even he who possesses the luxuries of life soon disrelishes the disagreeable grindeu, and feels his palate and his senses sicken with inappetency. He who was condemned for ever to his gardens or his palace, however extensive or superb, would in a short time, when the novelty of his curiosity was satisfied, wander discontented through rooms of state and pavilions of pleasure, about bowers of verdure and through anes of flowers, lost to their accustomed enchantments, and finding every effort to escape impossible, the level of the lawn, the tinge of the tulip, and the trophies of magnificence, would become objects of disgust, the velvet couch would disturb his repose, the music of the groves grate harshness on his ear, the profusion of the banquet displease his taste, and the lull of sleep is gliding smooth and beautiful in vain.

It has been observed, that happiness is not more various in its nature or degree than it is variously pursued and enjoyed. This may be seen in two common illustrations, and each will prove the necessity of variety. The man who has acquired great wealth by the labour and industry of many years, becomes, as it were, attached to his business, and considers it as the friend which has procured him the golden burthen, which he therefore is less willing to resign. Happy in the reflection of daily accumulations, he refuses to take leave of those means whereby his wants may be even yet

more completely answered. On the other hand, he whose estate is the present of fortune, who has left him independent of toil, and given into his hands the sceptre of command, blest in the ease of his situation, seldom feels the ardour of solicitude, or engages in the drudgery of trade to increase his possessions, but prize them which the indulgence of fortune has allowed, chiefly in proportion to the convenience or distinction which they will produce.

Thus his every station and season also its peculiar and characteristic pains and pleasures. In the first years of our being, while reason is even less forcible than instinct, we are while amused by the rattle,

“Pleased with a feather, tickled by a straw.”

but observe the love of variety, the gingle of the coral, or the blaze of a button, will withdraw our attention from its former joys, and the sudden deprivation of the bubbles swells the bosom with the anguish of disappointment till we burst into tears. And thus it is at a maturer age, for the same passions, more turbulent, act upon different objects, but “as senseless quite.” Examine the common joys and sorrows of the youth, if the expression of Pope in any degree appears doubtful, he will be soon and enchanted with the toys of greatness, melting away in the softening idleness of courtship, or bigoted to the gew-gaws of state nor will his sorrows bear a stricter inspection, he is distressed by trifling miscarriages, mean resentments, or petty disappointments. Nor is the last stig of being exempt from an equal, or even a greater, imbecility. The veteran is pleased and engaged at the smallest circumstance, his passions are easily alarmed, but their gust is soon over, his powers of vociferation are not great, but his malignity sometimes completes what his feebleness of tongue could not. It is therefore certain, that every hour has a fresh supply of objects to engage our notice, as every month, as it circulates through the calendar of time, is favourable to the blooming of some blossom, or the ripening of some fruits. The universe is, in truth, so variegated, that I believe, at least I have never yet seen one object, however sublime or simple,

bulky

bulky or minute, so exactly similar to the principles of another, as not to possess some perspicuous or latent mark of distinction.

I am persuaded, that the eye of attention may discover something original in every thing : some streak in the colouring of the flower, some dissimilitude in the fabrication of the stem or of the leaf, varies every object of vegetation.

In the same manner it is with the animal world ; each creature, whether winged or footed, undoubtedly possessing some distinctions in its plumage or skin : and thus it is among our own species. The human countenance is so surprisingly varied, that notwithstanding it is moulded into a million of forms essentially different, yet each possesses harmony, force, and proportion. Hence it is that beauty is universally different and universally admired, whereby the eye of every lover may be captivated, and every taste suited with its favourite charm.

The mind likewise shares in the variety of nature : for although it must always act upon one uniform principle to become virtuous, yet each soul may have a singularity in its manner which may strongly characterise its genius and inclinations.

It was an observation of some writers, that there is as many sorts of minds as of men. The remark is concise and excellent. It is indeed astonishing to consider the infinite diversification of the human temper ; and yet it is to this very commixture that we are indebted for the essence of conversation and the spirit of society.

To render every thing wonderfully various, the very skies are for ever shifting their appearance upon the eye : almost in the same instant, and often in the same hour, we see the fleeces of white darken into blackness, or, as they roll along the clouds, the azure mixing with the gold, while the rainbow arches over the heavens, not only as a promise of security, but as an emblem of the universal variety which it represents.

I cannot but hope that these reflections will have some useful effect, since they are written to convince every man who considers them that he has no solid reason to complain ; for however life may be over-run with debauchery and error, it still abounds with every natural beauty that can charm the eye, every perfume that can regale the smell, and every elegance that can animate the heart.

DIONYSIUS.

SEVEN RULES OF HEALTH.

FROM THE LATIN OF FREDERIC HOFFMAN, A GERMAN PHYSICIAN, WHO DIED IN 1742, AGED 82 ; WITH A FAVORABLE COMMENT, ADDRESSED TO MRS. P. B. AND ADAPTED TO HER PARTICULAR SITUATION AND HUMOUR,

BY SHE KNOWS WHOM.

1st RULE. *AVOID all excess, because it is against nature*—COMMENT. You must not eat, drink, sleep, or exercise, too much : and not only so, but no object either of passion or taste should carry you beyond what your strength and spirits are proportioned to bear. These are excesses, which always weaken, and, if continued, are sure to destroy.

2d RULE. *Do not depart suddenly from what you have been accustomed to, because custom is a second nature*—COMMENT. For instance, you, Mrs. P. B. have long been accustomed to contradict, to lecture, to rate, your very good friend and humble servant ;—sometimes with, but oftener without, rea-

son. No matter : the evacuation has done you good : I have seen you grow better upon it : it will therefore be for your health not to leave it off suddenly, but by degrees.

3d RULE. *Be cheerful and tranquil, because this is the surest means of health and long life*—COMMENT. To be cheerful—Don't look upon the dark side of things ; don't extract only the melancholy, which will ever be the ingredient in all human affairs ; don't forebode evils that never may happen, and be prepared to bear with reasonable patience those which assuredly will. To be tranquil—Suffer none of your passions to grow inordinate : let not your heart be torn with anger, envy,

envy, malice, &c. ; be not corroded with little splenetic frettings and vexations ; nay, keep even the kind and amiable affections within due restraint : for these, by being suffered to indulge and riot at large, will acquire a violence, an impetuosity, and an unruliness, which may serve for the groundwork of much future tribulation.

4th RULE. *Affect a pure and temperate air.*—COMMENT. I would add, —and, as often as you can, change your air : a change of air, even for the worse, has been found to produce good effects upon invalids ; to say nothing of the exercise, and benefits therefrom.

5th RULE. *Adapt your aliments to your temperament, and let them be such as dissolve and pass easily.*—COMMENT. This must be ascertained by observation and experience of your own ; books and physicians can do nothing here.

6th RULE. *Observe a proportion between your aliments and your exercise.*—COMMENT. I would rather say, proportion your exercise to your strength and spirits, and your aliments to the appetite this exercise shall give you. and (let me add) have a special regard to the temperature of the air, at the time of your using it ; for I am by no means with those who think, that exercise in all kinds of weather is equally salutary.

7th RULE. *Avoid physic and physicians, if you would be well.*—COMMENT.

Does not this sound as if one was to say, “ Avoid religion and priests, if you are desirous to be saved ? ”

But, whatever may be said for physic and physicians, you, I apprehend, have no occasion for either. You complain of bowels, as I do of nerves : but I do verily believe, that your bowels are sound and healthy. From some cause or other, a defluxion has fallen upon them, which produces an uneasy, it may be a painful sensation ; your great object is, that this defluxion pass off as easily as may be. But you must not use purging physic, because that, as it does some violence to all natures, and would a great deal to yours, will infallibly weaken you, who are too weak already ; and you must not be coltive. If you can find the mean, you will have done your duty to your bowels ; and I hope and trust, that all your complaints will gradually wear away.

POSTSCRIPT.

Your bilious ailment, if you mean any thing more by it than a propensity now and then to be cross and peevish, especially with *you know whom*, is another affair. This propensity, which you call bilious, is mistaken by some for a sourness in the stomach :—an acrimonious humour undoubtedly it is.

Charlotte Street, Soho,

30 Jan. 1778.

NO. III.

ON CHEERFULNESS AND GOOD HUMOUR.

Nil ego contulerim jucundo sanus amico. HOR.

The greatest blessing is a pleasant friend.

A HABIT of pleasntry and good humour is of such very great importance, that we cannot be too scrupulous in acquiring it. Were we to reflect, how much we have it in our power, by our deportment, either to overcast the cheerfulness, or lighten the sorrows, of those with whom we are connected, this consideration would of itself be a sufficient inducement to a generous mind to cultivate so amiable a disposition. But there is too often found in our nature a shameful selfishness, which

tempts us to prefer our own caprice to the most serious comforts of our friends. Though we are conscious, that it is the duty of every one to contribute to the happiness of others, we yet wish an exception to this general rule to be made in *our* favour, and a peculiar licence, we know not wherefore, to be granted to *us*. But by feeding the flame of our peevishness, we not only occasion unnecessary vexation to others, but also create imaginary evils to ourselves. The man who accustoms him-

self to survey every object with fastidious nicety, will scarcely ever have a respite to his disquiet.

Austerity of manners strikes at the root of every social pleasure: affability, on the contrary, not only heightens the charms of friendship, but wins, by an irresistible impulse, the admiration of our inferiors, the confidence of our equals, the favour of our superiors, and the affections of even our enemies. The churl, whatever may be the endowments of his mind, or the sterling virtues of his heart, will find it difficult to obtain access to our esteem; while the artful knave, under the semblance of good humour, will frequently impose upon our credulity, and betray us into the silent snare.

But notwithstanding these advantages to be derived from a courteous disposition, yet there are many who are more desirous of commanding our admiration than of gaining our affections, who swallow the specious bait of cringing adulation with eagerness, but esteem the familiarities of friendship degrading to their dignity. But such forget, that though we may venerate the lustre of distinguished talents and profound erudition, or the intrinsic value of unspotted integrity, still these eminent qualities become doubly attractive, when there is superadded a pliancy of disposition, which adapts itself reasonably to the inclinations of others. He who thus spurns the reciprocal obligations of friendship, sacrifices at the altar of his own self-importance some of the most pure of all those enjoyments that counterbalance the miseries of human life.

But here I would wish to distinguish between good-humour and that servile obsequiousness which acquiesces in every position that is advanced, however absurd or untrue. This may be invariably considered as a proof either of weakness or duplicity. He who regularly coincides with us in matters of opinion may, perhaps, be an object of our pity rather than our contempt. But when we observe that any one confirms us in every assertion, however notoriously inaccurate, we cannot be too much upon our guard; in every sentence which he delivers, we may with reason suspect the stratagem of designing hypocrisy. The most unfortunate sport of nature can discern truth from falsehood.

Those who are entrusted with the

superintendence of youth should be particularly careful in forming the tender disposition, in encouraging every thing which tends to affability and social pleantry, and checking every disorderly inclination. That mistaken fondness which gratifies every wish is extremely prejudicial to the real interest of youth. Caprice will be matured into peevishness, and peevishness will soon lead to habitual asperity. When the child is removed from the arms of the doting parent, his wishes will increase with his years; but in vain will he look for that immediate gratification of them to which he has been accustomed. The forced tear, or the momentary pet, once the price of the most unreasonable whim, he will now find to his sorrow to be of no avail in a sphere where his pleasure is no longer consulted in preference to that of others. If we attend him into the world, we shall here see every sorrow exacerbated by the testiness of his own disposition. We shall find him displeased with others and with himself, and shall observe the crosses, which occur to him in common with his fellow-creatures, revenged upon his unoffending family, not because they have in any degree contributed to his uneasiness, but because they cannot resist his power. Many of his griefs may be traced to the source of excessive indulgence in early life. Had he been taught that he should consider himself as on a level with those around him, that he had no right to exercise any greater authority, or foster more buoyant expectations, than others, he would not so frequently have felt the tortures of insulted pride and disappointed hope. It should also be the care of the guardians of the rising generation to discourage every appearance of sullen gloominess. I do not mean to recommend that frivolous turn which is too generally prevalent in the present age, but that happy medium which exists between the madness of mirth and the moroseness of melancholy, that delightful habit of mind which is well calculated to endear our society to our friends, and to arm us against the power of those trivial misfortunes which every day befall us.

It is certain, that the disposition, although its general outlines are laid down at first, may nevertheless be considerably improved by attention, and greatly corrupted by neglect. For this reason it should be the study of our maturer

maturer years to supply the defects of our early education, and overcome the failings of our nature; to suppress with vigilance every sudden rising of anger, and every intemperate fall of malevolence, and to acquire a habit of facility and complacency. Though the task may at first be difficult and irksome, yet our labour will soon be amply compensated by the important advantages which will result from it.

The harmony of society is frequently interrupted by a captious disposition, and the happiness and the good opinion of a friend not uncommonly forfeited for the sake of a paltry joke. Personal illiberality is too often substituted for argument, and sarcastic severity for vivacity; too often he who cannot convince by his ability will confute by his impudence. But no talent is more unprofitable, or more dangerous, than that which only serves to make our companions alternately the objects of ridicule. The sprightly saying, although it may at first give birth to merriment, will soon be stripped of every charm, and will be remembered with indifference; whilst the acrimonious spirit that dictated it will, like the rubbish that has been carried down by the current of the tide, be left behind; and when coolly and maturely discussed, will not fail to excite our contempt.

For my own part, I know of nothing better calculated to promote cheerfulness and good humour than a consciousness of innocence. When a man is stung by bitter remorse for the past, and overwhelmed by the painful anticipation of the future, a certain gloominess and sourness of temper will be the natural consequence. But if he is able to review his life with satisfaction, and to look forward with pious confidence to the momentous destiny of futurity, the little trials of this world will not disturb the serenity of his mind, but the lightness of his heart will be manifest upon every occasion. His conversation, though not edged with the witty gibe, will, however, not want the sportiveness of fancy or the jest of innocence. The delightful frame of his mind will have an effect upon those who associate with him; it will soften the harshness of misanthropy and suspend the sorrows of distress.

In the character of *Belinda* we have a striking instance of the deplorable effects of ill humour. Her heart was not without integrity, her mind not

without strength; and her sphere in life was that of prosperity and abundance. With these advantages, it may reasonably be supposed, that she was happy in herself, and endeared to those around her. But the fretfulness of her disposition robbed her of every pleasure which the might otherwise have enjoyed, and rendered her society almost insupportable to the dearest of her friends. In discussing any action, she sought to find fault rather than be pleased; and would carefully pass over every excellency to lay hold of some circumstance which the might distort and represent as deserving of animadversion. What she would have done herself in a similar situation she would condemn in others, and would frequently withhold the expression of her will, lest she should be left without a pretext for abuse. The most trifling mistake she would exaggerate into a serious fault; and where she could not censure, she would not, however, commend. She accounted herself the most unfortunate of women in the indifference of her husband, the untowardly disposition of her children, and the worthlessness of her servants; and was wont to express her surprise, that whilst the economy of other families was conducted with regularity and harmony, the affairs of her household should never be without some cause for complaint. This circumstance she never failed to attribute to the negligence of her domestics, rather than to any fault in herself. How little was *Belinda* aware, that while she was reproving others, she herself was the only delinquent; that the discord of her own family, which she was accustomed to compare invidiously with the happiness of others, was to be imputed to no other cause than the unhappy dissatisfaction of her own temper! It would have been well, had she reflected in time, that nothing prepossesses others so strongly in our favour as courteousness of manners and evenness of temper; and that these qualifications are expected particularly from the female part of society, who have more opportunities of acquiring the one, and fewer trials to affect the other. Woeful experience, however, at length taught *Belinda*, that she who gives way to the peevishness of her disposition renders herself the object of general aversion, and is to no one a more bitter enemy than

than to herself. But conviction arrived, alas! too late; for her habits were then established by age, and a very few years closed the life of one

who was loaded with the favours of Fortune, but knew not how to enjoy them.

Od. 5, 1822.

AURELIUS.

ON THE SIZE OF CATTLE.

BY SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

IT is difficult to lay down any general rule for the size of cattle, as so much must depend on the nature of the pasture, and on the means which the grazier has for ultimately fattening them; nor has it yet been proved, by decisive and repeated experiments, whether the large or small sized pay best for the food they eat. The experiments ought to be made with similar breeds, but of different sizes, and the particulars to ascertain are, whether it do not require a much greater quantity of food, 1. to rear a great ox than a small one; 2. to feed him when working; and, 3. to fatten him afterwards. A large calf certainly requires more milk than a small one; but if it pay as well for what it consumes, or grow in proportion to what it takes, there is no objection, on that account, on the score of profit; nor if a large ox eat more, provided he work proportionally more, than a small one. In regard to fattening, the experiments of Lord Egremont are rather favourable to the opinion, that fattening stock do not eat in proportion to their weight, but that a small ox, when kept in a stall, will eat proportionally more, without fattening quicker, than a large one.

Without pronouncing decisively on a question so much contested, as whether large or small cattle ought to be preferred (which will require, indeed, a great number of experiments finally to determine), I shall endeavour shortly to sum up the arguments made use of on either side.

In favour of small, or moderate-sized cattle, it is contended, 1. That a large animal requires proportionally more food than two smaller ones of the same weight. 2. That the meat of the large animal is not so fine grained, and consequently does not afford such delicate food. 3. That large animals are not so well calculated for general consumption as the moderate-sized, particularly in hot weather. 4. That large animals poach pastures more than

small ones. 5. That they are not so active, consequently not so fit for working. 6. That small cows, of the true dairy sort, give proportionally more milk than large ones. 7. That small oxen can be fattened with grass merely, whereas the large require to be stall-fed, the expence of which exhausts the profits of the farmer. 8. That it is much easier to procure well-shaped and kindly-feeding stock of a small size than of a large one. 9. That small sized cattle may be kept by many persons, who cannot afford either to purchase or to maintain large ones; and, lastly, If any accident happen to a small-sized animal, the loss is less material.

In favour of the large-sized, it is, on the other hand, contended, 1. That without debating whether from their birth till they are slaughtered the large or the small ox eats most for its size, yet that, on the whole, the large one will ultimately pay the farmer as well for the food it eats. 2. That though some large oxen are coarse-grained, yet that, where attention is paid to the breed, the large ox is as delicate food as the small one. 3. That if the small-sized be better calculated for the consumption of private families, of villages, or of small towns, yet that the large ox is better for the markets of large towns, and in particular of the metropolis. 4. Even admitting that the flesh of the small-sized ox is better when eaten fresh, yet the meat of the large-sized is unquestionably better calculated for salting, a most essential object in a maritime and commercial country; for the thickest beef, as Culley justly remarks, by retaining its juices when salted, is the best calculated for long voyages. 5. That the hide of the large ox is of infinite consequence in various manufactures. 6. That where the pastures are good, cattle will increase in size without any particular attention on the part of the breeder; which proves that large cattle are the proper

proper stock for such pastures. 7. That the art of fattening cattle by oil-cake, &c. having been much improved and extended, the advantage thereof would be lost, unless large oxen were bred, as small ones can be fattened merely with grass and turnips; and, lastly, That large cattle are better calculated for working than small ones in the plough or cart.

Such are the arguments generally made use of on both sides of the question; from which it is evident, that

much must depend upon pasture, taste, markets, &c. But, on the whole, though the unthinking multitude may admire an enormous bullock, more resembling an elephant than an ox, yet the intelligent breeder (unless his pastures be of a nature peculiarly forcing) will naturally prefer a moderate size for the stock he rears; or, perhaps, may adopt that plan of breeding, according to which, the males are large and strong, and the females of a small size, yet not unproductive to the dairy.

ORIGINAL LETTERS TO DR. SAMUEL CLARKE.

Hertford Castle, Dec. the 12th, 1723.

REV. SIR,

SOME days absence from home, with a severe cold since my return, had delayed my acknowledgment of yours.

I flatter myself with the hopes of seeing an answer to the book mentioned in my former, formed on the scheme you propose. I think it would be a thorough vindication of christianity, so far as the objections urged by Mr. Collins require. But I must take the liberty of urging one particular objection to the authority of the Old Testament, under the head of Morality, not only approved, but said to be commanded by God; which I know not how to remove; and yet if not removed, it seems to enter into the very foundation of the Jewish state; I mean, the command to extirpate the Canaanites, and to seize on their lands and possessions.

I have learnt from yourself this short, and, I think, conclusive way of reasoning, that moral obligations necessarily result from the nature of things, and become the eternal laws of right and wrong, of good and evil; which, therefore, do not depend on arbitrary determination, even of the Supreme Being; that therefore nothing can be received as a command from God that requires us to break in upon these moral obligations founded on the relation we stand in to our fellow reasonable creatures.

Now, in fact, the Canaanites had never offended the Jews, or done any action by which they could be deemed in a state of war with that nation. On the contrary, the ancestors of the Jews had been well used by, and lived in friendship with, them.

I acknowledge that God, as Supreme Governor of the World, may dispose of societies of mankind as he pleases; and when they become extremely vicious and corrupt, he may justly eradicate them. But then, I think it must be done either by his own immediate power, or the interposition of foreign spirits his ministers, or of material causes directed by his will. But the force of my objection lies here, that all the several bodies or societies amongst men being mutual obligations of justice and goodness towards each other, one society cannot, on pretence of a command from God, break in upon the being or rights of another society, from whom they have never received any injury.

This, Sir, is my objection in its full force. I should be extremely glad to have your sentiments upon it, after you have viewed the subject in all its lights. I am a sincere enquirer after truth; and, as such, request your assistance in this point. I am,

Reverend Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

JOSEPH COLLET.

To Dr. Sam. Clark.

Hertford Castle, Jan. the 9th,

REV. SIR, 1723-4.

I acknowledge myself convinced, that the distinction you make between moral obligations, necessarily resulting from the nature of things, and that law of nature which is founded merely on the will of God, made known by natural reason, is just; and consequently, that my objection is fully answered. The illustration you give from the instances of magistrates appointing the execution of criminals, and

and making lawful war upon their enemies, come up fully to the purpose.

God being considered as Governor of the World, has an undoubted right to appoint whom he pleases to be the executioners of his sentence against delinquents, without any regard to the relations those persons or societies may stand in to each other. All that is to be regarded in this case is the clearness of the evidence, that this command does really come from the Supreme Being.

I return thanks for the satisfaction you have given me on this subject. My objection, as it stood, struck at the very root of the Jewish dispensation. All the other objections that I have thought of only relate to particular passages, and do not affect the authority of the whole; much less can they have any influence upon the evidences for christianity. I am,

Reverend Sir,

Your very humble Servant,
JOSEPH COLLET.

HARROW FREE-SCHOOL.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THIS excellent Establishment, which has produced some great scholars, and ranks among the first public seminaries in the kingdom, was founded in the reign of Elizabeth, by Mr. John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman of the hamlet of Preston, in this parish.

In the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, 2211. is recorded the patent granted by the Queen, in the fourteenth year of her reign, to John Lyon, empowering him to erect and endow a Free Grammar School within the village of Harrow, and afterwards appointing six discreet and honest men to be Governours of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said school; (viz.) Gilbert Gerrard, Esq. the Attorney Generall, Wm. Gerard, Gent. John Page of Wemley, Tho. Page of Sudbury-Court, Tho. Redding of Pinner, and Richard Edlyn of Woodhall, in the parish aforesaid *. And in case of death or default of any of these six Governours, the letters patent make it lawful for the Bishop of London for the time being to choose and appoint other fit person or persons within the parish aforesaid, into the place or places of such keepers and Governours as occasion shall require. Also that they shall have power of choosing a proper master or usher of the said school.

In the same manuscript we also find orders, statutes, and rules sett forth the 18th of January, in the 33d of Elizabeth, by the said John Lyon, to be

observed and kept by the Governours of the said Free Grammar School.

The following extracts are taken from thence.

That the Governours, or the major part of them, within half-a-year after the decease of the founder, John Lyon, and Johan his wife, should appoint a sufficient and able man, not under the degree of Master of Arts, to be School-master, and also one other to be Usher, not under the degree of a Batchellor of Arts.

The Master to have 26l. 13s. 4d. for his stipend, and 3l. 6s. 8d. for firing. The Usher to have 13l. 6s. 8d. and 3l. 6s. 8d. for fuel.

Wood to be carried annually from the lands at Kingbury, at the charge of the farmers thereof, for the use of the schoole fire.

The Governours to provide 30 learned and godly sermons to be preached yearly (or ever in the parish-church of Harrow, and to pay the preacher 20l. or 6s. 8d. for each sermon. And the School-master or Vicar of Harrow to have the offer of the same at his option.

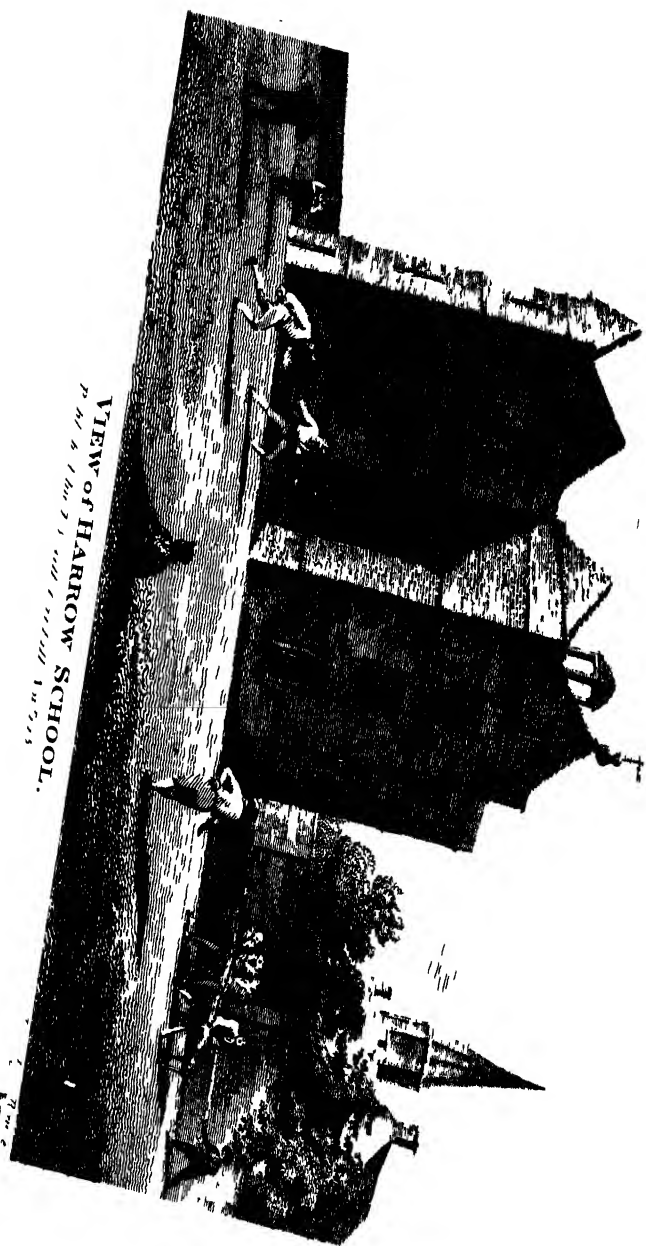
Also the Sexton of the said church to have yearly 6s. 8d. for tolling the bell before the sermons.

Likewise the Governours shall yearly bestowe 20l. upon 60 of the poorest housekeepers within the parish of Harrow (except the hamlet of Pinner).

Also the same sum to be payed to

* The present Governours are, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Grimston, Sir John Rushout, Bart. John Asgill Bucknall, Esq. Richard Page, Esq. and the Rev. Walter Williams, M. A.

VIEW OF HARROW SCHOOL.
FROM A POINT IN THE RIVER.



four poor Scholars (i. e.) to each gl. towards their maintenance and learning in the Universities, two of them to be of Gonvel and Carus Coll: Cambridge; and the other two of such College as the Governours shall think best*.

Also that the Governours see that the profit of his lands lying at or near Kilboine, in Middlesex, which were bought and purchased of Alane Hoorc, Gent. be yearly applied to repair the high way from the towne of Edgware in the same county, unto the City of London, and the high way from Harrow to London as expressed in the conveyance of the Founder's lands. Also the whole profit of his lands in Marybone, which were purchased of Wm. Sherington, Citizen of London, to be applied towards repairing the said high way from Harrow to London. And that two overseers be appointed to overlook the filling of the gravel, &c. who shall have for their pains 30s. each annually.

Likewise that 4l. be bestowed yearly upon other high ways, (viz.) 40s. towards repairing the high way between Goale Lane Gate, and Hide House; and the other 40s. towards amending the high way between Piekon and Dedman Hill.

If the school shall not (as he intends) be built in his life-time, then the sum of 300l. to be carried and taken from the rents of his lands, &c. for three years next after his decease—nevertheless 20 marks yearly, during that time, to be paid out of the same, for teaching 30 poor children of Harrow, till the building be finished.

Any overplus of the profits of the estates in trust to be for the relief of poor marriages, &c.

Every Governour to be chosen out of the honest and substantial inhabitants of Harrow within 28 days after his place becomes vacant.

The School master and Usher to be single men.

The Founder directs, that a competent number of poor scholars shall be educated freely, but allows the Master to take other children for his profit, without any other limitation than the discretion of the Governors. He adds a singular stipulation, that the Master shall not receive any girls into the school. The statutes for the school also specify the number of forms; point out the books and exercises for each form; settle the mode of correction; the hours of attending school; the vacations and play days; and the nature of the scholars' amusements, which are confined to "driving a top, tossing a hand ball, running, and shooting." The last-mentioned exercise, indeed, is in a manner insisted on in the following direction to parents, and those who bring any scholar to be admitted: "You shall allow your child at all times a bow, 3 shafts, bowstrings, and a bracer, to exercise shooting." The custom of shooting annually with bow and arrow, for the prize of a silver arrow, has been left off some years, and instead of it are given public speeches by the boys.

This school has been in a very flourishing condition, particularly under the late Masters, Drs. Sumner and Thackeray. The following are a few of the Head Masters whom we have been able to trace, (viz.) Bryant, Cox, Thackeray, Sumner, and Heath. The present Master is Dr. Joseph Drury, and the Under-Master the Rev. Mark Drury, M. A. Among other distinguished characters educated here have been Dr. Bennett, Bishop of Cloyne, Dr. Parr, Mr. Sheridan, and Sir William Jones. The number of scholars in the school is usually about 150.

VERBAL TRANSLATION OF AN INK-MAKER'S SHOP-BILL IN CHINA.

SINHONE (this is the name of the place where the Ink is made, and whence it takes its name).

A VERY good Ink, very fine, very old shop. Grandfather, Father, and

Self, make this Ink; fine and hard, very hard, pick'd out very fine and black, before and now. Sell very good Ink, prime cost is very dear; this Ink is heavy, to is gold; no one can make like it; the others that make Ink, do it

* In choosing the exhibitioners, the preference is to be given to his own kin, to natives of Harrow, and such as are "most mete for towardness, poverty, or painfulness." These exhibitions, which are held for eight years, have been raised, in consequence of the improved value of the estates, to 20l. per annum each.

for money and to cheat; I only make it good for a name. Plenty of Gentlemen know my Ink; my family never cheat: always a good name. I

make Ink for the Emperor, and all the Mandarins round. All Gentlemen must come to my shop, and know my name, UNGWANCHY LOCEE.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY XX.

- "In this world men thrive by villany, and lying and deceiving is accounted just, and to be rich is to be wise, and tyranny is honourable: and though little thefts and petty mischiefs are interrupted by the laws, yet if a mischief become public and great, acted by Princes, and effected by armies, and robberies be done by whole fleets, it is Virtue, and it is Glory."

BISHOP TAYLOR.

HAVING just received the following letter, I shall give it verbatim for the benefit or amusement of my readers, with such reflections as occurred to my mind on its perusal.

- "To the AUTHOR of the ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH, in the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

Oct. 15, 1802.

"HONOR'D SIR,

"I WRITE this, hoping it will find you in good health, as I am at present. You must know, Sir, that I read your Essays every month, and so does my wife; and I must needs say, that upon the whole we are very much pleased with your morality, and all that there; but Mister (I don't know your name), we are very much disappointed, that though you do now and then give a fly wipe at politics, yet you never favor us with a good round dose upon the subject. One likes monstrously to hear what you people, whom nobody knows, think about things in general; and I believe I have some pertensions to enquire into the matter; for you must know, Sir, that I am an author as well as yourself, nay more, a poet, having written my thoughts publicly, several editions of which may be seen on the windows of numerous inns and alehouses on the roads throughout England and Wales, for I am a glazier and painter by profession; but that's no matter; poetry does very well by way of amusement, but politics, politics, Sir, is my forte (as you call it). I was born, Sir, a politician; it is hereditary in our family: my father was one of your true old English sort; for you must know, in his days there was no suspension of the Hapus Corpus Act, and every body might tell the truth and shame the devil, so he rapp'd it

out just as much as he liked against Kings, and Princes, and Patriots, and the whole kit of them. I don't know whether I express myself so elegantly as I could wish, but you know what I mean. Well, Sir, I being the eldest son of my father, succeeded to his trade, and his politics, in both of which I have succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectation. I glize the windows of half the ward; am chosen Overseer of the Poor; and am chief politician of the parish: I settle and determine all disputes upon the laws of nations in our club, and handle the internal affairs of Europe with great dexterity. But, Sir, to the cause of my troubling you with this letter: You must know, that the conduct of a very great Personage (don't be alarm'd, 'tis nobody at home) has lately come under our review and consideration at the club, and much has been said as to what he has done already, and what he means to do next. You may easily guess I means Mr. Bonaperty. Now, Sir, I can't bear that a Great Man sho'd have a parcel of ignoramuses all having a slap at him as if he was running the guantlet. I have, therefore, after mature reflection, thought it best to write to him myself, that is in a civil way, and offer him a little of my advice, for we sho'd none of us be above learning, you know; and as I have served an apprenticeship to politics, and have drank more porter over the subject, than, I'll venture to say, any man in England, I ought to know something about it; but you will see what I have said. Now, Sir, the only difficulty was, how to send my letter to the Great Gentleman after I had written it, for I was afraid it might miscarry by the Post, and beside I didn't like to put him to that expence, though to be sure it was on his business,

self, and I cou'dn't get a frank from Mr. Motton to do all I cou'd. Luckily a thought struck me, that if you wou'd have the goodness to cram it in with one of your Essays into the European Magazine the affair wou'd be done, and he might have a chance to read it over a cup of coffee. The following is a true copy.

" MOST RENOWN'D CONSOL,

" I hope you won't, dread Sir, be offended at any thing that I am going to say, because I don't mean no harm. I am none of your newspaper squib-mongers; I scorn such mean scandalous proceedings. I am, like yourself, a politician and a soldier, for I belong'd to a Volunteer Corps for eighteen months, and admire your manner of exercise and platoon firing. I am, in short, your friend, and therefore think it my duty to acquaint you with an important secret, that your conduct has lately been canvass'd at the Club where I belong, and where like yourself somewhere, you know where I mean, I am perpetual President. They are impertinent enough, I assure ye for a fact, to hint, that you have got into a snug birth; that your name is up; that you may—go to bed; that nevertheless they think you may out run the constable at last; and so forth; for, Sir, as they don't dare talk much *home* politics, and as you are in the Land of Liberty, where folks may say what they please, you know they think it all fair to touch you up a little: in short, some of your actions (I don't mean that at Moringo) don't meet their approbation entirely; they want some explanation about certain things; not but what I am desired by the body, nevertheless, to invite you to become a member of our Club, if ever you visit Old England (that is, in a peaceable way); and if this arrives in safety to your hands, which I hope it will, you will see I have taken great pains to direct it properly. " To the Great Consul, at P—s, or elsewhere, because I didn't know where you might take it in your head to go next, as I was saying to my wife the other night, who adores the very ground you walk on, and admires your fine dress. By-the-by, I had like to have forgot, she desires her duty to you, though I assure you she's very fond of absolute power, and if you was to send your Ady Camp,

or your Mannyluck, to her, it wou'd be to little purpose; Lord bless ye, she wou'd out-talk them presently, and wou'd rule her own house (as she calls it) after all; she wou'dn't care a fig about your thousands and ten thousands: I know I cou'd do but little with her when I wou'd a Volunteer; but Lord, she's a woman, and not one of the Lords of the Creation, like us. But to the point (my wife always puts me out): never mind, a letter shou'd be like a conversation, and you and I understand each other perfectly; I assure ye I consider myself at home. But to proceed: I believe I told ye before that your conduct was not altogether satisfactory to some of our members. Now Mr. Grumble, the butcher, says, he doesn't like ye, because you drink coffee with a Turk, eat pork with a Christian, oil and fish with a Jew, potatoes with an Irishman, and singet heed with a Scot; in short, that you are, like Saint-Paul, " all things to all men." Now I do like you for it; I say 'tis social, 'tis friendly, and I shou'd like to hob-nob with you very much. But this isn't all: they say, that you have the ambition of Alexander the Great; that you have a face like Cesar Borgia, and a nose like Anthony Pagi: now all this is downright scandal, for you are not so ugly as that comes to; they even go far enough to say, that your being Consul is the reason our consols don't get any higher than they do. But a word between ourselves (*the Swifts*); there's the rub: You've no idea, Sir, of the extent of their defamation: but our politicians will say any-thing, Sir, but their prayers; and that was the reason of the suspension of the Hapus Corpus, as sure as I'm born; for can you suppose now, Sir, as a politician, that any wise Government would prevent the truth being spoken, when it is the great support of their just views and upright measures. No, no, no; it was because there are a set of people that will go any lengths, and those are they, renown'd Sir, who wickedly assert that you are fond of Swift cheese; that you want a slice of it to yourself; that you wish to be acquainted with every body; and that you force yourself, without being ask'd, into all companies. I'll tell you what I told them the other night. Gentlemen, says I (I was in the chair); Gentlemen, says I, depend upon what I'm going to say:

M. M. &

the

the Great Consul only means to console, as pun always tells in our Club) the interests of the Swiss, to stop bloodshed, Sir; to assist the weak, Sir; to succour the oppressed, Sir (and then I thump'd the table); to put them to rights, Sir; to make them happy, and then to wish them a good day, and leave them to enjoy their liberty; that'll be noble, Sir; that'll be great, Sir; that'll be like himself, Sir." Egad, they were all so astounded (as Milton says) that they cou'dn't reply a word. Thunders of applause succeeded. You see I took your part in your absence; but as I must confess I had a few doubts upon my mind, which I wish'd to have clear'd up between ourselves before the next club-night, I thought I had better write to you at once, to know what you actually mean to be at in that there affair. Don't be afraid to communicate your intentions; Mum's the word: but I am pretty sure you don't mean to do them any harm; but if you do, I must once for all be under the necessity of telling you that I shall drop your acquaintance, and that our correspondence must end. I shall be glad of an early answer, to decide my conduct in this respect. A letter directed for me, post paid, at the sign of the Angel and Boot Jack, Turn again Lane, Fleet Market, London, will come safe to my hands. I am,

Most renown'd Consul,
Yours most affectionately, and devoutly,
and every thing else that is handsome and polite,

MATT^m MUDDLE.

PS. If you wish to become a member of the Free and Easy let me know; only sixpence entrance: two black balls make a negative.

N. B. Mind, I am to keep the Chair. None of your tricks upon travellers; you know what I mean."

The above curious Epistle came to my hands just in time to put into my pocket for a perusal in my morning's walk in the Green Park. I confess I was a little surpris'd at my friend Matthew Muddle's familiarity of style, until I recollected that it was one great man writing to another; for the President of a club-room is doubtless a great man, and absolute in his dominion round the table. It is only enlarging the scale, and he becomes a lord of a province, or a director of a

commonwealth. In short, the epithet Great Man is so vague, and so uncertain in its meaning, that much dependence cannot be placed upon it. It was a misnomer given to Alexander; and has been tacked to the names of innumerable other murderers and robbers ever since; it has, however, been so degraded, abused, and indiscriminately conferred since, that in these days, to use a very common expression, there is no knowing who is who. Nothing would better remedy this evil than strict sumptuary laws, by which every man should carry about him on his back a scale, divided into degrees of greatness and littleness, that might determine his rank in such a way that no person should measure with him in society but his equals. Now this would be excellent, and what one might properly call "keeping one's self to one's self." To establish which opinion, we have only to look at the advantages of external marks of excellence where they do exist. Might not, for instance, a Counsellor be sometimes taken for an undertaker's man, were it not for his big wig, particularly when he makes a long face. One of these fatal blunders happened to a Magistrate of great importance, who took occasion, on a walk out of town, to go into a small public-house for a little refreshment: the Justice, with becoming authority, called for a glass of ale, and seated himself by the fire, with the newspaper to his nose. At this instant entered the Butcher of the village (a Great Man), and drawing his chair close to the chair of the Magistrate, sit himself down next him, and giving him at the same time a severe slap on the thigh, hallooed in his ear, "Well, old Boy, What news?" Nothing could restore the dignity of his Worship, and all he had to do was to walk off in sullen majesty.

But however the oddity of my friend Matthew Muddle's epistle might at first create a smile, it led very naturally to more serious reflections: the words Conqueror, Conquest, Mandate, and Manifesto, engaged my contemplation, till I arrived at a seat, where I fell into a dose, but my imagination was disturbed with the same ideas. I fancied I saw spread before me on the ground a Map of Europe, the spaces between the interfections of the countries painted with the most lively green and yellow, exhibiting a pleasing picture of nature

and her luxuries; when all at once, methought a tall figure of majestic appearance, with a sword in its hand, and its feet bled in human gore, strode across the verdant carpet, and at every step left stains of blood. I awoke at the frightful vision, and involuntarily exclaimed "Ambition."

The next degree of greatness that destroys the social intercourse 'twixt nation and nation, and man and man, is that which denominates "a Politician." A great Politician (as it is called) is the legitimate offspring of Cunning and Corruption, capable of doing great mischiefs, and incapable of humanity. From him the polluted stream flows into the opinions and sentiments of all ranks, from the highest to the lowest, and turns the natural course of human actions. The present refined system of art, and simulation in politics, business, and manners, may be attributed to the false and dangerous opinion that little is to be gained by ingenuousness and truth. The conqueror smiles at the notion of good faith in treaties; the statesman ridicules what he calls romantic honesty; and the man of business looks with insupportable contempt on the plain dealer. The manners of the times assume the same character of deception, and false pretences are the resources of the greater as well as the smaller swindler.

The spirit of politics is transfused into the most common actions of life; and speciousness of words, failure of promises, and concealment of truth, constitute the character of our transactions in the world, assisting the general depravity, till it will swell to that enormous height when it must break its bounds.

It is not sufficient that some will say, it has ever been so, and ever will be; that we must go with the stream; and that a virtuous administration exists only in theory. Such wise and excellent maxims have but one fault, they are not true; both moral and physical evil increase or decrease in an equal ratio with the good or bad dispositions of the times; and it is in the power of men and nations, by their mutual reciprocities and regard for justice, to be much happier, collectively and individually, than they are. The manners of the present day present only great and monstrous deviations from morality, religion, and virtue, so established, that they grow with auda-

cious effrontery upon the humble advocate of truth, and threaten and awe the just man and patriot into silence. There is, indeed, a being who erects himself into public notice, falsely called a patriot, who sounds the trumpet of reform; all are astonished to behold his pure and disinterested actions during an election; he shakes hands with the butcher, drinks his glass with the tallow chandler, and "hugs the greasy rogues, they please him so;" his heart overflows, and his tongue moves with the stream of his time-serving honesty, while it lasts: but view him seated in Parliament, and where does he take his place? True to his principles, we find him on the Opposition side. Absurd farce! played by Crooked Policy. What has Truth to do with Party. Truth disclaims the distinction, and asserts her proud prerogative in *any* place; Party is the convenient medium of Ambition. True Patriotism has nothing to do with her, and acknowledges *No Side* but Truth.

But to return to the epithet Great. There is in the opinions of philosophy a much higher denomination; it is Good; a title little esteemed, and seldom sought for. Let us not imagine, however, that it is extinct, or that Ambition may not, in the hour of peace, direct its views for the happiness of mankind, and become a candidate for the best of all distinctions. Let the Conqueror recollect that he has, according to the ancient and received opinions of the best men, to live elsewhere than in history.

It becomes, then, the Conqueror to consider, whether there is not much more honour to be achieved in aiding the patriot interests of a noble and once happy Republic, from a pure and disinterested love of liberty, and a desire to meliorate their condition, than from any motive of aggrandizement of territory, which, while it pretends to serve, robs them of their dearest privileges and hereditary rights. The fate of Poland is a disgrace to Europe, and the injustice of high Powers an example of fraud to lesser communities, even from the public to the private family.

Happier for us, in this country the rise of Good is to be found in the Crown. The King is good: the King loves his subjects; and the lasting cement of their affections will support the pillars of the Throne. It is

is in him to give health to the sickly constitution of the common-wealth : it is in him to make all party yield to truth : it is in him to say, " Stand by, and let me see my people. Let there

be no longer a suspension of their liberties ; let every man try whom you suspect ; and you shall find how rich and safe we are in the people's love." G. B.

RESTORATION OF PICTURES DECAYED OR INJURED.

[The following curious Account of the Restoration of a Picture of RAPHAEL, which had been much injured in its journey from Foligno to Paris, is extracted from a recent French work, published by the Administration of the Museum at Paris.]

SUBJECT OF THE PICTURE.

IN the midst of a glory of Angels, the Virgin Mary sits holding in her arms the Infant Jesus, who is playing with his mother's mantle ; she receives with humility and modesty the vows and the prayers which are addressed to her by St. John, St. Francis, and St. Jerome, in favour of a Chamberlain of the Pope, who, with hands joined, implores with fervour her protection.

In the middle of the picture, and beneath the Virgin, with eyes raised towards her, an Angel holds a tablet destined to receive the name of the Chamberlain, the donor of the picture.

The ground represents a landscape.

Raphael executed this work for Sigismond Conti, a learned man, Chamberlain and first Secretary to Pope Julius II. The picture was then placed at the high altar of the Church of Araceli at Rome. Afterwards, about the year 1565, it was removed to Foligno, and given to the Church of the *Religieuses* of St. Ann, called *Le Contesse*, from the sister Anna Conti, niece of Sigismond. It was lately brought from that church to Paris, being one of the hundred articles included in the Treaty of Tolentino.

RESTORATION OF THE PICTURE.

The Administration think they can render an important service to the Arts, by giving to the Public an extract from the interesting Report made by Citizens Guiton, Morveau, Bertholet, Vincent, and Taunai, Members of the National Institute, to that learned body, respecting the operation to which this valuable picture has been submitted.

When it was received at Foligno, it was in such a state of deterioration that the Commissaries of the Arts in Italy hesitated whether they ought to send it to Paris, nor did they determine upon sending it until they had fixed together the several parts of the picture which

were broken, by means of pieces of gauze pasted on the surface. Besides this injury, the white wood, of about thirty-two inches in thickness, on which the picture was painted, had a cleft of about ten in width at its superior extremity, which descended from the centre, diminishing progressively to the left foot of the Infant Jesus ; on each side of the fracture the wood was bent. A great number of scales were already detached, and moreover the painting was pricked in many parts.

It was time to think of saving this valuable picture from the ruin which threatened it, and the Administration decided that it should be taken off, being well convinced that it could only be refixed upon another ground. But as a religious respect would not permit an operation of this importance, particularly when applied to a picture of Raphael, they requested the Minister of the Interior to invite the National Institute to appoint from its own bosom a Committee to make a Report on the projected Restoration, in order to tranquillize timorous persons, or silence those of bad faith, and above all, to render public operations the most simple, and far distant from Charlatanism and juggling.

This Commission was composed of Citizens Guiton and Bertholet, Chymists, and Citizens Vincent and Taunai, Painters.

They agreed with the Administration as to the urgent necessity of taking off the picture. The following are the operations which followed.

The surface being rendered smooth, a piece of gauze was spread over the picture. Citizen Hacquin cut several little trenches in the wood at some distance from each other, which were continued from the superior extremity of the centre to the place where the ground of the wood presented a surface more straight.

straight. P: then introduced into the trenches small pieces of wood, and covered the whole surface with wet linen, which he was careful to renew. The action of the small pieces of wood, swelled by the humidity against the softened wood of the picture, forced it to resume its first form, the two edges of the cleft approached, and the Artist introduced some strong glue to unite the two separated parts; he then applied cross bars of oak to preserve the picture, whilst drying, in the form which it had taken.

The drying proceeding slowly, the Artist applied a second gauze on the first, and successively two sheets of paper of a spongy substance.

This preparation being dry, he turned the picture on a table, and proceeded with great care to separate the wood on which the picture was painted.

The first operation was executed by means of two saws, of which the one worked perpendicularly and the other horizontally; he then used a plane, and afterwards another of a different construction, until the wood was reduced to the thickness of a common sheet of paper.

In this state the wood was successively moistened, by compartments, with pure water, until the Artist was enabled to separate the pieces with care by the point of a knife.

Citizen Hacquin, after having taken off the whole impression to the paste on which the picture was painted, and above all the matrics which in former restorations had been thought necessary, discovered the first sketch of Raphael.

In order to render the painting more yielding, he moistened it with cotton dipped in oil, and afterwards, by means of wax, moistened with oil, took off the impression from the paste, and fixed it by means of a soft brush.

After three months drying, a gauze was pasted on the impression in oil, and over that a fine linen cloth.

When the cloth was dry, the picture was detached from the table and turned, in order to take away the gauze and papers first applied with water. This operation being done, he proceeded to smooth the inequalities upon the surface, which proceeded from the shrinking of different parts. For this purpose the Artist applied successively, on the inequalities, a strong paste, and having placed a piece of paper on the moist-

ened part, he applied a hot iron; and on the part which had shrunk, by which they were returned to their original shape, but not till he had discovered, by infallible means, the degree of heat which the iron ought to possess before it was permitted to approach the picture.

We have seen that he had fixed the painting, disembarassed from its impression, on the paste, and all other foreign substances, on an impression in oil, and that he had restored to a smooth form the shrunk parts of its surface; but the *chef d'œuvre* still remained to be done, namely, to fix the picture solidly upon a new ground. For this purpose he disengaged the gauze, which had been provisionally placed on the impression, added a new coat of oxide of lead and oil, applied a gauze, rendered very supple, and upon that placed another preparation of lead and an unbleached cloth cut in one piece, and impregnated, on the exterior surface, with a resinous mixture, on which was fixed a similar cloth fixed in a frame. The body of the picture, disembarassed from what had been previously placed on it, and furnished with a new ground, was then applied, with exactness, to the cloth, impregnated with the resinous substance, avoiding every thing that might injure it by a too great or unequal extension, and forcing all the points of its extent to adhere to the cloth fixed in the frame. By this process the picture was incorporated with a base more durable than the first, and fortified against those accidents which had produced its deterioration, since it has been finally restored, which is the object of the second part of this Report.

This second operation, which we will call *Pictorial Restoration*, was confided by the Administration to Citizen Roëser, to whom we are indebted for the reparation of the most valuable pictures, and whose success multiplies the motives for confidence. The Commissaries, after having pointed out the process employed for this purpose, declare, that it is as perfect as it was possible to desire, and thus conclude their interesting Report.

“We felicitate ourselves on having at length seen this *chef d'œuvre* of the immortal Raphael restored to existence, in all its primitive beauty, and by such means as leave no room to fear the return

return of accidents, whose ravages threaten the objects of general admiration."

The Administration of the Central Museum of the Arts, who, by its Science, has perfected the art of Restoration, will, doubtless, neglect nothing to preserve the art in all its integrity; and, in spite of reiterated success, it will not suffer the application of the Art to objects, unless they are so deteriorated, that it will be better to run the risk inseparable from delicate and

multiplied operations, than to abandon them to the destruction with which they are menaced. The invitation which the Administration of the Museum has made to the National Institute to follow the process of Restoration with respect to the picture of Raphael, is a sure guarantee that the enlightened men who compose it, see that they ought to render an account of their conduct to the whole of enlightened Europe.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

A HINDOO ANECDOTE

NEAR the city of Smyrna, a Bramin lately died, and left a wife behind him.

In countries subject to the authority and government of the Mahomedans, the custom of women committing themselves to the funeral pile with the bodies of their deceased husbands is, if not abolished, at least under very great restrictions, as it is not allowed to be practised but by express permission.

The widow of the Bramin, therefore, waited in prison on the Governor of the City, and in the most pathetic manner implored his permission for the high honour of burning with the body of her deceased husband, which the Governor peremptorily refused to grant her. Nothing discouraged thereby, she continued her entreaties—prostrated herself on the ground before him, and mingled her tears with the dust.

All entreaties were vain: the Governor remained inflexible. Rage and despair then filled the breast of the beautiful victim—and they broke out in these, and such like, exclamations. "Ah! miserable me! Why was my mother burnt? why my aunt? my two sisters?—Ah! miserable me!—Why am I, alone, refused the honours of my sex?"

A Priest, or Bonze, of the same cast of Hindoos, happened to be present at this interesting scene. He gazed ardently on the young woman; and now and then turning his eyes towards the Governor, silently reproached him, for refusing the prayer of the widow's petition. When the Governor took notice of this Priest, he exclaimed, "Wretch, it is you who have administered intoxi-

cating herbs, to excite phrenzy—it is owing to your pernicious doctrines that a custom so shocking to humanity is still in practice!—Go, depart hence and be no more seen."

The Bonze, undaunted, stood his ground. He assured the Governor that he had never spoken to the woman before him; but confessed he had prepared many others to undergo the same sacrifice; that it was an act agreeable to her god Brama; and for this reason he begged the Governor, in the most respectful manner, to grant his consent; on which the widow redoubled her tears, prayers, and entreaties. The Bonze, thus encouraged to go on, added, "Sir! great, great will be her reward! great her recompense for it in the other world! there she will be rejoined to her husband, by a second marriage, and live with him to all eternity."

The widow's fine black eyes instantly received new lustre. She darted a piercing look at the Bonze, expressive of satisfaction, mingled with a portion of terror.—"What," exclaimed she, "shall I indeed find my husband in heaven?—How have I been deceived by two old Bonzes!—They never told me this. They knew my husband well. They knew too how he treated me!—Then, Sir," says she, turning round to the Governor, "since the god Brama would reunite me to my husband, I renounce him and his religion for ever, and embrace yours." Then looking at the Bonze, "You may, if you please, when you see my husband, tell him what I have done, and say that I hope to find myself extremely well without him—for he was an old cross wretch, —stupid, jealous, and oppressive."

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR OCTOBER 1802.

QUID SIT FULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, in Company with several Divisions of the French Army, during the Campaigns of General Bonaparte in that Country; and published at Paris, under his immediate Patronage, by Vivant Denon. Embellished with numerous Engravings. Translated by Arthur Aikin. Two Editions. 4to. Two Volumes. 8vo. Three Volumes.

THE title of this work coincides in too great a degree with a former publication on the same subject, *viz.* "Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, by SONNINI," on which we bestowed a very ample investigation in our Literary Journal for the months of February, March, and April 1800, Vol. XXXVII.; that some of our Readers, at the first glance, will be apt to exclaim—What, more travels in Egypt! to which we may readily reply—Yes, Gentlemen! and we sincerely hope, as well for your information as for your rational amusement, these will not be the last. The Paris Press has furnished employment for our Translators, Printers, Engravers, and Booksellers; and we trust we may yet expect from some of our own countrymen, who either as companions to, or Officers in, our gallant army in Egypt, had equal opportunities of exploring this wonderful country, one or more original works of equal merit with the labours of the ingenious and assiduous French writers above-mentioned, whose masterly performances are at once an honour and an ornament to polite literature.

It will be recollected by the constant patrons of our Magazine, that Sonnini's travels commenced in the year 1773, and terminated in 1780, when he returned to France: these data must also be the guides to those readers who wish to make comparisons, and to attend to the connexion of the two works. Both Authors travelled over great part of the same ground; their descriptions,

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therefore, of particular places, and the subjects they selected for engravings, will in some instances so perfectly accord with each other, that no novelty, and but little variety, will be found, in those instances, by the readers of the present work; but in other respects it will appear to possess considerable advantages over the former.

Denon embarked from Toulon for Egypt in the month of May 1798, and arrived at Alexandria the latter end of June following: here, then, is a lapse of time, no less than eighteen years, which alone constitutes a material difference in the description of the state of the country, at the former, and at the latter period; to which must be added, the two years employed in new discoveries and researches. To the present Author, therefore, we are indebted for the most recent account of the antiquities, curiosities, and internal circumstances of Egypt, the journal of his travels ending only in the year 1800. "An eye-witness of the military operations of Bonaparte, and protected in his excursions by an escort of French soldiers, he had the most favourable opportunities of examining those stupendous remains, and eternal documents of the ancient civilization of the country, to which its then unsettled state had denied a peaceable admission. Hence, the work contains an agreeable mixture of incident and description; and Citizen Denon not being a soldier by profession, and, therefore, not hardened to the atrocities

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ties of war, has, notwithstanding his natural partiality towards his countrymen, and his personal regard for many of the Chiefs in the expedition, given a fairer account of the treatment which the natives underwent from their invaders, than we are likely to receive from any other quarter; and, indeed, by accompanying the division of the French army, which was destined, under General Desaix, to achieve the conquest of Upper Egypt, he became the sole modern historian of that wonderful region, and on that account his narrative is of peculiar value.

"The taste and sound judgment of Bonaparte was on no occasion more eminently displayed than in his selection of Denon to accompany the troops in this expedition; for being both an artist and a man of letters, the remains of the architecture, the sculpture, and the paintings of the Egyptians, were the principal objects of his attention; and these he has described, both by words and with his pencil, so as to render them highly interesting to all those who feel any curiosity about a nation, from whom ancient Greece derived her sublimest philosophy, and which is inseparably connected with the earlier ages of the Jewish history." These are some of the judicious observations of the respectable translator, which we have selected as the best introduction to the work; other parts of his advertisement we pass over, willing to avoid censure, and to treat him with more lenity than he has shewn to the renowned Commander in Chief, whom future historians may, perhaps, view in a more favourable light than Mr. Aikin has placed him, even though, like him, they may be free-born Englishmen.

It appears, from an accurate survey of the original with the English edition now before us, that the Translator has made several judicious alterations, which may be considered as real improvements; and as he has modestly noticed them in the most concise terms, we lay them before our readers as a proper recommendation of the whole translation.

"The narrative, in the original, is one continued journal, without division of Chapters, from the embarkation of the Author at Toulon to his landing at Frejus, on his return to France; to this are added several notes, more particularly illustrative of the plates, and

mentioning little traits of manners and customs, which, either from inadvertence, or want of opportunity, he neglected to introduce into the text. The translator, however, has taken the liberty of breaking the Journal into separate Chapters, but without altering in the least degree the order of its arrangement, and, in a few instances, of incorporating with the text such parts of the notes as appear to have been thrown to the end of the original work merely in consequence of having been forgotten."

As it is the octavo edition we are reviewing, it may be necessary to add, as another recommendation, that the French original sells in London for *twenty one guineas*; a circumstance which, to the generality of purchasers and readers of English books, must render the cheap edition of a work on which so great a value is set highly gratifying; and they will readily admit the expediency, on the part of the proprietors, of omitting the picturesque views of battles, and of some other transactions, which, from their very nature, must be mere fancy pieces, and of selecting the best of two or three views of the same place from different positions, in order to avoid enhancing the price,—more especially as, by this arrangement, they have been enabled to give a liberal allowance of plates, and to retain nearly the whole of those engravings that represent the architectural and hieroglyphical remains of Upper Egypt, which comprise the valuable part of the decorations of that splendid work *the Original*.

The Translator's explanatory advertisement is followed by Denon's preface, which contains the discourse it was his intention to read to the Institute of Cairo, on his return from Upper Egypt; and is, in fact, a brief analysis of the nature and design of the work, and of his means of pursuing and attaining the objects he had in view. No precise explanation, however, is given of the plan of the Institute; but we believe it to have been an assembly of scientific Frenchmen, consisting of Officers of the army, the French Consul, intelligent merchants, and literati brought from France by Bonaparte, whose business it was to investigate the state of arts and sciences in Egypt, to promote and improve their cultivation, and to transmit to the Government of Paris regular accounts of

of their transactions, more particularly of such discoveries, inventions, &c. as might prove either useful or ornamental to their native country.

In the first Chapter of Vol. I. we have a journal, commencing with Denon's embarking, on the 14th of May 1798, at Toulon, on board the French frigate *La Junon*, which, in company with two other frigates, was to reconnoitre a-head of the grand fleet destined for the invasion and conquest of Egypt, and to take Malta in their way; the attack and capitulation of which is the principal subject of the next Chapter. In the course of the siege, some Frenchmen in the service of the Maltese Government having been taken prisoners by General Renier, when he made himself master of *Gozo*, he sent them off in a boat to Bonaparte, the Commander in Chief, on board the *Orient*, who, after having questioned them, said to them with a stern voice—"Since you have taken up arms against your country, you should have known how to die. I will not accept such prisoners: you may therefore return to Malta, which is not yet in my possession." Let the indecent, the ill-timed declaimers, who obstinately persist in the grossest personal abuse of the First Consul of France, in some of our public prints, read this anecdote, and compare it with the conduct of other Generals in similar situations!

After the surrender of Malta, he ordered all the Turkish and Arabian slaves to be set free, and never, says our Author, was there a stronger expression of joy than that which they manifested. "When they met the French, gratitude was expressed in their countenances in so affecting a way, that I repeatedly shed tears. It was to me a true feast of the soul. To convey an idea of their extreme satisfaction on this occasion, it is necessary to state, that their respective Governments never either bought or exchanged them. Their slavery was not alleviated by any hope; and they could not even dream of the termination of their sufferings."

The third Chapter opens with the landing of the French troops, and the storming of Alexandria, on the 2d of July. On the 4th, in the morning, the city being then in the possession of the French army, consisting of thirty thousand men, Denon accompanied

Bonaparte in visiting the forts. when they passed by Pompey's pillar, and on this spot it may be said that his talents as an artist and an antiquary were first exercised. But it being our intention to avoid going over the same ground again, which we have formerly examined with Sonnini, we shall only remark, that Denon assigns satisfactory reasons for concluding that this monument is not antique; and that it may have been erected either in the time of the Greek Emperors, or of the Caliphs. Of the erect obelisk called Cleopatra's needle, and another thrown down at its side, he maintains a different opinion, *viz.* that they formerly decorated one of the entrances of the palace of the Ptolomies (Kings of Egypt), the ruins of which are still to be seen at some distance from thence. An inspection into the present state of these obelisks, and the fissures which existed at the time even when they were fixed on this spot, prove that they were merely fragments at that period, "and that they had been brought from Memphis, or from Upper Egypt;" consequently they are *antiques*; and as such, he was very desirous to have them conveyed to France, asserting that it might have been done without difficulty.

In the following curious observations on the present state of Alexandria, we recognise the discriminating talents of an able artist and a learned investigator, unbiassed by an overweening fondness for every object that wears the appearance of antiquity, yet anxious to give a satisfactory account of such remains of the grand and skilful workmanship of the ancients as are undoubtedly original, and not sophisticated by a mixture of modern fabrication. — "Subterraneous researches made on this spot (near Pompey's pillar) might ascertain the site of the city in the time of the Ptolomies, when its commerce and splendour changed its original plan, and rendered it immense. That of the Caliphs, which still exists, was but a diminution of the ancient city, notwithstanding it comprehends within itself, at this time, plains and deserts. This circumvallation being built of ruins, the edifices bring unceasingly to remembrance destruction and ravage. The jambs and lintels of the doors of the dwelling-houses and fortresses consist entirely of columns of granite, which

which the workmen have not taken the pains to shape to the use to which they have applied them. They appear to have been left there merely with a view to attest the grandeur and magnificence of the buildings of which they are the ruins. In other places, a great number of columns have been applied to the construction of the walls, to support and level them; and these columns having resisted the ravages of time, now resemble batteries. In short, these Arabian and Turkish buildings, the productions of the necessities of war, *display a confusion of epochs, and of various industries*, more striking and more approximated examples of which are no where else to be found. The Turks more especially, adding absurdity to profanation, have not only blended with the granite bricks and calcareous stones, but even logs of wood and planks, and from these different elements, which have so little analogy to each other, and are so strangely united, have presented a monstrous assemblage of the splendour of human industry and its degradation."

This nice disquisition may serve as a complete justification of every future attempt to disunite, remove, and preserve in other countries, those precious remains of antiquity which a rude and unlettered race of mortals know not how to convert to the noblest purposes, the elucidation of ancient history, and the embellishment of modern edifices.

Let it not, however, be imagined, that we mean to justify the acquirement of these valuable curiosities by invasion and plunder; opportunities may hereafter occur to obtain many of them by purchase and other peaceable means.

In the journal of the second day's march of the French army, a most affecting anecdote, exhibiting the domestic slavery of the eastern nations and the atrocious effects of jealousy; and another of the savage cruelty of the Arabs to their French prisoners; will make the reader shudder, and, in the moment, wish for the total extermination of such inhuman monsters.

This march to the interior of the country was not interrupted by the Mamelukes, the most formidable enemies the French had to encounter, for having observed that the French army was entirely composed of infantry, a description of soldiery for whom those

barbarians have a sovereign contempt, they made themselves certain of an easy victory, and forbore to harass their march, which was rendered sufficiently painful by its length, by the heat of the climate, and by the sufferings of hunger and thirst; to which were added, the torments of a hope constantly cheated, and constantly renewed. In reality, says our Author, "it was in the midst of heaps of corn that our soldiers wanted bread, while they were a prey to thirst with the image of a vast lake before their eyes. This punishment of a new description requires explanation, as it results from an illusion peculiar to this country. It is produced by the reflection of salient objects on the oblique rays of the sun, refracted by the heat of the burning soil; and this phenomenon has so truly the appearance of water, that the observer is deceived by it over and over again. It provokes a thirst, which is the more importunate, as the instant when it presents itself to the view is the hottest time of the day."

We are informed, that no idea of it could be conveyed by a drawing, as it would be only the representation of a resemblance, but that a philosophical description and analysis of this extraordinary optical deception will be found in the memoirs of the Institute of Cairo, as delivered in a report to that society by Citizen Monge, and published at Paris by the elder Didot. Pistachio-nuts were the first relief which the soil of Egypt afforded to the troops, and of this fruit they never ceased to retain a grateful remembrance. On reaching the Nile, they plunged into that river without waiting to undress themselves, to allay their thirst by the absorbent vessels.

On the 19th of July 1799, the army encamped at *Amm-el Dinar*, from whence it set out on the following morning, before day-break; and, after a march of twelve hours, it reached the vicinity of *Embabeey*, where the Mamelukes had collected their force, having an entrenched camp, surrounded by a clumsy moat, and defended by two or three pieces of artillery. As soon as the enemy was discovered, the army formed; and when Bonaparte had given his final orders, he said to the soldiers, pointing to the Pyramids, "Push on, and recollect, that from the summit of those monuments forty centuries

centuries watch us." Enthusiasm in war has a similar effect to enthusiasm in religion; it operates with amazing force on the lower orders of society; and a more forcible incitement to extraordinary valour could not well be conceived, or comprised in more energetic and concise terms. On recollecting the pathetic harangues of this fortunate General upon other occasions, we cannot but consider him as much indebted for his success to the revival of this ancient military custom. The total defeat of the Mamelukes, commanded by the famous Murad-Bey, who had threatened to cut up the French like *gourds*, ensued.

A digression takes place, in this part of the volume, in which Denon gives an account of his accompanying General Menou (who had remained behind the main army, at Alexandria, on account of his wounds) in an excursion into the Delta; and having embarked on board an advice-boat in the new harbour of Alexandria, he has an opportunity to make a drawing of the fortress (engraved Plate V. fig. 1.) constructed on the Island of Pharos, on the site of that celebrated monument, equally useful and magnificent—of that wonder of the world, which, after having taken the name of the island on which it was placed, has transmitted that appellation to all the monuments (light-houses) of the same description.

Menou's division having subdued a party of Arabs, who had opposed their march, and set fire to one quarter of the village of *Salmeé*, which they likewise delivered up to plunder, the neighbouring districts submitted quietly, and the General having established an ordinary post in the other parts of the village, this expedition was concluded by making a circuit through the country.

And here it may afford some relief to the melancholy reflexions on the horrors of war, which may have agitated the minds of our readers, to introduce our Author's account of an Arabic entertainment given to the French Officers at this station.

A house of public entertainment, which had almost invariably belonged to the Mameluke, heretofore, the Lord and Master of the village, was furnished in a moment, according to the fashion of the country, with mats, carpets, and cushions. A number of attend-

ants, in the first place, brought in perfumed water, pipes, and coffee. Half an hour afterwards, a carpet was spread, and on the outer part three or four different kinds of bread and cakes were laid in heaps, the centre being covered with small dishes of fruits, sweetmeats, creams, &c. the greater part of them pretty good, and very highly perfumed. This was considered but as a slight repast, which was over in a few minutes. In the course, however, of two hours, the same carpet was covered afresh, with large loaves, immense dishes of rice, either boiled in milk, or in a rich gravy soup; halves of sheep badly roasted; large quarters of veal; boiled heads of different animals: and fifty or sixty other dishes all crowded together, consisting of highly-seasoned ragouts, vegetables, jellies, sweetmeats, and honey in the comb. There were neither chairs, plates, spoons, forks, drinking-glasses, nor napkins: each of the guests squatted on the ground, took up the rice in his fingers, tore the meat in pieces with his nails, dipped the bread in the ragouts, and wiped his hands and lips with a slice of bread. The water was served in a pot; and he who did the honours of the table took the first draught. In the same way, he was the first to taste the different dishes, as well to prevent his guests from harbouring any suspicions of him, as to show them how strong an interest he took in their safety, and how high a value he set on their persons. The napkins were not brought until after dinner, when each of the guests washed his hands. He was then sprinkled over with rose water, and the pipes and coffee were again produced.

The glorious victory obtained by Lord Nelson in the engagement with the French fleet in the Bay of Aboukir, which totally subverted the grand object Bonaparte had in view, of establishing a French colony in Egypt, and a communication with India, is described in a partial manner, as might be expected from a French writer; but his most affecting relation of his visit to the sea-side at midnight, after the action which had tarnished the lustre of their arms, and had restored the empire of the Mediterranean to the English, atones for every defect in his account of the bloody conflict; and demonstrates, at once, the goodness of his heart, and his singular talent for pathetic

thetic delineation of scenes of human misery. Few readers, we believe, will peruse it without a tribute of tears to the manes of the wretched victims of the day. It begins thus—"The shore, to the extent of four leagues, was covered by wrecks, which enabled us to form an estimate of the loss we had sustained at the battle of Aboukir."—See the remainder from page 180 to 183 of this interesting volume.

We have now reached Chapter VI. which contains an account of the anniversary feast of the Arabs on the birth of Mahomet, the stratagem of the Mufti to avoid it, and General Menou's positive orders that it should be solemnized as usual—of the music of the Egyptians—various races of the people in Rosetta—of the Copts, Arabs, Turks, Greeks, Jews, and Abyssinians—Adgis, or Pilgrims from Mecca—and Egyptian women. The portraits of two of them are engraved, Plate XXXV. figures 1 and 2. An anecdote of the first exhibits a specimen of their libidinous manners: "She was a native of Rosetta, and married to a Frank. She spoke Italian, was handsome, of engaging address, and fond of her husband. He was not, however, so amiable, but that she could bestow a part of her affection elsewhere; and the jealousy which ensued on his side was the occasion of perpetual strife. She was all submission, and never failed to renounce the object of his suspicions. On the following day, however, there was a fresh complaint: the Lady again wept and repented: yet, the husband was never without some motive for scolding her. The house in which this couple lived was opposite to mine; and as the street was narrow, I became very naturally her confidant, and the witness of her chagrins. The plague broke out in the city; and my neighbour was so very communicative, that she could not fail either to give or take it. Accordingly, she caught it of her last lover; bestowed it very faithfully on her husband; and they all three died."

The Author's further progress to the centre of the Delta—his description of the number and populousness of the villages—of the Almés, or Female Dancers, at Metubis—of Drjak, a large village, which has a mosque resorted to twice a year by all the nations of the East, in which *two hundred thousand souls* pay their devotions—a skirmish

with the Arabs at *Scha-labas-Amers*, and the return of the party to Roletta, are the subjects of Chapter VII.

From Rosetta, a fresh voyage up the Nile to Cairo enables our Author to describe the Pyramids—the general face of the country—the manners of the inhabitants of Cairo—the kindness of the middle orders of the people, and other circumstances, concurring, for the most part, with Sonnini's relation of the same subjects; but distinguished by three elegant views of the Pyramids, and a beautiful distant view of Cairo, in one plate, illustrating the narrative of incidents in this division of the Journal, Chapter VIII.

In the next Chapter, we have a curious account of the Mummies of the Ibis, the sacred bird of the Egyptians, above five hundred of them being found in a sepulchral cave, in the vaults of Saccara, in separate boxes, two of which were given to Denon, who, in company with Citizen Geoffroi, set down to open them: the result affords a learned dissertation on these birds. See Chapter IX. p. 298. To this Chapter likewise belong a curious description of the juggling tricks of the Psylli, a sect of Egyptian Priests, who pretend to an absolute command over the serpents in that country.—Of the tents, superstitious ceremonies, &c. of the Bedouin Arabs—the march of General Desaix's army to Upper Egypt in pursuit of Murad Bey—the desperate battle of *Salman*, and flight of the Mamelukes—also, Views of Old Cairo—of the Port of Boulac—of the great Canal leading to Cairo—and of the tombs of the Caliphs at Cairo.

The volume closes with General Desaix's return from Upper Egypt to Cairo for reinforcements—an account of the Convents near *Bonefuef*—of the Canal Jusuf and other works. The employment of Denon, and the troops left to escort him, during the absence of Desaix, was to reconnoitre the country, to make a progress through it, and to levy contributions for the support of the army. In the course of this rout, he visited the lake *Moeris*, examines the fertility of the province of *Faium*—the Pyramid of *Bilabun*, and other antiquities; and when Desaix rejoins him with a corps of twelve hundred cavalry, two hundred infantry, and a train of artillery, our Author indulges the hope of arriving the first at *Syene*, of realizing all his projects, and

and seeing the object of his journey fulfilled. In fact, the most interesting part of his travels was now beginning. "I was going," says he, "to break up, as it were, a new country; to be the first to see, and to see without prejudice; to make researches in a part of the earth hitherto covered with a veil of mystery, and for two thousand years shut out from the curiosity of Europeans." Here, therefore, we find

a proper pause, for the present. And shall only, by way of note, remind the readers of the work, that prefixed to this volume there is an accurate Map of Lower Egypt. Of the other numerous engravings we shall render an account hereafter, as they follow the progress of the travels, and are not either regularly numbered or properly placed in the three volumes. M.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Memoirs of a Family in Switzerland, founded on Facts. 4 Vols. 8vo.

THIS wonderful story belongs to the class of novels which a taste for the marvellous has rendered fashionable: the success of such performances as Lewis's Monk, the Castle Spectre, and several others, of recent date, has augmented the number of champions in the cause of superstition, the main support of the Roman Catholic religion; which Christian charity teaches to tolerate; but the propagation of which, in this Protestant country, it is our duty to impede.

A reference to the Review of "A Journey from Edinburgh through Parts of North Britain," in our last (See September Review, page 201), will afford a timely hint to guard against the revival of a belief in ghosts, the impressions of which have descended from generation to generation, "and are not altogether extinguished in many parts of the Highlands and Western Islands." Notwithstanding the indefatigable pains that were taken by the first Protestant Ministers of the Gospel to eradicate this branch of superstition, and the assiduity of many of their successors in our day, it is to be feared, that the present taste for novels and dramatic pieces, in which supernatural agency is the ground-work of the plot or catastrophe, may be the fatal means of intimidating and debilitating the minds of the rising generation, at that age when decisive impressions are most apt to fix a durable stamp on the future character—the age of adolescence.

Let parents and guardians reflect on these observations, suggested by an attentive perusal of the Novel now before us, which has the merit of an intention to serve the cause of virtue and piety, but through the means which, as Protestants and rational beings, we are bound to reprobate, more especially

as we can truly affirm, that with very little trouble we could banish the Spectres, and the dead alive, in the "Memoirs of a Family in Switzerland," and yet, from the remaining materials, produce a very pretty, interesting, and instructive Novel, in three, instead of four, volumes.

The scenes of this medley of inventive imagination; of beautiful and sublime description; of probable facts; and of incontinent, incoherent, and absurd incidents; are laid partly in Switzerland, and partly in England. A young English Lady, in a long visit to the daughter of Dr. Wejerman, a Swiss Physician residing at Ruchterswyl, his native village, in the canton of Zurich, contracts a warm and permanent friendship for the young Swits, and on their separation, Angelica Belfont returning to England, a correspondence by letters takes place, which is opened by Gertrude Wellerman, on the melancholy subject of their parting.

The brother of Angelica, Sir Charles Belfont, who had likewise been a temporary resident in Dr. Wellerman's family, has fallen violently in love with Gertrude, and after his return to England makes advantageous proposals of marriage in a letter to her father; but Gertrude has long since plighted her faith to Amminfeld the only son of a respectable neighbour; from their infancy, a familiar intercourse between the two families had given unmolested opportunities to the children to form an attachment to each other, which ripened into love. On the other hand, Angelica, during her abode at Ruchterswyl, had discovered so many excellencies in this amiable youth, that it staggered her constancy to a valiant Naval English Officer of the name of Herbert; and Gertrude's brother has conceived

conceived a secret insurmountable passion for Angelica. These cross purposes in love constitute some of the customary perplexities of a Novel, and furnish ample scope for a series of letters. A dangerous illness however, and the knowledge of the inviolable engagements between her beloved friend Gertrude and Arminfield, restore tranquillity to the bosom of Angelica; and the rewards Herbert's constant assiduities with her hand. Herbert, for his singular bravery, is raised to the rank of an Admiral, and created a Peer; like other men of fashion, he is gallant, and is seduced by an intriguing woman to a breach of conjugal fidelity; and places in a proper point of view the danger of resorting to *Masquerades*.

As a specimen of the talents of the Authors (for we have not the least doubt of the work being a female manufacture) in delineating the perfections of a lover, take the following, by Gertrude Wesserman—"While we look forward to the period that is to unite us, we each study to cultivate those manners and accomplishments calculated to insure our mutual happiness, and prolong the existence of the passion by which we are reciprocally inspired. Love may originate in personal beauty, but will scarcely outlive the short season of youthful charms, unless it be founded on indestructible qualities."

"Arminfield's form at present is moulded to the most exact symmetry; his motions have an easy agility, arising from the lightness of his elegant figure, the strength of exquisite proportions, and the activity of youth. It glows in the ruddy hue of his complexion, it gives lustre to his fine dark eyes, sparkling with lively intelligence and all the fire of genius. The gaiety of youth animates every feature, and his whole figure, with an indefinable expression, which personifies grace, and addresses the heart in each look and gesture"—Here we want only a Juliet, to cut him out in little stars, &c.

"But youth will lose itself in age. Time will bend his commanding stature, cramp his activity, dim the brilliancy of his eyes, fade the bloom of his cheeks, furrow numberless wrinkles on his smooth forehead, now ornamented with carefully waving and luxuriant hair, whose shining brown will be bleached into hoary locks.

"Age," adds the lovely Gertrude, "will deprive us both of personal attractions; but may give to our minds more charms than it can take from our appearance—trained in habits of goodness, they will become each day stronger, and meliorate our character." With this view, the lovers study together every accomplishment calculated to enliven their future days, and fit them for social intercourse. Arminfield instructs his fair pupil in those sciences that are best adapted to her sex, in the specification of which we should not have imagined it was necessary to include either *astronomy* or *mathematics*. After geography, we should have introduced *history*; and in the place of mathematics, a course of natural history, as coadjutors to drawing and painting, justly ranked as two distinguished female accomplishments, nearly as fashionable at present as music, which closes the list of Gertrude's instructive and "amusive occupations."

Angelica, exalted to the rank of a Peeress, regrets being obliged to spend the winters in London, and, fettered by the constraints of fashion, to be devoted to its numerous polite amusements, one of which, a *roué*, she describes at length, in a letter to her Swiss friend, more accurately, and with more propriety, than any former account we remember to have read of these motley assemblies.

"The real signification of a *roué*," says Lady Albion, "is *hurry, bustle, noise, tumult, uproar, or a search after something*; also, *a mob, riot, or public disturbance*. These explications may, with strict propriety, be equally applied as a true description of this modern entertainment, peculiar to our nation.

"The invitation to it is made without trouble. On a visiting card, under the superscription of the Lady's name, she desires her waiting-woman, or, if she cannot write, commands her to order the valet or footman to write down these few words—*At home on Monday evening the 25th of January*.—At the appointed time, it is, an assemblage of people of almost every description, and nearly all classes, added together promiscuously without order, which is quite out of date. Near a cold door, which stands open all the evening for the ingress and egress of the numerous visitors, and
the

the admission of the keen wintry wind, there stands a Countess. Next to her Ladyship stands the proud Lady of a City Knight, who was once a Grocer, and it is said he married a waiting-woman; but that's no matter: people in this kingdom neither regard profession nor ancestry; Sir John Plumb is wealthy, and that entitles him to come into the *best company*; and his Lady's jewels make a splendid figure in it. My Lady was indeed very brilliant that evening. Next to her a respectable matron and two beautiful young ladies stand quite unheeded by the company. They were invited by the lady of the house, because she could not avoid it; but she does not pay any attention to her old friend or the charming girls her daughters. They are handsome, it must be confessed, but too modestly diffident to make any effect in public; their dress is becoming enough to be sure, but it was not made up at the most fashionable milliners (or fancy dress-makers): in fact, they could not afford it: they have lost their father, who was in the road to fortune, and was the benefactor of the master of the house, where they are now received as a prodigious favour."—The exhibition continues in a similar style through several pages, and some of the characters are too well known to be mistaken by persons who are in the habit of frequenting these routs—particularly the apothecary's wife—the scene closes with cards, without which no such assemblies could be held; for the company being mostly strangers to each other, have nothing to say to each other, and but for a foreknowledge of card-playing being the only entertainment in which they could expect to partake, would not have regarded the invitation. The

lively Authoress, therefore, annexes a disquisition on our card-players, as they form so very considerable a portion of the inhabitants of this immense metropolis. She divides them into *thirteen* classes. The first and second we give as samples of the rest—

"Card-players by profession are gamblers, who make cards a trade. To night they are ideally worth a hundred thousand pounds—to morrow that sum is staked on a card, it is lost, and they are really ruined.

"Professed card-players differ from the above in several particulars. The first class is entirely composed of men—the second of women chiefly. The first make cards their trade—the second make them a business or occupation. The first live *by* cards—the second live *for* cards."

• As it is neither our inclination, nor within the limits prescribed by our duty to the public, to follow our leader through church-yards, or to visit ghasts, or pretended ghasts, either amidst tombs, or in ladies' bed-chambers, we shall leave the plot and catastrophes of this extraordinary Novel to the gratification of the numerous constant readers of such productions; assuring them, that if the more rational part will take the pains to detach the ore from the dross, they will find some admirable sentiments worthy of preservation; forcible recommendations of morality and piety; and sublime descriptions of the romantic scenery of Switzerland, at present the subject of general attention, on account of its intestine political dissensions, and the fatal commencement of a civil war, which threatens in its consequence a total subversion of its ancient free constitution and national independence. M.

Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, during the Campaigns of General Bonaparte. By Vivant Denon. Translated from the French. To which is prefixed, An historical account of the Invasion of Egypt by the French. By E. A. Kendall, Esq. illustrated by Blaquière, Views, &c. 2 Vols. 8vo.

THE travels of Monsr. Denon have been expected with impatience by the

Publick, an impatience which has been amply gratified. Besides the complete translation lately published *, the present performance claims attention, as containing "a mass of information of the most varied nature, and such as only the union of the Author's talents and situation could have permitted him to procure." Alterations and improvements have been made by the present

* See page 273, &c.

Translator

Translator to compress what is valuable in the original, and we think he has succeeded in his attempt. The work is, as he asserts, a compression rather than an abridgment, and consults the advantage of a large class of readers, to whom we recommend the work, as interesting in its subject, and satisfactory in its execution.

The Infidel and Christian Philosophers; or, The last Hours of Voltaire and Addison contrasted. A Poem. 4to.

The concluding scenes in the lives of two eminent writers are here depicted with truth and sensibility. They shew the power of religion on the human mind, and its superior efficacy in administering consolation and support in the hour of sickness and of death. To those who seriously contemplate the affecting circumstances here brought to view, few words are necessary to point out the affecting contrast. Every

reader, on the perusal, will be ready to cry out, in the language of the Psalmist, "Let me die the death of the Righteous, and let my end be like unto his."

On the Improvement of Poor Soils, read in the Holderness Agricultural Society, June 6, 1796, in Answer to the following Question, "What is the best Method of cultivating and improving poor Soils, where Lime and Manure cannot be had?" With an Appendix and Notes. By J. Alderson, M. D. 8vo.

Agricultural pursuits are now so much attended to, that we doubt not but this important enquiry will meet with the notice it so well deserves. Dr. Alderson has here offered to the consideration of his readers many experiments, accompanied with reasons which tend to shew that the improvements suggested by him are worthy the notice of the practical Farmers. To them we recommend the present pamphlet.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT AND DR. PARR.

THE following Correspondence between these Gentlemen has appeared in one of the Newspapers.

"SIR,

"I am sorry that it is not in my power to place you in a situation which would well become you—I mean in the Episcopal Palace at Bugden: but I can bring you very near to it; for I have the Presentation to a Rectory now vacant, within a mile and a half of it, which is very much at Dr. Parr's service. It is the Rectory of Graffham, at present worth two hundred pounds a-year, and, as I am informed, may soon be worth two hundred and seventy; and I this moment learn that the Incumbent died last Tuesday.

"Dr. Parr's talents and character might well entitle him to better patronage than this from those who know how to estimate his merits; but I acknowledge that a great additional motive with me to the offer I now make him, is, that I believe I cannot do any thing more pleasing to his friends, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Knight; and I desire you,

Sir, to consider yourself obliged to them only.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"With the greatest respect,

"Your obedient servant,

"FRANCIS BURDETT."

"*Vicarage House, Buckden,*

"DEAR SIR, *Sept. 26, 1802.*

"After rambling in various parts of Norfolk, I went to Cambridge, and from Cambridge I yesterday came to the Parsonage of my most respectable friend, Mr. Malby, at Buckden, where I this morning had the honour of receiving your letter. Mrs. Parr opened it last Friday at Hatton, and I trust that you will pardon the liberty she took in desiring your servant to convey it to me in Huntingdonshire, where she knew that I should be, as upon this day.

"Permit me, dear Sir, to request that you would accept the warmest and most sincere thanks of my heart for this unsolicited, but most honorable, expression of your good-will towards me. Nothing can be more important to my worldly interest than the service you have done me, in presenting me to the Living of Graffham. Nothing

thing can be more exquisitely gratifying to my very best feeling, than the language in which you have conveyed to me this mark of your friendship. Indeed, dear Sir, you have enabled me to pass the years of declining life in comfortable and honourable independence. You have given me additional and unalterable conviction, that the firmness with which I have adhered to my principles has obtained for me the approbation of wise and good men. And when that approbation assumes, as it now does, the form of protection, I fairly confess to you, that the patronage of Sir Francis Burdett has a right to be ranked among the proudest, as well as the happiest, events of my life. I trust that my future conduct will justify you in the disinterested and generous gift which you have bestowed upon me: and sure I am that my friends Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Knight, will not only share with me in my joy, but sympathize with me in those sentiments of respect and gratitude which I shall ever feel towards Sir Francis Burdett.

"Most assuredly I shall myself set a higher value upon your kindness, when I consider it as intended to gratify the

friendly feelings of these excellent men, as well as to promote my own personal happiness.

"I shall wait your pleasure about the Presentation; and I beg leave to add, that I shall stay at Buckden for one week only, and shall have reached Hatton about this day fortnight, where I shall obey your commands. One circumstance, I am sure, will give you great satisfaction, and therefore I shall beg leave to state it. The Living of Graffham will be of infinite value to me, because it is tenable with a Rectory I now have in Northamptonshire; and happy I am, that my future residence will be fixed, and my existence closed, upon that spot where Sir Francis Burdett has given me the power of spending my old age with comforts and conveniences quite equal to the extent of my fondest wishes, and far surpassing any expectations I have hitherto ventured to indulge.

"I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect and most unfeigned thankfulness,

"Dear Sir,

"Your very obedient faithful servant,

"S. PARR."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE prevailing passion for vocal music must form my excuse for requesting your insertion of a few remarks on the subject, designed to facilitate our estimation of the art itself, and of the various merit of its professors.

Notwithstanding the disrepute into which methodical divisions have fallen, from the frivolous and ostentatious pedantry with which they are sometimes displayed, they conduce so much, when judiciously chosen, to a clear and exact view of any subject, that I shall venture to employ them on one, where they may appear, at first view, most incongruous and unseemly.

Singing seems naturally to resolve itself into four distinct parts: I. VOICE.

II. EXECUTION. III. TASTE. IV. EXPRESSION. Let us attend to each.

I. The qualities of VOICE are *Tone* and *Compass*.—Of *Tone*, the requisites seem clearness, strength, and richness: clearness, as opposed to whatever is

thick or husky; strength, to tenuity and tremulousness; richness, to meagreness or harshness. I am far from considering these as all the modifications, good and bad, of which tone is susceptible: there are many others. Nothing, for instance, can be more distinguishable than the ready terseness of Storace's voice, the luscious sweetness of Miss Tennant's, or the smooth flow of Mrs. Crouch's. All I mean is, to point out what appear the most striking of these modifications.—*Compass* explains itself, and furnishes little matter for observation. One topic, however, it suggests, which I cannot pass over. The compass of voice, in men, is frequently extended upwards, by what is called a feigned voice, or falsetto. To a refined ear, nothing, I believe, can in general be more disgusting than these strained tones, as they are commonly employed: the notes themselves are never quite in tune, so as thoroughly to satisfy the

ear; they seem to defy all delicate management; and they always stare from the fine mellow sounds of the natural voice, like the strokes of a modern dauber, on an old embrowned portrait of Titian or Vandyke. By dint of assiduous practice, the lower of these artificial notes may be so subdued and assimilated, as occasionally to come in aid of the natural voice; but I never knew an instance in which they would bear an obligato part with complete success. Braham himself, who manages his voice on all occasions with infinite felicity, fails here, I think.—The highest, the clearest, the most powerful, and altogether the most extraordinary natural voice I ever heard, is that of a Mr. Smith, who is now, I learn, under the tuition of the Athleys. If he succeed in giving it the finish of modulation, he will become a very great acquisition to the musical world.—Neither the *tone* nor the *compass* of the voice, is much under the power of practice: the tones may be a little improved; the compass a little extended; but nature must have done nearly all.

II. In the Voice, Nature does nearly every thing; EXECUTION depends entirely on ourselves.—Execution, so far as it respects a *single note*, consists in holding that note steadily and firmly, with different degrees of strength, in the same even tone; in swelling it, gradually and equably, from the gentlest aspiration to the utmost plenitude of volume; and lastly, in diminishing that volume, by the same imperceptible gradations, till it dies away upon the ear like the vibrations of a bell. Simple as these operations may appear, they are by no means easy: the last, indeed, is so difficult, that very few, even of the first performers, are perfect masters of it. Farinelli, who was great in every thing, is said to have been transcendantly so in this particular.—The elements of execution, as it respects a *succession of notes*, consist, in passing firmly, and without any perceptible interval of time, or change in either tone, from one note to another; or, in melting the two notes insensibly one into the other by a blended gradation of intermediate tones.—These requisites in the management of single notes and their connection attained, nothing remains to perfectionate Execution, but that

knowledge and that practice which is necessary for the acquisition of excellence on any musical instrument. One observation, however, I will make, because it holds universally true, and is too generally neglected. Every note should be distinctly given. Even in the most rapid and difficult divisions, where what is emphatically called Execution, is most brilliantly displayed, not a particle should be slurred over: every thing, even to the minutest appoggiatura, should be touched.—I do not mean to say with force and terribleness (*that* must depend on the occasion), but, on all occasions, with a decision that may strike the ear. It is only by a strict attention to this particular, that we can hope to emulate that precision and spirit which charms us in the first professional performers.—For eminence in Execution, we cannot look to higher standards, than Mrs. Billington, Mr. Braham, and Signior Morelli: they are perfect models, in their respective departments, of this sort of excellence.

III. TASTE is displayed in whatever is introduced to delight the ear, beyond what the composer has prescribed, either by some inflection of the notes as they stand in the score, or by the addition of others in the form of gracings. The subject is obviously too delicate for preceptive criticism: nothing but an original sensibility, cultivated by an attention to the best models, can possibly enable us to excel, or to judge of excellence, in this department of the art. There is an error or two, however, on the subject, which it may be proper to notice. In the first place, the insertions of Taste should intimately partake of the genius and character of the air which they are employed to decorate. A very different species of embellishment is required for "Hope told a flattering tale," and "The Soldier tired of war's alarms:" the gracings of the former, should partake of the pensive and the tender; the adornings of the latter, of the animated and the grand. Nothing, however, is more common, than to find the same round of flourishes promiscuously applied on all occasions. In the next place, these insertions, except in capricious movements, should never interfere with the time. If the performer have not skill and execution enough to reconcile his gracings with this inflexible

ible standard, by all means let the graciings be dismissed. Lastly, even under both these restrictions, the insertions of Taste should not be too ostentatiously obtruded; the performer, after all, is subservient to the composer; and his efforts are miserably misapplied, if they serve to obstruct that impression which they should only tend to assist.—I cannot point out two more exquisite examples of judicious and tasteful decoration than Mr. Harrison and Mr. Braham.

IV. We are now arrived at **EXPRESSION**. Tones, almost as melodious as the voice, may be produced from the organ, the flute, and the oboe; Execution, in some respects, nearly as perfect, and in some, still more brilliant, may be displayed on these and various other instruments; and something like an emulation of its graceful decorations, may, in hands of exquisite skill, be extracted by the bow; but, on the subject of expression, all competition from instrumental music fades away, and the human voice stands unparalleled and alone. Without entering upon a disquisition on the faculty of sounds to stir the affections, the peculiar aptitude of the voice for this purpose may be considered as arising from its wonderful and exquisite flexibility; from its exclusive property of conveying the sense with the tone in which it is invested; and from its proceeding directly from the person of the performer: by its flexibility, it is susceptible of such turns and touches, true to nature and to feeling, as no instrument can reach; by combining the sense with the sound, it prepares the passion which it designs to excite, and is left the easy task of inflaming the emotions which eloquence has kindled; by proceeding directly from the mouth of the performer, it is capable of uniting to both these capital advantages, the effect and interest of dramatic representation.—The only mode of attaining to Expression, in this only, and indeed in any sense, is to find it in our own breasts, the passion we design to inspire: this accomplished, nature will do the rest; without it art can do nothing. The only test of its existence, is an appeal to the same quarter.—For high examples of this great excellence, I have no hesitation in pointing to

Mr. Kelly, Mr. Bartleman, and Madame Mara.

Such appear to me the four grand requisites for eminence in singing. They are evidently subservient to each other in the order in which I have placed them: without Voice, there can be no Execution; without both, there can be little display of Taste; and without the union of all three, Expression must remain imperfect. They naturally, too, succeed to our regard, and rise in real value, in the same order: we first set out with admiring simply a good Voice; we next begin to feel the superior merit of Execution; Taste in the management of both, at length attaches our esteem; till at last we justly give our rapture to the superior transcendent virtue of Expression. These qualities may indeed obtain in different proportions, and in different combinations, in different performers; they may even prevail in the very opposite arrangement to that I have adopted; but it is only in the complete union of all four, separately sublimed to excellence, that perfection can consist. Imagine a Voice of prodigious compass, and clear, and full, and powerful throughout all its extent: conceive this incomparable voice commanded by an Execution the most correct, the most obsequious, the most brilliant: assume, as a presiding principle to guide these talents, a Taste, pure and exquisite in its nature, and appropriate, varied, and chaste in its application; lastly, feign all these qualities united in a vocal Garrick, full of feeling, full of discrimination, and anxious, as able, to employ them all in the great service of Expression—and we shall possess in our minds a standard of perfection as exalted as human ability can reach. Were I required to assign, from performers whom we have known, ingredients of excellence which might approximate the nearest to this imaginary standard, I would select for this purpose, with little scruple, the Voice of Marchesi, the Execution of Billington, the Taste of Braham, and the Expression of Mara.

I shall here, for the present, close my observations on the art of Singing. Should they prove acceptable, I may perhaps hereafter follow them up with some more detached remarks; and with a scale, on the principle of that of Gray's for painters, to express the particular

ticular and relative proficiency of some of our principal performers in each of the four divisions into which I have

distributed their talents. In the mean time, I remain, &c. &c."

G. N.

MR. BARRETT'S NARRATIVE RESPECTING HIS BALLOON*.

Swansea, Off. 17, Sunday Evening.

MR. EDITOR,

I ARRIVED in Swansea about eight o'clock on the morning of the 31st of August, with my wife and child, whom I brought from Devon with me to this place in the packet. My aërostatic machinery being under the care of a trusty servant, who was behind on the road, I waited in Swansea near a fortnight before I received any intelligence. Having taken up my residence, the second day after our arrival, at Mr. Griffith's, the linen draper, in this town, during this vacation, as I had plenty of leisure time upon my hands, I put together a large Montgolfier, made of tissue paper, which measured twenty feet by eighteen in diameter, likewise a parachute, which was intended to be attached to the balloon, with a small car, containing a cat and dog, likewise a pasteboard box filled with combustibles, and a slow match, which was to fire the balloon, and burn away the cord which suspended the parachute and the two little animals. We had every thing ready by the evening of the intended day, which proved exceedingly windy; so much as to render the filling of the Montgolfier extremely difficult, but which I accomplished by the assistance of some Gentlemen of the town.

Just as I brought the fire balloon upon the stage, a Gentleman stepped up to me and said, "Mr. Barrett, send up the balloon to night, and you may get two or three hundred pounds in the town; all your success depends upon to-night! if you succeed you will do well here," &c. I had the mortification to perceive a large hole just below the middle part of the Montgolfier; however, as it was of sufficient magnitude to contain enough of gas in the upper part to carry up its own weight, and we found that it made considerable efforts to ascend, I desired the man who held the lower end of the rope which suspended the balloon, to "cut away;" the machine

ascended; but in a minute was checked by the same rope, which took a dozen turns round about the eye of a key through which it was passed, as a substitute for a block which had been previously removed before the machine was filled, on account of the pulley not working free. The wind being high, brought the longest part of the Montgolfier parallel with the horizon, which immediately took fire, and was in a few minutes consumed; here was a failure that I felt severely; and the more so as there were about a thousand people assembled on the outside of the Ball Court of the George Inn, which was the place fixed upon for my aërostatic experiments; however, chagrined as I was, this did not deter me from making (of the best materials I could get in this place, which was common printing paper, much too heavy) two other Montgolfiers, one about twelve feet high and fifteen diameter, and the other seven feet high, and the same diameter, exactly the same shape as Mr. Garnerin's cylindrical balloon, the top being spherical. The first of these I sent up after discharging two dozen of good maroons, and a few light balls: it ascended very heavily to the height of about 4000 feet, and remained in the air till the fire went completely out, when it fell in the yard of a house about 200 yards from the place where it ascended, and was brought me back again very much torn. About one hour afterwards, I sent up the other, which was still heavier than the former; however, that ascended about 1,000 feet, and fell nearly in the same spot as the first, after being in the air about eight minutes. I let off a few more maroons, and left the court for that night. A few days after this, my large balloon, car, net, twenty tin tubes, and the rest of the apparatus arrived safe in this port; and no other damage done except to the pipes, which were nearly shook to pieces, and unfit for use till repaired. I found

* See page 156.

that the town seemed rather dissatisfied; but I began to think that as the sight of a proper ærostatic machine, with its apparatus, must be an entire novelty to some hundreds of the inhabitants, I concluded that to attempt an ascent would be still more satisfactory, and, in some measure, make amends for the disappointment occasioned by the non-ascent of the first Montgolfier. It was very windy weather, and there was no covered building, or any other convenient place, to blow it up with common air, but the Ball court, which was high enough, but exposed to the atmosphere.

In this place I began to have it inflated in the morning; and after half a day's puffing and blowing with a small pair of forge bellows, which had twenty holes in it, we got it about 7-tenths full; the day's exhibition yielded twenty-two shillings; at dark we pressed out the common air, and removed it to my apartments.—A day or two after, I began to fill it again with common air; but the wind being very high, we again pressed out what air had been blown into it, and removed it to our lodgings; the amount of this day's receipts was four shillings, out of which I had to pay for workmen's labour, use of the Court, &c. about four pounds twelve shillings and two-pence halfpenny, and I had about eleven shillings left to pay it with. As I had met with so little encouragement either to go on with any more Montgolfiers, or to attempt to raise the *Ærostat*, I began to think myself placed in a very whimsical predicament, not to say unfortunate; and, upon retrospection, my past expences, labour, fatigue, and anxiety of mind, as well as ill success, and the daily flagellation of the Gentlemen of the Type*, put me almost to my wits end, to find out in what kind of mode I could propose to fill my balloon with gas sufficient to carry me up into the atmosphere I indeed it struck me once or twice, whether it would not be more profitable to cut up my balloon and set up a manufactory of bathing caps, umbrellas, and hat-covers, of which I could soon have produced a plentiful stock; but again reflecting that my favourite object was not yet accomplished, viz. making an ascent

into the air, I determined at all events to push my point to the utmost; accordingly, I published hand-bills, and solicited a subscription to the amount of 70*l*. This would have been ineffectual, had it not been for the kind interference of Mr. Russell, and another Gentleman, as there were three doubtful points existing in the minds of the people, viz. 1st, As to my being able to fill the balloon. 2dly, As to the possibility of getting subscribers sufficient to pay the expences. 3dly, If the balloon was filled, whether I would ascend. However, the vitriol was at my request obtained by a Chymist of the town from Bristol and Neath, and Wednesday the 6th inst. was the day fixed. There were about 500 people assembled; I had been at work three days before in getting the casks, consisting of barrels, hogheads, and puncheons, which were obtained with much difficulty and solicitation. About eight o'clock on Wednesday morning I began to fill the balloon; but, owing to a misunderstanding, which occasioned delays, the gas condensed while I was waiting for vitriol; at length I was necessitated to stop the process of filling for want of vitriol, after using eight bottles, or carboys, and was upon the point of haranguing the audience, when part of the stage broke down, and several persons thereon fell, together with myself: I was no further hurt than falling on my thumb, which pained me for a few hours; a boy fractured the bone of his leg by the fall, which, as it was occasioned in some measure by the balloon as the primary cause, I acknowledge myself willing to pay for the setting of his leg out of the subscription money collected. Thus ended that day's business, which was very incorrectly, not to say maliciously or ill-naturedly, stated in the Papers. This day's business yielded me nothing except chagrin; however, I consoled myself as well as I could with the old adage, "that a bad beginning often makes a good ending;" and that there is "a time for every thing under the sun;" and though that time was yet to come, it might not be long before I should be able to rise above the clouds of adversity, and hold my head as high as any other Aeronaut, either French or

* Newspaper squibs were daily let off at the *non ascending* disposition of Mr. Barrett's obstinate balloon.

English. While I amused myself with these speculations, I was all on a sudden cheered with the animating hope of accomplishing my wishes, and depriving of their venom those wasps who had stung me so often in the public prints. By the kind assistance of the two Gentlemen before named, a formidable subscription was set on foot; the expence of a fresh supply of vitriol was guaranteed; and on my side, to prove to those Gentlemen that I wished to render myself worthy of their confidence and esteem, I made no hesitation to say, that I would stake my balloon and apparatus that I would fill it and ascend; which was approved of, and articles of agreement signed and sealed. Accordingly, last Friday was the day fixed; and, after getting the stage repaired, and all other materials ready the day before, we commenced the process of filling. I forgot to mention to you, that I had been occupied four or five days in re-varnishing my balloon with elastic gum varnish, which I prepared just before I left London, to render all secure, and prevent as much as possible a second disappointment. This job was done in the open fields alternately, as the weather permitted—pardon this digression. We commenced filling precisely at a quarter before ten o'clock; and by half past twelve the balloon was sufficiently inflated barely to carry up my own weight. About this time, a cask, which had been just charged with vitriol and water, burst and let out the materials: this occasioned some delay; beside which a smart breeze, which sprung up from the north-east, occasioned a rent in the lower part of the balloon, owing to the great strain of part of the net across the silk of the machine, to keep it steady: we lost a great deal of gas; but soon repaired this trifling accident. From the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of casks, we were obliged to empty and again charge the small casks, while our large refrigeratory, consisting of eleven tubes and larger casks, were at work. About half past one, I went to my lodgings to get some roast mutton, part of which I secured and put up in my pocket handkerchief, in case of descending

where no meat was to be had. I returned to the field; but in that space of time (about fifteen minutes) could not perceive much alteration in the size of the balloon. I gave directions for the car to be slung. As our vitriol was all out, and the tubes flaccid, a little before three I got into the car with fifty pounds of ballast, a bottle of brandy, some mutton and bread, flags, &c. all of which I threw out before the balloon began to ascend, except the bottle; and that went soon after to enable me to clear a hedge which the balloon got foul of. The populace then came up, and bore me and the balloon upon their shoulders to the extremity of the field, when I found myself rising gradually, and for the first time in my life abandoned to a new element. However, the pleasure I enjoyed in the prospect of the town and its environs, as well as rising amidst the acclamations and applause of near 10,000 people, was very short lived; for at the moment I was whirling round my cap to take leave of the multitude below me, to my very great mortification and disappointment, I found the balloon descending, which it continued to do until it alighted gently about four fields distance, after which it alternately ascended and descended for the space of a quarter of an hour, carrying me over fields, trees, and hedges, and sometimes skimming a few feet above the surface of the earth. Finding all my endeavours to re-ascend ineffectual, I got out of my cradle; and, after opening the valve, the balloon, which was now lightened by 130lb. ascended with great velocity, till it appeared not larger than an acorn, taking its course directly over the sea, where it remained stationary; but soon after met with a different current of wind, which brought it within six miles of the place it first ascended from, where it fell gently in the middle of a field, after being up three hours, and all the while in sight. The balloon was seized by the country people; and cut through the middle, to let me out, as they alleged, whom they supposed nearly or quite dead.

FRAN. BARRETT.

MR. TODD'S EXPERIMENT OF A DIVING-MACHINE IN RANELAGH GARDENS, ON THE 23D OF SEPTEMBER.

THIS Gentleman had announced his intention of descending into a reservoir of water twenty-five feet deep, to remain for an hour at the bottom, and to be surrounded with lights : but, notwithstanding the immense importance of such an experiment, provided it could be completely successful, there were not more than 100 spectators present : the trial, however, proved abortive. The *apparatus* used on the occasion was a tub of deal, encircled with iron hoops, about eighteen feet in height, and not quite five in diameter ; on a level with the top of which was a scaffolding. The Operator was provided with a dress formed of leather, iron, and copper, in which he was inserted up to his neck. A wooden box, with a pane of glass in front, was then put on his head ; and this being attached to his leathern neck-piece, the joining was afterwards smeared over with tar ; he was then raised by

pulley to the top of the reservoir ;—to supply him with air, a flexible tube of cane, with copper joints, bound with cordage and tarred over, was screwed into what he called his head-dress ; and a second tube was connected in the same manner for the escape of the foul air. The whole appearance of the apparatus was extremely awkward : he was submerged several times ; but did not remain under water above five minutes ; and his want of success he attributed to the *misfitting* of his coppersmith. He forgot to take down his lamp : so that nothing could be perceived through the panes of glass, which were inserted about five feet from the bottom of the tub, for the entertainment of the spectators. When the Operator came out, he acknowledged his failure ; but promised to repeat the experiment at a future period.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

WE understand it to be the intention of the Managers of the Winter Theatres, to give every encouragement to new Candidates for histrionic fame, in all cases where there appears a likelihood of their talents deserving the notice of the Public : and hence, the short time that has elapsed since the commencement of the present Season, has been very productive of novelty in this point.

SEPT. 27. At Covent Garden Theatre Mr. Cooke undertook the part of *Hamlet*. We mention this as a *novelty* ; but respect the general merits of this Actor too much to enter on the painful task of minutely analyzing his performance of *this* character. Suffice it to say, that he completely failed in it, and greatly risked his well-earned reputation.

THE performance, however, introduced a Miss REEVE, daughter of the Compozer, for the first time to the Stage, in the character of *Ophelia*. Her figure is petite, but elegant ; her countenance is expressive, and her voice more pleasing than powerful. She

sung with sweetness and skill some new and scientific melodies which (we suppose with a view of distinguishing her talents) had most absurdly been substituted in place of the simple and interesting warblings to which we have been accustomed, and which always charmed the ear.—Can anything be more ridiculous, than to hear a poor female, wholly bereaved of her senses, executing with the utmost taste, time, and exactness, the divisions and cadences of a laboured and difficult piece of music ? —The audience were evidently disgusted with the innovation ; though, in tenderness to the fair *debutant*, they abstained from loudly expressing their displeasure.—Miss Reeve seems to have been intended to supply the vacancy occasioned by Miss Waters's secession from the Stage ; and the specimens that we have since had of her talents convince us that the Public will lose nothing by the change.

OCT. 2. A Mr. COLLINS (from the Southampton Theatre) appeared for the first time at Drury lane in the characters of *Jabel* (in *the Jew*), and

P p

Robin

Robin Roubb head (in *Fortune's Follies*). In appearance and manner he is not unlike the late Mr. *Banchard*, of Covent Garden. His person is neat and well proportioned, his countenance good; and his voice seems to possess sufficient power and versatility to render him extremely useful in a wide range of comic characters. His rustic dialect, gait, and manner, in the *Farce*, were much applauded.

7. MR STEPHEN KEMBLE, from Newcastle, (who had engaged with the Proprietors for a few nights' performance) made his appearance at Drury lane as *Sir John Falstaff* (in the first Part of *Henry the Fourth*). Mr. Kemble's well known rotundity of person naturally led him to expect that the wits would be jocular with him, he therefore wrote the following humorous descent upon his own obesity, which was admirably delivered by Mr. Binnister, jun. and frequently interrupted by general bursts of laughter.

A Falstaff here to-night, by Nature made,
Lerds to your favourite Bard *his pond rous*
aid

No man in buckram he! no stuffing gear,
No feather-bed, nor e'en a pillow beer!
But all good honest flesh, and blood and
bore, [stone.

And weighing, more or less, some *thirty*
Upon the Northern Coast by chance we
crught him, [brought him,
And luther in a *broad wheel d-ragoon*
For in a *chaise* the varlet ne'er could enter,
And no *mail coach* on such a fare wou'd
venture.

Blest with unwieldiness, at least his *size*
Will favour find in ev'ry critic's eyes
And shoud his humour, and his mimic
art,

Bear due proportion to his *outward part*,
As once 'twas said of MACKLIN in the
Jev,

This is the very Falstaff Shakespeare drew
To you, with diffidence, he bids me
say, [mand his stay, }
Should you approve, you may com
To lie and wagge here another day: }
If not, to better men he'll leave his
sack.

And go, as ballast, in a *collier*, back.

His performance of the character furnished an excellent treat to the lovers of the Drama, and shewed him to be an original thinker, and not a copyist from any that had gone before him. His jollity and humour were natural and gentlemanly, though occa-

sionally, we thought, rather loud and declamatory than luxuriant and facetious. His voice is clearer than that of his brother John's, but not much more various in its tones, yet, from a critically just conception of the part, he contrived to throw a variety and richness into it, that has not been equalled since the days of Henderson.

In the scene where he sits down to divide the booty, he succeeded admirably. Nothing could be better described than the gleam of contentment on his countenance, and his chuckling at being so fortunate, with so little danger to himself. At *Dame Quickly*, after his adventure on the highway, the importance of his manner, the seeming contempt for the *Prince* and *Poins*, succeeded by his confusion and confusion, but when he saw that he was completely hemmed in, were in the true spirit of his character. He was greatly applauded also on his arrival at Shrewsbury. His disquisition upon *honour* was given with admirable effect, and his boasting on Percy's death drew down three distinct peals of applause.

Mr *Pope* hit off the part of *Hotspur*, and Mr. *Wroughton* that of the *King*, with much credit, indeed, the piece was, on the whole, well cast, and has several times since attracted full houses.

8. MISS WADDY, daughter of the Comedian, appeared on Covent Garden Stage in the character of *Julia Faulkner* (in *The Way to Get Married*). This very young lady possesses an interesting figure, and is a promising Theatrical bud. She was very kindly received, and merits encouragement.

11. MR DARLEY, returned from America after about seven years absence, resumed his station on the boards of Covent Garden, as *Hecate* (in *Macbeth*), with no diminution either in his vocal powers or his *personal dimensions*. We presume that he has been engaged in contemplation of the secession of *Townshend* (now *mine host o' the Horns* *), who, probably, finds it necessary to "keep his house, that his house may keep him." In point of talent as an actor, at least, the latter had greatly the advantage of Mr Darley.

13. At Drury lane a MR. HALLDINGE (from the Philadelphia Theatre) made his appearance in the character of *Major O'Flaherty* (in *The West Indian*). This gentleman appeared to

* At Kennington.

be well acquainted with the business of the Stage. His person is manly, and above the middle size; his voice not much unlike that of Mr. Barrymore; his face, though not very strongly marked, seems capable of expressing all that genteel comedy usually requires. He supported the character with feeling and energy; but sometimes, we thought, relaxed from the brogue of the Irish gentleman into that of the peasant.—His demeanour, however, was polite and becoming, and he met with a very favourable reception.

15. Mr. Braham being suddenly taken ill, his part in *The Cabinet* was undertaken at Covent Garden (at a very short notice) by Mr. WOODHAM, a trumpeter in the orchestra, and a very young man, who, it seems, had performed two or three times in some provincial Theatre.—As he came forward with great diffidence, and solely to prevent the audience from being disappointed of the Opera that evening, his endeavours were received with great candour and kindness.

18. Mr. Lewis, of Covent Garden Theatre, was seized with a very alarming illness during the rehearsal of a new Comedy of Mr. Reynolds's. It was observed, that he had an unusual flush of colour in his face; but nothing was thought of it. He went nearly through the rehearsal; when, soon after beginning the last act, he suddenly stood still, and, to the surprise of every one, ceased to speak. The Prompter continued prompting; after about half a minute, Mr. Lewis exclaimed—"Ah! ah!" and whirling round, as if by giddiness, he fell down. Every one immediately flew to his assistance; he was lifted into a chair, his neckcloth untied, and it was thought he had fallen in an apoplectic fit. As soon as assistance was procured, he was bled in the arm, but without effect. Dr. Kennedy and Mr. Wilson then arriving, had him removed into the Green Room, where he was cupped; and the blood taken in this way happily relieved his head, and restored him to his senses. He was then removed to his own house, and was next morning pronounced out of danger; but continued for several days too ill to resume his professional functions.

21. Mrs. Glover (late of Covent Garden Theatre) made her first appearance at Drury-lane, as Mrs. Oakley

(in *The Jealous Wife*). This lady's talents are well known; it is, therefore, sufficient to say, that she played the part with much spirit and propriety, and was greatly applauded.—She cannot fail to be a valuable acquisition to this House.

22. A gentleman of the Navy Office, whose name we understand to be BRAINE, made his *début* on the boards of Covent Garden, in the difficult character of *Othello*. Though possessing a good person, easy action and demeanour, and a just conception of the part, he failed for want of powers of voice to express the more violent sensations that are excited in the Moor. Beside which, we frequently observed a thickness, or lisp, in his utterance, which must for ever bar his way to theatrical eminence.—He received a very attentive hearing and much applause; but we cannot encourage him to adopt the Stage as a profession.

READING SCHOOL THEATRICALS.—The annual Play performed by the young Gentlemen of Dr. VALENTINE'S School (the receipts of which were humanely appropriated to the benefit of *The Literary Fund*) for three nights attracted all the Beauty and Fashion of Reading and its vicinity. The Play was the *Merchant of Venice*. The Performers in their respective characters displayed much taste and classical judgment; and where general excellence prevailed, it would be unfair to distinguish individual merit. Suffice it therefore, to say, that the young Actors received and deserved the plaudits of very numerous and respectable audiences.

Of the PROLOGUE (written by Mr. PYE, the Poet Laureat,) we have not yet obtained a copy. The following, however, was the

EPILOGUE,

written by Mr. Bolland, and spoken by Mr. Wheelwright, in the character of Portia.

You, who so oft before assembled here,
In pity's cause have dropp'd the sacred
tear, [sighs]

With ready hands bestow'd the kind re-
And shar'd your comfort with the sons
of grief;

You well I know. Your charity to raise,
No beggar's cant requires, nor courier's
phrase. [vails]

In feeling minds unvarnish'd truth pre-
Beyond fictitious mystry's artful tale.

Proud of the task to my poor skill consign'd, [mind :
 To-night I plead the cause of injur'd
 Of mind, whose bright and heav'n-aspiring flame [frame,
 Is doom'd to languish in its earthly
 Extinct its blaze, and chill'd its genial gl'w,
 The sport of Envy, and the prey of Woe.
 Hope swells my bosom—on each face I read, [ceed.—
 The claims of starving genius must succumb
 Long had our isle, for virtuous deeds renowned,
 Awak'd the wonder of the nations round ;
 Astonish'd travellers admir'd, and prais'd
 The sumptuous palaces by Pity rais'd.
 By wounds disabled in the battle's rage,
 Or worn by toil and fast-approaching age,
 The Soldier bids adieu to worldly life,
 'Mid Chelsea's groves to pass the eve of life. [fleets restore
 When, crown'd with glory, Britain's
 The Sons of Valour to their native shore,
 The hardy Vet'ran views, with fond delight, [his sight—
 The tow'rs of Greenwich bursting on
 Not such the Scholar's fate—no spacious dome [home
 Supplied the Child of Science with a
 Tho' fraught with genius, 'twas his hapless lot
 To toil for empty praise, and be forgot ;
 To starve in secret, or be doom'd to dwell
 Th' imprison'd tenant of the gloomy cell ;
 'Till, press'd by ills too great for man to bear,
 He sunk, at last, the victim of despair.
 Ah ! there—methinks with these affrighted eyes
 I see the shade of famish'd Otway rise !
 Immortal Otway, darling son of fame,
 At once the nation's glory, and her shame.
 Hark ! 'tis the plaintive sound of woe I hear, [ear ;
 The groans of death now vibrate on my
 Thy spirit, Savage, from the dungeon calls, [walls.
 And screams of sorrow shake the solid
 All's still—'tis past—th' indignant soul is fled, [dead.
 The Poet's free—he numbers with the
 Still, still, the fiends their magic spells renew,
 Oh ! hide the horrid vision from my view !
 Misguided youth, thy mad design forego,
 Swift from thine impious hands the poison throw : [thy breath,
 Bear, bear thy fate, 'till Heav'n demand
 Drink not—the vial's drugg'd with double death ;

'Tis gone—the searching streams the vitals gain,
 And ev'ry sinew is convuls'd with pain ;
 Life can no more sustain the unequal fight,
 He dies—and Bristol's glory sets in night.
 Blest be the man—who first in Learning's aid [ing maid,
 Stretch'd forth his arm to save the faint-
 Rais'd her pale form, upheld her drooping head, [thead :
 Gave, what the world denied—a little
 Whole comprehensive mind, with noblest aim
 (To make his bounty lasting as his fame),
 First form'd the gen'rous plan, in whole support
 I come this night your charity to court.
 Touch'd by that talisman, imperial gold,
 The prison gates with eager haste unfold.
 Still'd is the watchful Cæsar's of the law, [draw.
 And learned Mis'ry quits her bed of
 To light and joy restor'd, the nymph pursues
 Her sav'rite toil, her wonted task renews ;
 Roves thro' the maze of fancy unconfin'd,
 Freedom alone gives energy to mind ;
 Safe from their malice, scorns the frowns of men,
 And rescued Genius is herself again.

OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,

Spoken previous to the Representation of
 HAMLET at a Private Theatre.

In days of yore, ere Learning's reign was known,
 Or Science with its fairest lustre shone,
 While, yet, the dark, untutor'd, feeble mind, [fin'd,
 To rude and savage customs was con-
 A Bard arose to teach th' unletter'd age,
 And, friend to virtue, rear'd the infant Stage. [plan,
 Mankind with pleasure hail'd the noble
 Receiv'd its lessons, and rever'd the man ;
 To future ages still transmit his name—
 And *Thespis* lives, immortaliz'd by Fame !
 In after-times, when social ties began
 To claim an empire o'er the mind of man ; [contend,
 See Greece and Rome with rival arts
 And the Stage flourish—as the People's friend !
 Draw humble merit from its low retreat,
 And lash the crimes and follies of the Great ; [bed,
 Raise the sick captive from his lonely
 And call down curses on a Tyrant's head ! [Stagn-
 When such the useful purpose of the
 To form the people, and instruct the age,

We gladly volunteer in such a cause,
And hail the Drama with sincere ap-
plause! [mem'ry dear,
Still Shakespeare lives! to British
And claims of sympathy the tend'lest
tear.

* What tho' the Attic fire he never knew,
Or from the Sapphic strings no sounds he
drew :

What tho' he ne'er perus'd the Hæmeric
Nor tell the beauties of the Mantuan
Sage ;

Yet tho' restricted to this isle alone,
Still Nature, charming Nature, was his
own !

She frankly gave him from her bounteous
All the possessor'd the gave, what could she
more !

To night a few adventurers appear,
And hope to find a gen'rous welcome
here !

Whate'er their merit, or how slight their
claim, [blame.

Praise where you can—but pause before you
And, as in some lone, unfrequented spot,
Its fragrance slighted, and its charms
forgot, [head,

The modest violet hides its drooping
And drinks, neglected, on its humble
bed ; [ense,

Yet if the morning sun its beams dis-
And cheer it with its genial influence,
Its op'ning bud the fostering warmth re-
ceives, [leaves,

It drinks the dew-drop falling on its
Yields its rich odour to the passing gale,
And blooms—the pride and envy of the
vale ! [ceal'd—

So be it yours to draw forth worth con-
Yourself shall reap the harvest of the
field !

J. G. JONES,

POETRY.

THE RETREAT TO THE COT- TAGE OF MON REPOS.

A POETICAL OILIO.

BY JOHN, THE HERMIT,

(Continued from page 53.)

OCCASIONAL POEMS, WRITTEN AT
THE COTTAGE ; WITH INSCRIP-
TIONS IN THE GARDEN, &c.

XV.

*Elegy on visiting the Remains of a Country-
seat, at which, during my Boyish Days,
I had passed the happiest Moments of my
Life.*

To this lone vale, by Contemplation
led, [quent stay !
Pensive, and worn with grief, I tre-
O'er all its ruin'd beauties, as I tread,
Remembrance wakes, and paints my
youthful day !

She talks of times when happiness was
mine, [brow !

When Hope sat smiling on my placid
Ere yet I dropp'd one tear at Sorrow's
shrine ! [let's vow ;

Ere yet I rais'd to heaven one fruit-

I pause ! for here the ancient mansion
role, [bride :

Where dwelt Agrestes and his frugal
The hand of Time, e'en then, with secret
blooms, [est pride.

Had robb'd the mansion of its fair-
Still did its mouldering front, its spa-
cious bounds, [view :

Inspire the mind with rev'rence at the
Its fruitful orchards, and its garden
grounds, [too.

Produce the means of life and pleasure
But vainly, now, its long-lov'd bounds, I
trace ! [ing feet ;

The surly briar retards my wander-
And shapeless heaps, which fill'd the
ruin'd space, [retreat.

Bid me, reluctant, from my search
I seek in vain the lawn behind the gate,
In vain the smooth-shorn box, and
spiral yews ; [state,
In vain the spacious hall, devoid of
And Memory weeps, regretful, as the
views !

She notes the hours, of rustic hours most
blest, [dome :

When shouts of joy resounded thro' the
" 'Tis harvest home" (exclaimed some
maudlin guest) : [home."

And soon forgot his toils in "Harvest

* It is generally believed, that Shakespeare was denied the benefits of a classical education ; and obtained most of his information, and the incidents of many of his plays, from translations of French and Italian novels,

— " 'Tis

"'Tis harvest home," a hundred tongues
 replied !— [sparkling eyes,
 —Whilst many a sun-burnt lass, with
 As, hand in hand, she graced her lover's
 side, [for sighs.
 Heard his blunt vows, and echo'd sighs
 And many an age-worn swain, and matron
 grey, [along,
 By youths supported as they creep'd
 Glow'd with new vigour on that festive
 day, [choral song !
 And join'd, with trembling voice, the
 I saw their eyes with smiles unwonted
 shine ; [old ;
 I heard them talk of happier times of
 Close to their ears, I, pleas'd, united
 mine, [they told !
 And much I wonder'd at the tales
 Oft, on the marble floor that grac'd the
 hall, [the plain,
 When bursting clouds had delug'd all.
 At many a sport, I met with many a fall,
 Yet still pursued, regardless of my pain.
 What lively joys my parting bosom
 knew ! [stung ;
 The bat I wielded, and the bow I
 The drum I rattled, and the fife I blew,
 A noisy imp ! and hills and vallies
 rung !
 But all is silent now ! mute every sound !
 The milk-maid's carol, and the
 thrasher's flail ; [ground ;
 The creaking plough along the furrow'd
 The sportive children, prattling in the
 vale !
 Where is the cot, which, built beneath
 the hill, [scen ?
 Was once possessed by old Agrestes ?
 Where, oft, of milk and fruits I took my
 fill, [work was done ?
 When the horn summon'd, and our
 O thou ! with whom I shared each rural
 toil, [were past,
 With whom my happiest hours of life
 Oft would I follow, as thou till'd the
 soil, [blast !
 And chide the bitings of the wintry
 Alas ! no longer at thy cottage door,
 At eve's return, shall I behold thee
 stand ! [no more,
 Shall fold, with thee, the bleating flock
 Armed with a little switch in either
 hand !
 —I turn to yonder gently rising hill,
 Where, lovely once to view ! the
 garden rose : [rill ;—
 Yon sedge pool was then a pulsing
 No more it, twinkling, murmurs as it
 flows !

Where are the verdant walks, with margins
 gay. [loveliest flow'rs ?
 Deck'd with the sweetest shrubs, and
 Where are the daisied banks on which I
 lay ? [jeff'min how'rs ?
 Where the tall elms ? and where the
 Near yon lone yew the green house reared
 its head, [were seen ;
 Where fan exotics, rang'd in urns,
 At evening oft their parching roots I
 fed, [peeling skreen.
 And o'er them clos'd the cold-re-
 — But lo ! the sun declines behind
 the hill ! [the sky ;
 Yon chargeful clouds that redden in
 Whole transient forms elude the painter's
 skill, [ply !
 A faithful emblem of man's life sup-
 O thou ! whole slow-consuming hand,
 unseen, [cay ;
 Bade all the glories of this vale de-
 Fire long, alas ! thou'lt creep my breast
 within,
 And steal a passion, or a pow'r away !
 O Time ! to youth how bright thy pro-
 pects shine ! [so fair !
 Entranc'd we gaze, allured by scenes
 We little deem how soon the bow'rs de-
 cline, [ish there !
 Which Fancy's plastic hand bids flou-
 With eager footsteps as we urge the
 chace, [light,
 And busy Hope leads onward to de-
 A group of sorrows check our heedless
 pace, [all is night !
 Tear us from Hope's fond aims, and
 Wakes not the *Spring* to grace with
 flow'rs the plain ; [ver crest ;
 Lifts not the *Moon* on high her sil-
 Not *Day* returns, with all its active train,
 But some sweet hope expires within the
 breast.
 Not distant far, perhaps, the saddening
 year, [soul's delight ;
 When death shall snatch me from my
 When, sick of life, I dwell a hermit
 here, [night.
 Grown fond of ruin, and the gloom of
 Perhaps like thee, O bard of Arun's
 stream * ! [cline !
 Feel all the radiance of my mind de-
 Feel all its fires extinct ! save one faint
 gleam ! [vine !
 Oh "darkness visible !" Oh ray di-
 Weak ! suffering man ! how gloomy is
 thy view ! [scene will rise,
 —But cease, my soul ! a brighter
 When to this transient world thou bid'st
 adieu, [parent skies !
 And seek'st, on trembling wing, thy

XVI.

Stanzas, addressed to Agricola Snellius, at Oxford.*

O LITTLE deem'd I whence the chaplet
came, [around my head!
Which, Bard unknown I thou twin'd
O little deem'd 'twas from the bower of
Fame! [ted!
That *Isis*' wave its parent roots had

Exult my Muse! and elevate thy strain!
Firm be thy step, and bear eieft thy
creit!

No more sit lonely on the distant plain;
No more let thoughts despondent gloom
thy breast!

The wreath was gather'd from the *Muses*'
bower! [the Gothic night,
From that fam'd bower, which, midst
In *Albion* rais'd fair *Learning*'s earliest
flower, [light,
And saw the *Arts* diffuse their earliest

Yes! from notrivial stem the wreath was
torn, [and me!

Tho' the first tribute to my Muse
O! with what pride, sweet gift I shalt
thou be worn, [tree!
Thou proffer'd branch from the *Aonian*

No vulgar hand the unsought wreath he-
flow'd, [ient bough;
Or pluck'd it, rudely, from its pa-
But, to a *Poet*'s care the gift I owed,
Who counts the Muse with many a
saciet vow.

Yes! I must honour that auspicious
day,

And ever blest that unexpected hour,
When, pensive as I trod my lonely way,
A *Poet* crown'd me, from the *Muses*'
bow'r!

Now, *Stour*! exult! Now, native *Dure*!
[oice! [town'd.

O Nymphs! by *Isis*, lovely *Isis*,
Stour! mix thy whips with my *Dura*'s
voice. [around.

And each bid Echo swell the tale
JOHN, THE HERMIT.

*Cottage of Mon Repos,
near Canterbury, Kent,
July 3, 1802.*

(To be continued.)

EXTEMPORE, JULY 16, 1802.

HOW widely *Doctors* disagree!
One cries, "*Abstain! abstain!*"
"So shall beat soft each artery,
"And health glow in each vein."

When, lo! another learned wight,
In phyc-skill more great,
Cries, "Nothing do from morn till
night,
"But eat, eat, eat, eat, eat †."

RUSTICUS.

Cottage of Mon Repos.

EPITAPH

ON A LOVELY YOUNG LADY, WHO
JOCOSELY ASKED THE AUTHOR, IN
A PARTY AT DINNER, TO WRITE
HER EPITAPH.

'STERN Death at last has seiz'd my beau-
tecus flower, [lets charms;
Spite of her youth, spite of her match-
Not all our prayers could stop the ruf-
sian's power, [lets arms.
Or snatch the prize from out his ruth-

And now, beneath this melancholy sod,
Her lovely form to moulder is con-
sign'd, [trod,
No more to cheer the circle where she
Or charm us with her elegance of
mind.

Hard fate, that beauty such a change
should know, [iconce,
Should turn to foun to such a loathed
A ghastly skull, that not one trace can
show [once.
Of the lov'd beauties that adorn'd it

Dear maid, thy friend inscribes this
mournful verse, [with woe,
He whole afflicted heart's oppress'd
He whole affection follow'd thy sad hearie,
He who on earth shall comfort never
know.

T. DAY.

Woodford, OE. 1802.

EPITAPH

IN WOOLWICH CHURCH-YARD.

SACRED to the Memory of RICHARD
BANKS, Shipwright, who was un-
fortunately killed on March 21, 1799.

* See a "Sonnet addressed to Rusticius Dellius, by Agricola Snellius," at page 448, Vol. XL.; also, "To Rusticius Dellius, at his Cottage of Mon Repos," Vol. XLI. page 207 of the European Magazine.

† See Memoirs of Dr. Darwin.

The Shipwrights' Apprentices, as a testimony of their respect for his amiable character, and to perpetuate his memory, have caused this Stone to be erected by their voluntary contributions.

Ye generous youths, whom sympathy has led
To raise this sad memorial o'er my head,
While genial Friendship heaves for me the sigh, [die :
Remember, dear Companions, you must
No human power can elude the blow ;
Death uncontroll'd lays all distinction low. [ways,
Then let religious Virtue guide your
That we may meet, and join in endless praise.

THE ROSE.

A PASTORAL BALLAD.

I LATELY one morning observ'd my fair
Phyllis, [der'd alone,
As in good Lycon's garden she wan-
Improving the charms of the roses and
lilies, [own.

To make them the nearer resemble her
Tho' my joyful emotions I scarce could
suppress, [bowels,
I stole into one of the neighbouring
Where the sweetest of mortals I heard
thus address, [flow'rs.

In mellifluous accents, the sweetest of
" Gay child of Aurora ! most beautiful
Rose ! [main,

The fairest in Flora's extensive do-
Haſte ! haſte all thoſe exquisite charms
to diſcloſe, [yet remain.

That conceal'd in theſe promiſing buds
Raſh fool that I am ! alas ! why ſaid
I ſo ? [delay,

That taſt of the ſenſes a moment
For experience tells us you ſcarcely can
blow, [cay.

Before we perceive the approach of de-
Tho' at preſent ſo conſtantly lov'd and
admir'd, [me, deceives ;

The voice of the world, Roſe, believe
As you fade, of its conſtancy it will
grow tir'd, [with your leaves.

And your friends ſo ſincere will fall off
Imagine not vainly, when wither'd and
dead [eye ;

You ſtill will continue to charm every
For the bitter remembrance of excellence
ſted,

Produces at beſt but a tear or a ſigh."

Thus far I attentively heard the ſweet
maid, [could ſubdue ;
But my patience no longer my love
And revealing myſelf, I in ecſtacy ſaid,
What I ſervently ſwore on her lips to
be true.

" When that beauty ſhall fade that in-
raptures my mind, [with thee :
It ſhall not be ſo, my ſweet flow'ret,
Should the reſt of the world prove deceit-
ful and blind, [ſhip in me.

My Phyllis ſhall find more than friend-
When the Roſe, thro' the chill blaſts
of winter, decays, [left ;
It then, I allow, will experience nega-
And the girl who alone from her beauty
gains praiſe, [muſt expect.

As ſhe equals the Roſe, the ſame fate
But when Time ſhall have robb'd my
ſweet Phyllis of youth,

More pow'ful attractions ſhe ſtill will
retain : [neſs and truth,
For the girl who to beauty joins mild-
In her age will be ſure to bear bloſſoms
again."

Sept. 1802.

J. H.

MARIA.

BY D. STIDOLPH.

AH ! once, alas ! I had a friend ſin-
cere,

Her name Maria, faireſt of the fair,
Sweet as the honey of the Naborne bee ;
I lov'd my charming friend, and ſhe lov'd
me.

Soon as the moon aroſe at ſilent night,
Beneath the elm my love ſhe bleſt my
ſight ; [dove,

There, ſeated near the gentle meek-ey'd
We to each other vow'd eternal love ;
The bird of night, reſponſive, ſung his
lay ; [way.

The murm'ring brook beloiter'd in its
Ah ! we were happy, bleſt with health
and youth ; [truth.

Sweet was each ſcene, endear'd by ſacred
But now, alas ! no longer in the grove
Sweet Philomel attunes his notes to love.
The brook ſtill murmurs on the oozy
ground,

But with a ſad and melancholy ſound ;
The branching cyprus fills the moonlight
glade, [ſhade.

Where once aroſe the tow'ring elm-tree's
Maria's gone to the bright realms above,
And I, alas ! no longer ſeek the grove :
But to her grave at midnight oft return,
And pour my ſorrows o'er her lonely urn.

NEW PARLIAMENT.

IN our Magazine for August, p. 146, &c. we gave a List of the Members returned to the New Parliament; placing the *Counties, Cities, Towns, and Boroughs*, which they respectively represent, in *Alphabetical Order*.—For the purpose of reference, however, we think it equally necessary to give the List in a different form; placing the *Members' Names alphabetically*.

[*Those in Italics are New Members.*]

A.

Abbot, Right Hon. Charles, Herefordshire
 Abbot, Right Hon. Charles, Woodstock
 Acheson, Hon. Colonel Archibald, Armagh County
 Adam, Robert, Camelford
 Adams, Charles, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis
 Adams, William, Farnes
 Addington, John Hiley, Bosciney
 Addington, Right Hon. Henry, Devonshire
Ainslie, R. S. Mulholland
 Alcock, John William Congreve, Warrington
 Alexander, Henry, Old Sarum
 Allen, Jellery, Bridgewater
 Amyatt, James, Southampton
 Anderson, Sir John William, bart. London
Anderson, Thomas Viscount, Arundel
 Andrews, Miles Peter, Bewdley
 Annesley, Francis, Reading
 Anson, Thomas, Litchfield
Antony, William Lee, Bedford
 Archdall, Colonel Mervyn, jun. Fermanagh County
 Archdall, Richard, Dundalk
 Ashley, Hon. Cropley, Dorchester
 Atley, Sir Jacob Henry, bart. Norfolk
Atkins, John, Arundel
 Aubrey, Sir John, bart. Aldburgh

B.

Babington, Thomas, Leicester
Baginel, Walter, Catherlough County
 Bagwell, John, Tipperary County
 Bagwell, William, Clonmell
Baillie, Ewan, Bristol
 Baillie, George, Berwickshire
Baker, John, Canterbury
Baldwin, William, Wiltshire
 Bampfylde, Sir C. W. bart. Exeter
 Banks, Henry, Corff-Castle
 Barclay, George, Bridport
Barclay, Sir Robert, bart. Newtown, Hants

Barham, Joseph Foster, Stockbridge
 Baring, Sir Francis, bart. Chipping Wycombe
Barlow, Francis William, Coventry
 Barlow, Hugh, Pembroke
 Barne, Snowdon, Dunwich
 Balfard, John Pollexfen, Devonshire
 Balfard, Lieut. Col. Edmund, Clifton, Dartmouth, and Hurdness
 Beach, Michael Hicks, Cirencester
 Beaumont, Thomas Richard, Northumberland
 Belgrave, Viscount (now Earl Grosvenor), Chester
Bennet, Richard Henry Alexander, Launceston
Bent, Robert, Aylesbury
 Bentinck, Lord William Henry Cavendish, Nottinghamshire
Binyon, Richard, Pontefract
 Bylesford, John Claudius, Dublin
Beresford, Lord George Thomas, Londonderry County
 Beresford, Right Hon. John, Enniskillen
 Beresford, Right Hon. John, Waterford County
 Berkeley, Rear-Admiral Hon. George Cranfield, Gloucestershire
Bernard, Thomas, King's County
 Bertie, Lieut. Gen. Albemarle, Stamford
Best, William, Petersfield
Binning, Thomas Lord, St. Germain's
Birch, Joseph, Nottingham
 Bishopp, Sir Cecil, bart. New Shoreham
 Blackburn, John, Newport, Hants
 Blackburne, John, Lancashire
Blackford, George Marquis of, Tregony
Bligh, Thomas, Meath County
 Bloxam, Sir Matthew, kn't. Maidstone
 Bond, Nathaniel, Corff-Castle
 Bootle, Edward Wilbraham, Newcastle-under-Lyme
 Boucherett, Aylscoghe, Great Grimby
 Bouverie, Hon. Edward, Downton
 Bouverie, Hon. Edward, Northampton
 Boyle, Henry Viscount, Cork County
 Bragge, Right Hon. Charles, Bristol
 Brandling, Charles John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Brodie, James, of Brodie, Elginshire
 Brodrick, Hon. William, Whitchurch
 Brogden, James, Launceston
 Brome, Charles Viscount, Suffolk
Brooke, Charles, Chippenham
Brooke, Henry Lord, Warwick
 Brooke, Thomas, Newtown, Lancashire
 Brown,

Brown, Francis John, Dorsetshire
 Browne, Isaac Hawkins, Bridgnorth
 Browne, Right Hon. Denis, Mayo
 County

Bruce, Charles Lord, Marlborough
Bruce, Patrick Craufurd, Evesham
Buller, Edward, East Loos
Buller, John, East Loos
 Buller, James, Exeter
 Buller, James, West Loos
 Bullock, John, Essex
 Bunbury, Sir Thomas Charles, bart.
 Suffolk

Burdett, Sir Francis, bart. Middlesex
 Burdon, Rowland, Durham County
Burland, John Berkeley, Totness
Burrard, Major-Gen. Harry, Lymington
 Burton, Francis, Oxford
 Burton, Hon. Francis Nathaniel, Clare
 County
 Burton, Major-General Napier C. Be-
 verley

Butler, Hon. Charles, Kilkenny
Butler, Hon. James, Kilkenny County
 Buxton, Sir Robert John, bart. Great
 Bedwin

Byng, George, Middlesex
 C.

Calcraft, John, Wareham
 Calvert, John, Huntingdon
Calvert, Nicolson, Hertford
 Campbell, John, Rothefay, &c.
 Campbell, Lieut. Gen. Alexander,
 Anstruther, &c.

Campbell, Lord John Douglas Edward
 Henry, Argyllshire

Canning, Right Hon. George Tralee
Carbery, George Lord, Rutlandshire
Carew, Reginald Pole, Forvey
 Carnegie, Sir David, bart. of Southesk,
 Forfarshire

Cartwright, William Ralph, Northamp-
 tonshire

Castlereagh, Robert Viscount, Down
 County

Cavendish, Lord George Augustus
 Henry, Derbyshire

Caulfield, Hon. Henry, Armagh County
Chaplin, Charles, Lincolnshire

Chapman, Charles, Newtown, Hants
 Chester, Charles, Castle-Rising

Chichester, Lord Spencer, Carrickfergus
 County and Town

Chinnery, Sir Broderick, bart. Ban-
 donbridge

Cholmondeley, Thomas, Cheshire
 Chute, William, Hampshire

Clements, Viscount, Leitrim County
Clephane, William Douglas M^r Lean, of

Kirkcubbin, Kinrossshire
 Clive, Hon. Robert, Ludlow

Clive, William, Bishop's Castle

Cochrane, Hon. Captain Alexander,
 Stirling, &c.

Cockerell, Charles, Tregony

Cocks, Hon. John Sommers, Ryegate

Codrington, Christopher, Tewkesbury

Coke, Edward, Derby

Coke, Thomas William, Norfolk

Cole, John Willoughby Viscount, Fer-
 managh County

Colquhoun, James, jun. Dumbarton-
 shire

Combe, Hervey Christian, London

Cooke, Bryan, Malton

Cooper, Joshua Edward, Sligo County

Coote, Major-Gen. Sir Eyre, K. B. Queen's
 County

Cornwall, Sir George, bart. Herefordshire

Cornwallis, Hon. Admiral William,
 Eye

Cornwallis, James, Eye

Corry, Right Hon. Isaac, Newry

Cotterell, John Geers, Herefordshire

Courtenay, John, Appleby

Cowper, Hon. Edward Spencer, Hertford

Cranley, Thomas Viscount, Guiltord

Craufurd, Robert, East Retford

Creevey, Thomas, Thetford

Crickett, Charles Alexander, Ipswich

Crosbie, James, Kerry County

Curtis, William, London

Curwen, John Christian, Carlisle

Curzon, Hon. Robert, Clithero

Cust, Hon. John, Clithero

„D.

Dalkeith, Charles William Earl of,
 Ludgerhall

Dallas, Robert, Midshall

Daly, Dennis Bowes, Galway

Daffwood, James, Gatton

Dathwood, Sir Henry Watkin, bart.
 Woodstock

Dawkins, James, Chippenham

Dawson, Richard, Monaghan County

Denison, John, Colchester

Dent, John, Lancaster

Devaynes, William, Barnstaple

Dewerell, Robert, Saltash

Dickens, Francis, Northamptonshire

Dickenson, William, Somersetshire

Dickenson, William, jun. Lestwithiel

Dillon, Hon. Henry Augustus, Mayo
 County

Dixon, Lieut. Col. William, Linlithgow,
 &c.

Dolben, Sir William, bart. Oxford Uni-
 versity

Douglas, Alexander Marquis of, Lancaster

Douglas, Sir George, bart. of Spring
 wood Park, Roxburghshire

Dugdale, Dugdale Stratford, Warwick-
 shire

Duigenan,

Duigenan, Patrick, LL.D. Armagh
 Duncombe, Charles, jun. Aldborough
 Dundas, Charles, Berkshire
 Dundas, Hon. Charles Laurence, Mal-
 ton

*Dundas, Hqs. George Hensage Laurence,
 Richmond, York/shire*

Dundas, Hon. Laurence, York
 Dundas, Right Hon. Henry, Edinburgh
 Dundas, Right Hon. William, Suther-
 lan shire

Dundas, Robert, Edinburghshire

Dupré, James, Aylesbury

Durand, John Houlston, Maidstone

E.

Egerton, Lieut. Gen. John William,
 Brackley

Egerton, William, Cheshire

Elford, Sir William, bart. Plymouth

Eliot, Hon. John, Liskeard

Eliot, Hon. William, Liskeard

Elliot, William, Peterborough

Ellis, Charles Rose, Seaford

Ellison, Richard, Lincoln

Erskine, Hon. Thomas, Portsmouth

Erkine, Major-Gen. Sir James St.
 Clair, bart. Dyfart, &c.

Erkine, Sir William, bart. of Tory,
 Fifeshire

Estcourt, Thomas, Cricklade

Evelyn, Sir G. A. W. Shuckburgh,
 bart. Warwickshire

Everett, Thomas, Ludgershall

Eulton, George Henry Fail of, Cam-
 bridge University

F.

Falkiner, Frederick John, Dublin
 County

Fane, Francis, Dorchester

Fane, Henry, Lyme Regis

Fane, Hon. Thomas, Lyme Regis

Fane, John, Oxfordshire

Farquhar, James, Aberdeen, &c.

Featherston, Sir Thomas, bart. Long-
 ford County

Fellowes, Hon. Newton, Andover

Fellowes, Robert Norwich

Fellowes, William Henry, Huntingdon

Ferguson, James, Aberdeenshire

Finch, Major-Gen. the Hon. Edward,
 Cambridge

Fitzgerald, Lord Robert, Kildare County

Fitzgerald, Right Hon. James, Ennis

Fitzgerald, Right Hon. Maurice, Kerry
 County

Fitzgerald, Robert Uniacke, Cork
 County

Fitzbarris, James Viscount, Helston

Fitzpatrick, Right Hon. Lieut. Gen.
 Richard, Tavistock

Fitzroy, Lord Charles, St. Edmondsbury
 Fitzwilliam, Richard Viscount, Wilton
*Fleeming, Hon. Captain Charles Elphinstone,
 Stirling shire*

Fletcher, Sir Henry, bart. Cumberland

Foley, Hon. Andrew, Droitwich

Foley, Hon. Edward, Worcesterhire

Foljambe, Francis Ferrand, Higham
 Ferrars

Folkes, Sir Martin Browne, bart.
 King's Lynn

Folkstone, William Viscount, New Sa-
 rum

Fonblanque, John, Camelford

Fordey, John, Berwick-upon-Tweed

Forester, Cecil, Wenlock

Fortescue, John Inglett, Callington

Fortescue, William Charles, Louth
 County

Foster, Right Hon. John, Louth County

Fox, Hon. Charles James, Westminster

Francis, Philip, Appleby

Frankland, William, Thirsk

Frederick, Sir John, bart. Surrey

French, Arthur, Roscommon County

French, Hon. Richard, Galway County

Fullarton, Colonel William, Ayrshire

Fuller, John, Suffex

Fyddell, Thomas, Boston

G.

Gamon, Sir Richard, bart. Winchester

Gardner, Admiral Lord, Westminster

Garland, George, Poole

Garrard, Charles Drake, Agmondesham

Garthshore, William, Weymouth and
 Melcombe Regis

Gascoyne, Major-Gen. Isaac, Liverpool

Geary, Sir William, bart. Kent

Giles, Daniel, East Grinstead

Glenbervie, Sylvester Lord, Hastings

Goddard, Ambrose, Wiltshire

Godfrey, Thomas, Hythe

Golding, Edward, Fowey

Golding, Edward, Plympton Earl

*Gordon, Alexander Penrose Cumming, For-
 trose, &c.*

Gower, Captain Edward Leveson, Truro

Gower, Lord Granville Leveson, Staf-
 fordshire

Graham, Colonel Thomas, Perthshire

Graham, James, Cokermonth

Graham, Sir James, bart. Ripon

Grant, Charles, Invernesshire

*Grant, Lieut. Colonel Francis William,
 Elgin, &c.*

Grant, Right Hon. Sir William, knt.
 Banffshire

Green, William, Dungarvon

Gregor, Francis, Cornwall

Grenville, Right Hon. Thomas, Buck-
 ingham

Greville, Hon. Robert Fulk, Windsor
 Grey, Hon. Charles, Northumberland
 Grimston, Hon. James Walter, St. Alban's
 Grosvenor, Thomas, Chester
 Gunning, George William, Hastings
 H.

Hall, Thomas, Berwick-upon-Tweed

Hamilton, Hans, Dublin County

Hamilton, Lord Archibald, Lanarkshire

Hammet, John, Taunton

Hamond, Sir Andrew Snape, bart. Ipswich

Handcock, Right Hon. William, Athlone

Hardman, Edward, Drogheda County and Town

Hare, James, Knareborough

Harrison, John, Thetford

Hartopp, Sir Edmund Cradock, bart. Leicestershire

Harvey, Eliab, Essex

Hawkesbury, Robert Lord, Rye

Hawkins, Sir Christopher, bart. Grampound

Hawthorn, Charles Stewart, Downpatrick

Haynes, Samuel, Brackley

Heathcote, John, Ripon

Heathcote, Sir Gilbert, bart. Lincolnshire

Heathcote, Sir William, bart. Hampshire

Henderson, Sir John, bart. Stirling, &c.

Heron, Patrick, of Heron, Kirkcudbright

Hervey, Frederick William Lord, St. Edmundsbury

Hill, Hon. William, Shrewsbury

Hill, Sir George Fitzgerald, bart. Londonderry

Hill, Sir Richard, bart. Shropshire

Hilliard, Edward, Horsham

Hinchinbroke, George John Viscount, Huntingdonshire

Hippesley, Sir John Cox, LL.D. bart. Sudbury

Hobhoue, Benjamin, Grampound

Hodson, John, Wigan

Holiforth, Arthur Howe, Clifton, Dartmouth. Harbours

Holland, Henry, jun. Oakhampton

Holland, Sir Nathaniel, bart. Great Eddwin

Honeywood, Filmer, Kent

Honeywood, Sir John, bart. Honiton

Honyman, Captain Robert, Orkney and Shetland

Hope, Hon. Colonel Alexander, Linlithgowshire

Hope, Hon. Colonel Charles, of Waughton, Haddingtonshire

Hope, Right Hon. Charles (Lord Advocate), Annan, &c.

Horrocks, John, Preston

Housoun, Alexander, Glasgow, &c.

Howard, Henry, Gloucester

Hughes, William Lewis, Wallingford

Hulkes, James, Rochester

Hume, William Hoare, Wiclow County

Hunter, William, Ilchester

Huntingfield, Joshua Lord, Dunwich

Hurst, Robert, Shaftesbury

Hurst, Robert, Steyning

Hussey, William, New Sarum

Hutchinson, Hon. Christopher Hely, Cork

I.

Jaffray, John, East Retford

Jeffery, John, Poole

Jefferys, Nathaniel, Coventry

Jekyll, Joseph, Calne

Jephson, Denham, Malton

Jervis, Thomas, Yarmouth, Norfolk

Jervoise, Jervoise Clerke, Yarmouth, Hants

Inglis, Sir Hugh, bart. Ashburton

Jodrell, Henry, Bramber

Johnes, Thomas, Cardiganshire

Johnstone, George, Hedon

Jolliffe, Lieut. Col. Hyton, Petersfield

Jones, Walter, Coleraine

K.

Keck, George Anthony Legh, Leicestershire

Keene, Whitshed, Montgomery

Kene, Sir John, bart. Youghall

Kensington, William Lord, Haverfordwest

Ker, Richard Gervas, Newport, Hants

King, Hon. Captain Edward, Roscommon County

King, Sir John Dashwood, bart. Chipping Wycombe

Kinnaird, Hon. Charles, Leominster

Kirkwall, John Viscount, Heytesbury

Knight, Richard Payne, Ludlow

Knox, Hon. Doctor George, Dublin College

Knox, Hon. George, Dungannon

L.

Ladbroke, Robert, Winchelsea

Lamb, Thomas Davis, Rye

Lambe, Hon. Penniston, Hertfordshire

Lambton, Ralph John, Durham

Langham, James, St. Germain's

Langmead, Philip, Plymouth

Langton, William Gore, Somersetshire

Lascelles, Hon. Edward, Northampton

Lascelles, Hon. Henry, Yorkshire

Latouche, David, jun. Catherlough County

Latouche, John, jun. Dublin

Latouche, Peter, Leitrim County

Latouche,

Latorche, Robert, Kildare County
Laurence, French, LL D. Petborough
Laure, Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert, bart.
 Dumfriesshire

Laruly, Sir Robert, bart. Newcastle under-Lyme

Lee, Edward, Waterford County

Lefevre, Charles Shaw, Bolmyn

Lefevre, Charles Shaw, Reading

Le Fleming, Sir Michael, bart. Westmorland

Leigh, James Henry, Marlborough

Leigh, Robert Holt, Wigan

Leland, Lieut. Gen. John, Stamford

Lemon, John, Tiuro

Lemon, Sir William, bart. Cornwall

Lenox, Major Gen. Charles, Suffex

Leslie, Charles Powell, Monaghan County

Leycester, Hugh, Milburne Port

Littleton, Sir Edward, bart. Staffordshire

Lloyd, James Martin, Steyning

Loft, John Henry, Great Grimsby

Loftus, John Earl of, Westford County

Loftus, Major Gen. William, Fumworth

Long, Right Hon. Charles, Wealdover

Longfield, Lieut. Col. Mountford, Cork

Lopez, Manfish, New Romney

Lovaine, George Lord, Beaulieu

Loveden, Lt. Gen. Loveden, Shaftesbury

Lowther, James, Westmorland

Lowther, John, Cumberland

Lubbeck, John, Leominster

Luffington, Sir Stephen, bart. Penhryn

Luttrell, John Towne, Metchhead

Lygon, William, Worcesterhire

M.

Mackenzie, Major Gen. Alexander, Cromartyshire

Macklocks, William A. Boston

Maitland, Hon. Colonel Thomas, Jedburgh, &c

Mann, Sir Horace, bart. Sandwich

Manners, Lord Charles Somerset, Cambridgehire

Manners, Lord Robert, Scarborough

Manners, Major-Gen. Robert, Cambridge

Manning, William, Lymington

Markham, Captain John, Portsmouth

Martin, James, Tewkesbury

Martin, Richard, Galway County

Mathew, Francis Viscount, Tipperary County

May, Edward, Belfast

McDowall, Andrew, Wigtonshire

McDowall, William, Kentfrewshire

McCaule, Philip, Plympton Earl

Metcalf, Thomas Thropnilus, Abingdon

Milbanke, Sir Ralph, bart. Durham County

Mildmay, Sir Henry Paulet St. John, bart. Winchester

Milford Richard Lord, Pembrokeshire

Mills, Charles, Warwick

Mills, James Blebingley

Milner, Sir William Mordaunt, bart. York

Mitford, William, Beeralston

McMahon, John, Alburgh

McNight, Edmund Alexander, Antium County

Moffatt, William Winchelsea

Monckton, Hon. Edward Stafford

Montagu, Lord Frederick, Huntingdonshire

Montgomery, James, jun. of Stanhope, Peebleshire

Moore, George Peter, Queenborough

Morgan, Charles, Monmouthshire

Morgan, Sir Charles, bart. Brecon

Morland, William, Taunton

Morpeth, George Viscount, Morpeth

Moltyn, Sir Thomas, bart. Flintshire

Murdy, Edward Miller, Derbyshire

Murey, James Patrick, Yarmouth, Hants

Myers, Thomas, Harwich

N.

Nepean, Sir Evan, bart. Bridport

Neven, Richard, Oxford

Newbrough, Thomas Lord, Beaumaris

Nichols, Hon. Thomas G. Langford

Napier, Sir John, bart. Waterford

Nicholl, Sir John, bart. Penhryn

Niel, Gerard Noel, Rutlandshire

North, Dudley, Banbury

Northey, William, Newport, Cornwall

Norton, Hon. Lieut. Gen. Chapple, Guilford

O.

O'Brien, Sir Edward, bart. Clare County

Odel, Lieut. Col. William, Limerick County

Ogle, Henry, Drogheda County and Town

O'Hara Charles, Sligo County

Oliver, Charles Silver, Limerick County

O'Neil, Hon. John, Antium County

Orchard, Paul, Cillington

Ord, John, Morpeth

Ombly, Charles Montague, Catherlough

Osborn, John, Bedfordshire

Osborne, Lord Francis G. Lewes

P.

Paget, Hon. Arthur, Anglesea County

Paget, Hon. Edward, Carnation

Paget,

- Paget, Henry Lord, Milburne Port
 Palk, Sir Lawrence, bart. Devonshire
 Palk, Walter, Ashburton
 Palmer, John, Bath
Parnell, Henry, Portarlington
 Parsons, Sir Lawrence, bart. King's
 County
 Patten, Peter, Newtown, Lancashire
Pattefon, John, Minehead
Padley, John, Hindon
 Peele, Sir Robert, bart. Tamworth
 Peirse, Henry, Northallerton
Pellaw, Sir Edward, bart. Barnstaple
Penn, John, Helston
 Penn, Richard, Haslemere
 Perceval, Hon. Spencer, Northampton
Petty, Lord Henry, Calne
 Phillips, John George, Carmarthen
 Phipps, Major-Gen. Hon. E. Scarbo-
 rough
 Pierrepont, Hon. Charles Herbert,
 Nottinghamshire
 Pitt, John, Gloucester
 Pitt, Right Hon. William, Cambridge
 University
 Pitt, William Morton, Dorsetshire
 Plumer, William, Hertfordshire
Plummer, Thomas, Ilchester
 Pocock, George, Bridgewater
 Pole, Hon. William Wellesley, Queen's
 County
Pole, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Maurice,
bart. Newark
 Ponsonby, George, Wicklow County
 Ponsonby, Right Hon. William Brab-
 azon, Kilkenny County
Porcher, Jesiah Dupré, Bodmyn
 Porchester, Henry Lord, Cricklade
 Porter, George, Stockbridge
 Portman, Edward Berkeley, Borough-
 bridge
 Powell, John Kynaston, Shropshire
 Poyntz, William Stephen, St. Alban's
 Praed, William, St. Ives
 Preston, Sir Robert, bart. Cirencester
Price, Charles, London
 Price, Richard, New Radnor
Prinsep, John, Queenborough
Proby, William Allen, Viscount, Bucking-
ham
 Pulteney, Sir James, bart. Weymouth
 and Melcombe Regis
 Pulteney, Sir William, bart. Shrews-
 bury
Pytches, John, Sudbury
 R.
Raine, Jonathan, St. Ives
 Ram, Abel, Wexford County
 Richardson, Joseph, Newport, Corn-
 wall
 Ridley, Sir Matthew White, bart. New-
 castle-upon-Tyne
- Robarts, Abraham, Worcester
Robinson, John, Bishop's Castle
 Robinson, John, Harwich
 Rochfort, Gustavus, Westmeath County
 Rooke, Lieut. Gen. James, Monmouth-
 shire
 Rose, George Henry, Southampton
 Rose, Right Hon. George, Christ-
 church
 Ross, Major Gen. Sir Charles, bart.
 Rosshire
Ross, Patrick, Horsham
Rowley, Samuel Campbell, Kinsale
 Russell, Lord William, Surrey
Russell, Matthew, Saltash
Rutherford, John, Selkirkshire
 Ryder, Hon. Richard, Tiverton
 Ryder, Right Hon. Dudley, Tiverton
- S.
- Salusbury, Sir Robert, bart. Brecon
 Savage, Francis, Down County
 Savile, Christopher, Heydon
 Saunderson, Francis, Cavan County
Scott, Claude, Malmesbury
 Scott, David, of Dunninald, Perth, &c.
 Scott, Hon. John, Boroughbridge
Scott, Joseph, Worcester
 Scott, Right Hon. Sir William, knt.
 Oxford University
Scott, Samuel, Malmesbury
 Scott, William Henry Cavendish Ben-
 tinck, Marquis of Titchfield,
 Buckinghamshire
 Scudamore, John, Hereford
 Seymour, Lord Robert, Orford
 Shakespeare, Arthur, Richmond, York-
 shire
Shelley, Henry, jun. Lewes
Shelley, Timothy, New Shoreham
 Sheridan, Richard Brinley, Stafford
 Shum, George, Honiton
 Sibthorpe, Humphrey, Lincoln
 Simpson, Hon. John, Wenlock
 Sinclair, Sir John, bart. Caithnessshire
 Sloane, Hans, Lestwithiel
Smith, Charles, Westbury
 Smith, George, Midhurst
Smith, John Spencer, Dover
 Smith, John, Wendover
 Smith, Joshua, Devizes
 Smith, Samuel, Leiceſter
 Smith, Samuel, Midhurst
Smith, Sir William Sidney, knt. Rochester
 Smith, Thomas Asheton, Andover
Smith, Thomas, West Iloo
 Smith, William, Norwich
 Smith, William, Westmeath County
 Smyth, John, Pontefract
 Sneyd, Nathaniel, Cavan County
 Somerset, Lord Charles Henry, Mon-
 mouth

Somerville, Sir Marcus, bart. Meath
County

Spalding, John, Stranraer, &c.

Spencer, John, Wilton

Spencer, Lord Francis Almeric, Ox-
fordshire

Spencer, Lord Robert, Tavistock

Stanhope, Walter Spencer, Carlisle

Stanisforth, John, Kingston-upon-Hull

Stanley, Edward Lord, Preston

Stanley, Thomas, Lancashire

Steele, Right Hon. Thomas, Chichester

Steele, Robert, Wrobbly

Stephens, Sir Philip, bart. Sandwich

Steward, Gabriel Tucker, Weymouth
and Melcombe Regis

Stewart, Hon. Charles, Londonderry County

Stewart, James, Tyrone County

Stewart, Right Hon. John, Tyrone
County

*Stewart, Sir James, bart. Donnegal
County*

*St. John, Hon. Gen. Henry, Wootton-
Basset*

St. John, Hon. St. Andrew, Bedford-
shire

Strachey, Sir Henry, bart. East Grin-
stead

Strahan, Andrew, Wareham

Strange James, Oakhampton

Strutt, Joseph Holden, Malden

Stuart, Lord William, Cardiff

Stuart, Sir John, bart. of Fettercairn,
Kincardineshire

Sturges, William, Chritchchurch

Sudley, Arthur Viscount, Donnegal
County

Sullivan, John, Aldborough

Sullivan, Richard Joseph, Seaford

Sutton, George, Bramber

Sutton, Sir Thomas Manners, knt.
Newark

Sykes, Sir Francis, bart. Wallingford

Symonds, Thomas Powell, Hereford

T.

Tarleton, Lieut. Gen. Banastre, Liver-
pool

Taylor, Charles William, Wells

Temple, Richard Greville Nugent
Temple, Earl Temple, Bucking-
hamshire

Thelluson, Charles, Evesham

Thelluson, P. I. Castle-Rising

Thomas, George White, Chichester

Thornton, Henry, Southwark

Thornton, Robert, Colchester

Thornton, Samuel, Kingston upon-
Hull

Thoroton, Thomas, Grantham

Thynne, Lord George, Wobley

Thynne, Lord John, Bath

Tierney, George, Southwark

Titchfield, Marq. of, Buckinghamshire

Tottenham, Charles, jun. New Ross

Townshend, Hon. William Augustus,
Whitchurch

Townshend, Lord John, Knareborough

Trail, James, Orford

Trevanion, John Dover

*Troubridge, Sir Thomas, bart. Yarmouth,
Norfolk*

Tudway, Clement, Wells

Turner, Sir Gregory Page, bart. Thirsk

Tyrwhitt, Thomas Drake, Agmonde-
sham

V.

Vanfittart, George, Berkshire

Vanfittart, Nicholas, Old Sarum

Vaughan, Hon. John, Cardigan

Vaughan, Sir Robert Williames, bart.
Merionethshire

Vereker, Charles, Limerick

Villiers, Right Hon. John Charles,
Tain, &c.

W.

Wallace, Right Hon. Thomas, Hindon

Walpole, Hon. George, Derby

Walpole, Hon. Horatio, King's Lynn

Walsh, John Benn, Blechingley

Ward, Hon. John William, Downton

Ward, Robert, Cockermouth

Warren, Admiral Sir John Borlase,
bart. Nottingham

Watson, Hon. George, Canterbury

Welby, Sir William Earle, bart. Grantham

West, Hon. Frederick, Denbigh

Wettern, Charles Callis, Malden

Wharton, John, Beverley

Wharton, Richard, Durham

Whitbread, Samuel, Bedford

White, Mathew, Hythe

Whitmore, John, Bridgnorth

Wickham, Right Hon. William, Cassell

Wilberforce, William, Yorkshire

Wilkins, Walter, Radnor County

Willet, John Willet, New Romney

*Williams, James Hamlyn, Carmarthen-
shire*

Williams, John, Windsor

Williams, Owen, Great Marlow

Williams, Robert, jun. Wootton Bassett

Williams, Sir Robert, bart. Carnar-
vonshire

Williams, Thomas, Great Marlow

Williams, Watkin, Flint

Windham, Right Hon. William, St.
Mawes

Winnington, Sir Edward, bart. Droit-
wich

Wood, George, Haslemere

Wood, Mark, Gatton

Worcester, Henry Charles Marquis of,
Gloucestershire

Wortley,

Wortley, James Archibald Stuart, Bof-
siney

Wright, John, Atkyns, Oxford

Wrottesley, Sir John, bart. Litchfield
Wyndham, Henry Penruddock, Wilt-
shire

Wyndham, Thomas, Glamorganshire

Wynn, Charles Watkin Williams,
Montgomeryshire

Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, Den-
bighshire

Wynne, Owen, Sligo
Y.

Yarmouth, the Earl of, Lisburne

York, Joseph Sydney, Ryegate

Yorke, Right Hon. Charles, Cam-
bridgehire

Young, Sir William, bart. St. Mawes

STATE PAPERS.

INDEMNITIES IN GERMANY.

THE Imperial Commissioners having refused to ratify the *Conclusum* of the Extraordinary Deputation, the following important Notes have been presented by the Ministers of France and Russia:—

NOTE OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

The undersigned Minister Extraordinary of the French Republic to the Diet of the Germanic Empire has taken the earliest opportunity of transmitting to his Government the Report communicated by the Sub-delegate of Bohemia to the Extraordinary Deputation of the Empire, in the sitting of the 24th of August, and communicated also to the undersigned on the 28th of the said month. He is charged to transmit to the Deputation the following observations:—The First Consul has been much affected to see that his intentions for securing the peace and prosperity of the Germanic Body have been misunderstood, since they reproach him with not having answered the overtures made by his Imperial and Royal Majesty, since the conclusion of the Treaty of Luneville, and having thus retarded to Germany, that interesting portion of Europe, the advantages of the peace, he must declare, that the overtures which, though confidential and secret, are at present publicly alluded to by the Court of Vienna, far from being calculated to procure the execution of the 9th article of the Treaty of Luneville, could tend only to remove, rather than to indicate, the means of providing for the indemnification of so many secular Princes who had sustained such considerable losses; their only object was to regulate the indemnification of the Archduke Ferdinand, by employing lay and hereditary dominions. The projects of the Court of Vienna tended to extend its territory beyond the Lech, and their effect consequently would have been to enslave Bavaria from

the number of the Powers. Justice and generosity, which are always the first heard in the heart of the First Consul, made it a law with him to forget what wrongs the Elector might have done to the Republic, and not to suffer to perish a State weakened and threatened, but however hitherto secured by the policy of the Governments interested in maintaining a just equilibrium in Germany; for if the equilibrium of Europe requires that Austria should be great and powerful, that of Germany requires that Bavaria should be preserved entire, and protected from all further invasion. What would become of the Germanic Body, if the principal States which compose it should see their independence every moment endangered! and would not the honour of that ancient federation suffer, by weakening a Prince whose house has concurred in so honourable a manner to the establishment and support of the Germanic Constitution? It is not true at Paris that the innovations of the Court of Vienna, in regard to the affairs of Germany, could be received, and though it has since renewed them at Petersburg, they could not meet with better success. The great and generous soul of the Emperor Alexander could not permit him to neglect the interests of Bavaria, which were recommended to him also by the ties of blood, and by every consideration of sound policy. Having been unable to succeed, either at Petersburg or Paris, the Court of Vienna nevertheless pursued at Munich the execution of its projects, and it was the communication of his wishes made by the Elector to the French and Russian Governments, which contributed above all to make them feel the necessity of uniting their influence to protect the hereditary Princes, secure the execution of the 7th article of the Treaty of Luneville, and not to suffer to fall to the lowest rank one of the oldest, and not long ago

one of the most powerful, Houses of Germany. The undersigned, therefore, is charged to declare to the Deputation, that the States of his Serene Highness the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, as well as the possessions destined for him as indemnities, and as necessary for re-establishing the equilibrium of Germany, are naturally and indispensably placed under the protection of the Mediating Powers; that the First Consul, personally, will not suffer the important place of Passau to remain in the hands of Austria, nor allow it to obtain any part of the territories which Bavaria possesses on the right of the Inn; for he considers that there would be no independence for Bavaria, the moment when the troops of Austria should be near its capital. It remains to the undersigned to express to the Deputation the regret which the First Consul feels for divulging negotiations which took place only under the seal of confidence, and the secrecy of which ought consequently to have remained sacred; but he has been constrained to it by just reprisals, and by the value which he attaches to the opinion and esteem of the brave and loyal German people.

(Signed) LAFORÉT.
Ratisbon, Sept. 13.

NOTE OF THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

The undersigned Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias to the Germanic Diet, has seen a Note, dated the same day, which was transmitted to the Extraordinary Diet of the Empire, in the name of the French Republic, in consequence of the Rescript communicated by the Sub Delegate of Bohemia to the Deputation, in its sitting of the 24th of August, and communicated also to the undersigned on the 28th of the same month. At present he can only refer to the contents of his Note delivered to the Deputation next day, August 29, without dwelling on the facts which preceded and rendered necessary the concert between Russia and France. But he must again declare, that his Imperial Majesty has manifested the sentiments of justice by which he is distinguished, and the interest he takes in the happiness and equilibrium of the Germanic Empire, in the Declaration which he caused to be transmitted on the 18th of August last, conjointly with the First Consul. His Imperial Majesty cannot then but expect a speedy accomplishment. He particularly considers the

Hereditary States of his Serene Highness the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, as well as the possessions assigned to him as an indemnity, as indispensably placed under the protection of the Mediation; and has no doubt that the town of Passau will be immediately given up to its destination.

(Signed) BARON DE BUHLER.
Ratisbon, Sept. 13.

RATISBON, SEPT. 28.

NOTE OF M. THE BARON DE HUGEL, PLENIPOTENTIARY OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, ADDRESSED, THE 26TH SEPT. 1802, TO C. LAFORET, MINISTER EXTRAORDINARY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"The declaration delivered at Ratisbon, in the name of the intervening Powers, contained an heavy and unmerited imputation upon the delays which attended the meeting of the Deputation of the Empire. His Majesty owed it to himself, as well as to the Germanic Empire, to prove by facts, that nothing had been neglected on his part to abridge these details. Far from wishing to inculpate any body, the faithful exposition of what is passing had only for its object to evince the purity of the conduct of the Emperor.

"Such is also the motive which obliges his Majesty to call to mind here other facts relative to anterior conferences which had taken place upon the Indemnity of Tuscany, for the purpose of opposing them to assertions contained in the Note transmitted the 13th of this month to the Undersigned, by C. Laforet, Minister Extraordinary of the French Republic. His Majesty willingly submits it to the judgment of all Europe, whether he can be charged with injustice or ambition, for having insisted upon the full and entire indemnity which the Treaty of Luneville assures to his august Brother. As to the means which he has employed to obtain the execution of so formal a stipulation, far from entertaining a fear of exposing them in full day, he can only feel a desire for their publicity, inasmuch as all his efforts have had exclusively for their object to combine the strict execution of the Peace of Luneville with the maintenance of the Germanic Constitution. Some insinuations made at Vienna, by a distinguished person in the service of the Court of Munich, have given reason to think,

that the Elector Palatine himself wished to settle with the Grand Duke of Tuscany upon the exchanges for their mutual convenience; nobody then doubting but that the Indemnity of his Royal Highness would be such as the Treaty imported. In the supposition that the complement of the Indemnity of Tuscany could not be found, except in the ecclesiastical properties of Suabia, it was in question to concentrate the respective possessions by an exchange of the part of Bavaria, in the neighbourhood of the Bishop of Salzburg.

"His Majesty, having no motive to object to such an arrangement, did not shew himself disinclined to give effect to these overtures. Insinuations of the same kind took place at Paris at the time of the ratification of the Treaty of Luneville, and they went even so far as to put in doubt what had been said to the Austrian Plenipotentiary, whether the Elector would be able to preserve the City of Munich; but it never had been, nor could be, a question, in these different Conferences to carry so far as the Lech the Indemnity of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

"Upon what title could the Elector be deprived of the whole of Bavaria? Where could the means be found to indemnify him? and though his Majesty should have had views so foreign from his sentiments, how could he conceive the idea solely to engage the French Government to adopt them? He appeals, in this, to the testimony which he has himself furnished, to that of the Court of Munich, and to that of the Imperial Court of Russia, to which every thing was communicated upon this subject. All those who had a knowledge of the subject which was then in treaty, know that the only question was, that of the Iser, with the addition of the proposition made by Austria to leave to the Elector a suitable extent of country, for the purpose of removing the City of Munich from the frontier: and that this project, which surely was not exaggerated in the supposition of a full and entire indemnity for Tuscany, at the same time that his Palatine Highness should have obtained in Suabia a complete equivalent of cessions, to which it would be willingly carried, was entirely abandoned by the Emperor the moment it was perceived that the Elector was not inclined to put his hand to it. Since that time the views of his Majesty for a supplementary portion to be given to his august Brother have been solely fixed upon Ecclesiastical

Properties and Free Cities situate in the circle of Suabia. The plan of it has been drawn up in Paris, and afterwards proposed by his Imperial Majesty of Russia, who in his wisdom adopted it in full. In confining himself to this faithful statement of every thing that passed upon the subject, he may dispense with noticing the inductions contained in the Note of Citizen Laforest. Never could the Emperor have entertained a thought of procuring for his august Brother any part whatsoever of Bavaria in any other manner than by an arrangement of mutual consent, to the perfect convenience of the Elector Palatine. His Majesty has already given, relative to the City of Passau, every assurance that could be expected from his justice and moderation. He is ready to surrender that city to the person who, by the legal and definitive arrangement of the Indemnities, shall be acknowledged its lawful owner. It is not until then, that the present possessor shall cease to be so, and that his Majesty will be disengaged from the obligation which he has contracted, at the request of the Prince Bishop, to provide for his safety until the decision of his fate. The Emperor would not willingly renounce the hope, that the moderate and equitable propositions with which he has recently charged his Ambassador to the French Republic, shall put an end to all differences of opinion between him and the First Consul; but should it be otherwise, his august Brother, without having any pretensions to make to any part of Bavaria, which he never entertained an idea of acquiring, except by the way of exchange with mutual consent, will not the less retain the incontestable right, secured to him by the Treaty of Luneville, to a full and entire indemnity in Tuscany; a right, of which the Empire and France have solemnly bound themselves to put him in possession.

"The undersigned eagerly embraces this opportunity to repeat to C. Laforest, Minister Extraordinary of the French Republic, the assurance of his high consideration."

NOTE ADDRESSED THE SAME DAY TO THE MINISTER OF RUSSIA BY THE IMPERIAL PLENIPOTENTIARY.

"The undersigned has not failed to make his august Master acquainted with the Note which M. the Baron de Buhler transmitted to him the 13th of September. He is charged to inform him, in answer, that the welfare of the Germanic Empire, and

and the most prompt arrangement of what still remains to be regulated in consequence of the Treaty of Luneville, form equally the object of the most ardent wishes of his Imperial and Apostolic Majesty and King.

"In claiming the accomplishment of what the Treaty of Luneville secures to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, as his Majesty cannot dispense with it, the means of conciliation which he has himself proposed in that respect, the moderation of his demands, notwithstanding the incontestable rights of his Royal Highness to a full and entire indemnity: every thing unites to prove, that it is not his Majesty's fault that the issue of important affairs, which are at this moment treating of, should not be as prompt as all those interested in them might desire. The Emperor is convinced of the sentiments of equity entertained by his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias: he

relies with confidence upon his friendship; he cannot doubt but that august Sovereign appreciates, at once, both the justice of his demands, and the spirit of conciliation that directs his whole conduct.

"His Imperial Majesty shall be, no doubt, immediately informed of all the circumstances which have rendered necessary the occupation of the City of Passau by the Imperial troops. He will acknowledge in his wisdom, that this occupation having taken place at the instance of him, who is still its lawful possessor, his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty, has satisfied every thing that could be required of him, in declaring, that this city should be delivered up, without any obstacle on his part, to the person to whom it should be legally adjudged by the definitive arrangement."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 16.

THE late excessive heats having nearly dried up one of the arms of the Saone, at Pontailier, several of the inhabitants of the neighbouring country went there to procure stones for building. They discovered several columns, fragments of beautiful marble, instruments of copper, and a figure of bronze, about ten inches in height, representing a woman coming out of the water with her hair wet. The figure is singularly graceful. A Member of the Academy, Citizen Leschevin, hearing of the circumstance, immediately went to Pontailier, to examine the bed of the river. In addition to what had been already discovered, he found there several chirographical instruments, a number of medals in bronze of Nerva, Vespasian, Nero, Antonius, Domitian, &c. and several copper utensils.

A mine of amber, of the finest colour, has been discovered a few leagues from Laon, in the Department of l'Aisne, in France. The pieces which have hitherto been found do not present any vestige of plant or insect; several have been met with incrustated with sulphur of iron. Near the same place have also been found several blocks of wood, almost converted into charcoal, supposed to be parts of trees that have

lain in the earth a considerable time. Specimens of both have been presented to the Museum of Natural History at Paris.

20. Prince Charles of Hesse, and Felix Lepellitier, are among the French patriots transported to the Seychelles.

Mr. Fox, and the party at Paris with him, assisted at the extraordinary Sitting which took place at the Tribunate on the 16th. A few minutes before the opening of the Sitting, Citizen Boyer, Captain of the Guard to the Tribunate, advanced to Mr. Fox, who was in one of the adjoining rooms, and addressed him in the following terms: "I am one, Sir, of two hundred French Officers, who, in the year three, were prisoners at Portchester. We applied to you; you had the generosity to exert your eloquence in our favour. On a sudden our chains were broken, and we were almost free. This benefit will never be forgotten by my companions in misfortune: but I am at present happier than they are, because I am able to declare to you publicly my gratitude. I intreat you to add to it, if it be possible, by condescending to accept my weak, but sincere, expression of it." Mr. Fox appeared to be much affected by this act of gratitude. He replied, with a motion

motion expressive of modesty—"Oh! Sir—yes—I recollect."

On the 27th ult. the Union of Piedmont with France was celebrated at Turin in a splendid manner, after the celebration of a solemn mass in the cathedral of Turin, by the Archbishop of that city. Over the principal entrance of the cathedral were two figures of Fame proclaiming these words—"The Union of Piedmont with the French Republic"—"Glory to the Eternal Being."—On one of the side gates was written—"Toleration," and on the other—"Concord."—After the ceremony, a variety of military evolutions were performed; to which succeeded dancing in the National Gardens from two in the afternoon till midnight.

In pursuance of a plan of the First Consul to establish camps in the vicinity of the Piedmontese territory, the following curious orders to that effect have just been published:

The Minister of War to the General having the present Command of the First Military Division.

"The Government is desirous to give a substantial testimony of the national gratitude to those soldiers who have been maimed or otherwise wounded in the war, for the support of its liberties; and has therefore come to a resolution to form five camps of veterans, each to consist of 400 men, in the departments of the Po, Marengo, La Doira, La Scia, and Tanaro, forming the twenty-seventh military division; as also five other camps, each to contain 300 men, in the four departments of Mont Tonnere, the Rhine and Moselle, the Sarre and Roer. To each individual of the soldiers in these camps will be assigned an extent of land, of which the produce shall be equal to the present national allowance for his support. He shall, besides, continue to enjoy his present pay. Of this, one month's pay shall be given in advance, to enable the soldier to purchase furniture and other necessities for his new establishment. All soldiers who have obtained the benefits appropriated to invalids, all who have been maimed or severely wounded in the war, are competent to receive these recompences, if, under forty years of age, and unmarried, they are disposed to marry women, natives of the departments in which the lands are situated to be allotted."

A new Nocturnal, or small pocket

instrument, to ascertain the hour by the stars, has been invented in France by M. I. Berard.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—On receipt of the intelligence of the present disturbances in Switzerland, the First Consul issued the following Proclamation:

BONAPARTE, First Consul of the French Republic, President of the Italian Republic, to the EIGHTEEN CANTONS of the HELVETIC REPUBLIC.

St. Cloud, Sept. 30.

INHABITANTS OF HELVETIA,

You have afforded, for two years, an afflicting spectacle. Opposite factions have successively taken possession of the sovereign authority; they have signalized their temporary empire by a system of partiality which proved their weakness and want of ability.

In the course of the year 1801-2, your Government desired that the small number of French troops in Helvetia should be withdrawn. The French Government willingly availed themselves of that opportunity to honour your independence; but soon afterwards your dissent parties began to be agitated by fresh fury; the blood of the Swiss was shed by the hands of Swiss.

You have been disputing for three years, without coming to any understanding; if you are left longer to yourselves, you will be killing each other for three years more, without coming to a better understanding. Your history besides proves, that your intestine wars could never be terminated but by the efficacious intervention of France.

It is true that I had determined not to interfere at all in your affairs; I had constantly seen your different Governments ask advice of me, and not follow it, and sometimes abuse my name, according to their interests and their passions.

But I neither can nor ought to remain insensible to the miseries of which you are the victims; I recall my determination—I will be the mediator of your differences, but my mediation shall be efficacious, such as befits the great people in whose name I speak.

Five days after the notification of the present Proclamation, the Senate shall assemble at Berne.—Every Magistracy that shall have been formed at Berne since the capitulation, shall be dissolved, and shall cease meeting and

and exercising any authority.—The Prefects shall repair to their posts. All the Authorities which may have been formed shall cease meeting.—Armed assemblages shall disperse.—The first and second Helvetic demi-brigades shall compose the garrison of Berne.—The troops who have been on service for upwards of six months shall alone remain in corps of troops.—Finally, all individuals disbanded from the Belligerent Armies, and who are now in arms, shall deposit their arms at the Municipality of the Commune where they were born.—The Senate shall send three Deputies to Paris; each Canton may also send Deputies.

All Citizens who, for the last three years, have been Landamman Senators, and have successively occupied places in the Central Authority, may repair to Paris, to make known the means of restoring union and tranquillity, and conciliating all parties.

On my part, I have a right to expect that no City, no Commune, no corps, will do any thing contrary to the dispositions which I make known to you.

Inhabitants of Helvetia, let your hopes revive.—Your country is on the brink of a precipice; it shall be immediately drawn from it; all men of good intentions will second this generous plan.

But if, which I cannot believe, there be among you a great number of individuals who have so little virtue as not to sacrifice their passions and their prejudices to the love of the country; People of Helvetia, you will have indeed degenerated from your forefathers!

There is no sensible man who does not see that the mediation which I take upon myself is a benefit to Helvetia from that Providence which, in the midst of so many shocks and convulsions, has always watched over the existence and independence of your nation, and that this mediation is the only means of saving both.

For indeed it is time you should see, that if the patriotism and union of your ancestors founded your Republic, the bad spirit of your factions, if it continue, will infallibly destroy it; painful would it be to think, that at a period when several new Republics have arisen, destiny had marked out the fall and termination of one of the most ancient.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

Oct. 8. An attempt was made on the 6th instant to blow up the theatre at Lyons—part of one side wall was thrown down but no one hurt.

Letters from Paris, of the 16th inst. mention that great dissatisfaction prevails in the most respectable of the private circles in the capital, at the conduct of Bonaparte to the Swiss.

On the 16th, the Corn Hall at Paris caught fire, and was totally destroyed, together with a part of the corn it contained. The accident is attributed to the negligence of some plumbers.

21. A dispatch has been received by the Minister of Marine from Admiral Lacrosse, dated on the 11th ult, at Basseterre, announcing the death of General Richepanse on the 3d, after an illness of sixteen days. The Admiral states, that his death caused the most lively sensations of regret throughout the island, and his funeral was accompanied with every ceremony that could add solemnity to the spectacle. He was buried under the ruins of the grand bastion, the attack of which he had a few months before directed. A monument has been erected to his memory. The Admiral then reverts to the present situation of the Colony, which is in a state of increasing prosperity. The remainder of the rebels, who, on their defeat, resorted to the woods, amounts only to a few hundreds, and not above half of them armed. In order to subdue them completely, he has caused their retreats to be surrounded, and has formed snares to surprise them, which was the system pursued by Gen. Richepanse. From the concluding part of the Admiral's letter, it appears that the yellow fever has this year ravaged Guadaloupe; and although it is now abating, yet the state of convalescence is tedious and painful. The French soldiers, in chasing the Maroons, abandon themselves to their impetuosity, they become exhausted, and the consequence is disease and death.

This letter is followed by another from Gen. Gobert, who gives an awful account of the impenetrable woods which conceal the Brigands. The mornes on which they rise are steep, and form peaks above a number of rivers, and streams that traverse them in every direction—and as soon as the army advances towards them, they disappear

disappear with the rapidity of lightning. To escape, they throw themselves down the steepest precipices; they then follow the current of the water through the rocks, so that their traces cannot be discovered, and absolutely become invisible. Towards the end of July a body of Negroes was attacked near the woods of Goyave, and being defeated, about 700, the whole that remained, retreated to the mountains. A proclamation of amnesty was published, which induced 600 of these Brigands to return, but the remainder, having retired to the woods of Capesterre, refused to submit; they were therefore attacked on the 3d of August, and dispersed, when they collected in an old camp of the Mandigoes, which had existed for many years, and their retreat could never after be discovered.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, *Sept. 23*.—Our resolution is taken. We join ourselves to the five Democratic Cantons, and send Deputies to Schwitz. Zurich has done the same. A Committee has been named of twelve Members, six from the town and six from the country, to establish a Provisional Government.

The Insurgents have been every where successful: they have compelled the City of Berne to enter into a capitulation; and the Government, together with the Helvetic military force, have been compelled to retire to Lausanne.—This event, however, did not take place without a strong resistance on the part of the Government troops; a desperate engagement was fought under the walls of the City, the result of which was, that the constituted authorities were completely defeated.

The Convention for the evacuation of Berne consists of eleven articles, the purport of which is, that there shall be an armistice for 24 hours, during which time the Helvetic troops are to retire from the city; the Leaders of the Insurgent troops undertaking to furnish the Members of the Government with the means of a safe conveyance; they were also to carry with them 20 pieces of artillery, and a sufficient quantity of ammunition, together with the records, papers, and every article belonging to the offices of State.

The partizans of the new revolutionists flatter themselves that the un-

cient Swiss Constitution will speedily be re-established, and that the French Government will be too wise to force, by its authoritative interference, such regulations upon them, as they cannot view with satisfaction, and in which they have given serious proofs that they will not submit with tameness or servility. It is however reported, that 12,000 French troops are on the point of entering Switzerland;—hence we cannot reflect without horror on the sanguinary scenes which will again be acted in that unfortunate country.

This unexpected revolution was effected by the army under the command of Baron D'Eilach; it is composed of Swiss emigrants, of deserters from the constituted force, and of Officers and men who had served in Holland and France previous to the revolution. This revolutionary army is supposed to be 30,000 strong. When the accounts came away, the whole of the peasantry in the Pays de Vaud had taken up arms, but it was not known which party they intended to support.

General Andermatt is proceeding by forced marches towards Lausanne; he is pursued by Aloys Reding, and it is only by one favourable article in the Convention of Berne that they are preserved from destruction.

LAUSANNE, *Sept. 29*.—The Bernese have been forced to abandon the siege of Friburgh: the insurgents have been checked in the valley between the Lake of Morat and that of Neuchâtel: forty prisoners were taken, and twelve men killed.—The head-quarters of the Helvetic army have been re-established at Morat, a post that was abandoned the moment the cannonading of Friburgh was heard. The Administrative Chamber of Friburgh had refused to place their treasure at the disposal of the Helvetic Government; orders were therefore given to proceed to the opening of the chest. The Chiefs of the insurgents, who call themselves Generals in Chief of the troops of the Swiss Cantons, sent on the 26th, a summons to all the Members of the Government; they say, that the whole of German Switzerland has declared for them, and that the peasants, crowding from all parts to their standard, have proclaimed the ancient Constitutions of the Canton.—The following Convention was signed at Beine, on the 25th of September, between

tween the Democratic Cantons, and the Canton of Berne.

The Congress of Deputies assembled at Schwitz, Unterwalden, Glaris, Appenzel, and the Grisons; who have constituted themselves, and the Canton of Berne, which has joined them, have bound themselves in the closest manner, in order to pursue, with arms in their hands, the *soi-disant* Helvetic Government at Lausanne, to force it to dissolve itself, or to quit Switzerland. They admit into their Confederacy all the Cantons which shall constitute themselves, and be of the same sentiments; they solemnly declare, that they will not interfere in any manner whatever in the internal regime of the Cantons, and that each of them shall have the liberty of giving to itself such a Constitution as it shall deem to be conformable to the wants and wishes of the people; they engage to furnish the contingent of the troops which the general interest shall require. All the troops shall be under the orders of General Bachman, which shall act in concert with the Council of War of the Confederacy.

LAUSANNE, *Oct.* 6.—The City of Friburgh surrendered the day before yesterday to the Confederate Swiss. The Chief of Brigade Clavel, Commander of Friburgh, was positively assured that Lausanne was in the power of the Confederates, and that the Government had passed into Savoy.—The battalion of Militia of Citizen Bourgeois, which was also at Friburgh, has been disarmed, and sent to the Pays de Vaud.

Oct. 7.—Yesterday morning the new Suspension of Arms was concluded. This morning General Von-der-Weidt returned to Montpreveyre, where the Ratifications were exchanged.—By this Convention, hostilities are not to recommence till 24 hours after the return of General Rapp to Lausanne.—The Suspension of Arms is general, and those who on either side shall continue refractory to their Chief, are to be reduced by detachments from both armies.

Oct. 8.—General Rapp, informed of the taking of the City of Friburgh after the General in Chief of the Confederates had promised him not to commit any hostility, has signified to General Bachman, that if, in 24 hours, Friburgh was not delivered to the Hel-

vetic troops, he would quit the country, and force respect to the proclamation of Bonaparte, by the entrance of a French Army.—Notwithstanding the declaration of the equality of political rights, and the independence of the Cantons, proposed by the Committee of State established at Berne, Argovie and Oberland are declared by the said Committee united to the Canton of Berne.—The 27th September was a day of great rejoicing at Schwitz, on account of the opening of the Diet. It was composed of Deputies from all the Cantons, except Friburgh and Lemane.—Aloys Reding made a speech upon the occasion, and was appointed President.

BASLE, *Oct.* 9.—The Members of the Diet assembled at Schwitz, have agreed on the plan of a Constitution, which they have addressed to the different Cantons. The following are its principal points:—"Switzerland forms one Federal Republic under the denomination of the Helvetic Confederation.—Each Canton to govern itself according to its own will, and to exercise in its own territory all the rights of sovereignty which it exercised under the ancient regime.—The towns shall not enjoy any prerogative over the country; both to participate in the Administration of Justice, of the Police, and in the internal Government of the Canton.—The Government of one Canton cannot publish ordinances prejudicial to another Canton.—The Government of each Canton to name a Deputy to the Helvetic Diet. The Deputies remain in office until their Constituents think proper to recall them. They are indemnified by the Canton.—The Diet is permanent; it deliberates on war and peace, and on the conclusion of such treaties of alliance and commerce, as the general interest of the confederation may call for. It is authorized to repeal and annul the ordinances of the Cantonal Governments, which are prejudicial to the Helvetic Confederation, or to any of its Cantons.—Every Deputy, Member of the Diet, is obliged to conduct himself upon the discussion of an important object, particularly of treaties of peace, commerce, and alliance, according to the instructions of his Constituents.—The Diet chooses, from among its Members, a President and a Secretary, who continue in their functions for three months, and are always

re-eligible.—All the Swifs are foldiers. None can exercife the rights of Citizenſhip, nor be received into the Corporation of Artiſts and Tradeſmen, nor exercife a profeſſion, nor marry, unleſs he has a muket, a ſword, and a pouch. The Government ſupplies the poor with arms. The expences of war are charged upon all the Cantons in proportion to their reſpective means.

BERNE, *Oct. 8.*—The answer of the Diet of Schwitz to the proclamation of the Firſt Conſul is not yet known.—The Diet haſtens the levy of troops. A great number of detachments have arrived at Zurich and Soleure.

The *ſoi diſant* Helvetic Government (the French intereſt) have publiſhed a Proclamation to the Swiſs People, couched in the moſt ſervile language. It ſtates, that in conſequence of contending factions, it had continued to preſs the Firſt Conſul for his kind intervention; and adds, that by the intervention of Divine Providence, he has taken upon himſelf the mediation which has been offered to him.—The Proclamation concludes with the following remarkable apoſtrophe:—"May all parties be ſilent, and hear Bonaparte! May the weapons fall from every hand! May every heart be opened to ſentiments of fraternity and concord! Surely, people of Helvetia, you never have been ſo near happineſs; but if you are deaf to the voice of Bonaparte, you will never have been ſo near deſtruction!"

The French General Ney is ſaid to have received orders to repair with his diviſion from Nancy immediately to the frontiers of Switzerland, where he is to take the command of the French force deſtined to act againſt that unfortunate country. It is added, that the General has already proceeded with two Aids-de-Camp to Huningen; and that ten battalions of infantry and fix ſquadrons of cavalry, from the vicinity of Mentz, have likewiſe been ordered to march to Switzerland.

The houſe of Hope, at Amſterdam, is reported to have granted a loan of 13,000,000*l.* to Portugal, on a pledge of diamonds.

A ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Naples about the middle of September; it was preceded by a thick ſmoke from Mount Veſuvius.

A Daniſh merchant, named Nil Brock,

died lately, leaving a property of ſeveral tons of gold (a ton of gold is 100,000 dollars). It is reported, that he has bequeathed to the town of Randers, in Jutland, where he was born, the ſum of 100,000 dollars, for the conſtructing a harbour there.

The Swediſh merchants have had a gold medal, of the ſixteenth ſize, prepared as a compliment to Mr. Grey, M. P. for his defence of the rights of neutral nations, during the laſt ſeſſion of the Britiſh Parliament.

VIENNA, *Sept. 11.*—The capitulation made between the Porte and Paſſwan Oglou has been ſigned. The Paſha has obtained a complete amneſty for all paſt offences; and has been aſſured by his Government of payment of the arrears due to his troops. Paſſwan engages to remain perfectly obedient, and to diſband his troops on their receiving the money due to them. The Grand Signior has confirmed him in the Government of Widdien, and raiſed him to the dignity of a Paſha of Three Tails.

Paſſwan Oglou has received an order from the Porte to reduce the rebellious Janiſaries to ſubmiſſion.

Letters from Stuttgart, of the 30th ult. ſtate, that by a late fire at the theatre of that place, all the wardrobe of the performers became a prey to the flames. The Dukeſſes gave part of her own wardrobe to enable the Aſtors to continue their performance. Her Royal Highneſs is ſaid to be almoſt adored by the States of Wirtemberg, for her liberal, humane, and condeſcending behaviour.

It is ſaid, that a body of Auſtrian troops will be formed in the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg, to co-operate in the re-eſtabliſhment of tranquillity in Switzerland, if circumſtances require it.

Several important changes have juſt taken place in the Miniſtry of Ruſſia: Count A. Woronzow, a brother of the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at London, has been appointed Grand Chancellor, and principal Director of Foreign Affairs; Count Kotſchubey, who before was in the preceding department, has been made Miniſter of the Interior; and Count Waſſilieff, Finance Miniſter. The Prince of Czartorinsky takes the place of Count Kotſchubey in the Foreign Department. Prince Kurakin, in conſequence of his repeated requeſts, has received of his Imperial Majeſty his diſmiſſion from that department.

The

The Emperor Alexander has ordered, that the loss sustained by British subjects, through the embargo laid on their ships by the Emperor Paul, shall be made good. According to the determination of the Commission of Liquidation, the whole sum amounts to 700,000 rubles.

The following singular circumstance has been the subject of much alarm at Petersburg, and has been deemed of sufficient consequence to be inserted in the Gazette of that city:—"An Officer, who was walking in the Emperor's garden, was wounded by a musquet-ball. It was immediately rumoured, that the ball was not intended for him, but for another person. Inquiries were set on foot, and the affair soon assumed another aspect. It was found, that the event related to an imaginary conspiracy, the only object of which was to obtain a large sum of money. The Officer who was wounded, it was added, in order to give an air of probability to the affair, fired a pistol at his own arm, and lodged a ball in it. The Government, however, is now occupied in investigating the affair."

The unfortunate Royal Family of France, it is now determined, are to reside at Warsaw. The Russian Court has granted them an allowance of 700,000 rubles annually, and has offered them a considerable extent of territory in Lithuania, the revenue of which is 30,000 rubles: this, however, was only on condition of their residing on the territory, which they have refused.

A Russian Prince has been arrested at Leipzig, on suspicion of having forged bills on Russia.—He has been conveyed to Petersburg under a strong guard.

A storm, more violent than was ever remembered in that city, was experienced at Petersburg and in the adjacent country on the 25th and 26th of August. Many sheep were killed in the adjoining country by the violence of the hail.

Doctor Oreus, of Petersburg, has obtained the countenance and approbation of the Emperor for manufacturing bread, by a new process from the *Lichen Islandicus*, which will be a valuable resource to the natives of the North in times of scarcity.

Mr. Falcon, the British Consul at Algiers, has signified to all the Consuls of his Court in the Mediterranean, that

the Dey has expressed his resolution to order his cruisers to seize all British merchant ships having Admiralty passes of the present form.

A letter from Malaga, dated August 23, says, "On the 26th, there was the most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning ever experienced here. The torrents of rain from the mountains were so great, that they carried every thing before them. There is an old bed of a river near the town, which has been long dry, and on which many houses, stables, &c. have been built. All these, with four women, several children, sixteen men, thirteen maies, thirty-eight swine, and ten waggons, were forced into the sea. The bridge in the town was broken, and the ships in port driven out.

Accounts from Gibraltar, of the 23d ult. mention the occurrence of a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, which did great damage to the British Squadron lying in the Bay. The accidents were the more numerous, as none of the ships were provided with metallic conductors.—The Gibraltar was first struck by a tremendous flash on the fore-top-gallant-mast head; it split the fore-top-mast, and shivered the top-mast to pieces, propelling vast splinters in every direction; it then passed into the light-room, close to the magazine, breaking the whole of the strong plate glass, and thence to the gunner's store-room, where it completely destroyed several boxes of grape shot. Two men only were injured by the stroke. Shortly afterwards the Active was struck by another flash, which split the top-gallant-mast, and in a singular manner carried away part of the main-top mast, several feet of which completely disappeared. The main mast was also split; and the ship's butcher, who was standing on deck with his cleaver in his hand, was struck dead, and almost every person on deck was forced down by the shock.—The Superb and Dragon were also struck; the former was much injured.

Captain John McKellar, of the *Terpsichore*, was, on the 29th of May, tried by a Court Martial at Madras, for tyranny and oppression, and dismissed his Majesty's service.

Peace has at length been re-established between the Emperor of Morocco and America. The news has been announced to Mr. Skipwith, Commercial

Commercial Agent at Paris, by Mr. Simpson, Consul of the United States at Tangiers.

The American States have paid 2,059,320 dollars to the Barbary Powers since 1791.

The new Treaty between the United States and the Creek Indians was received at Washington on the 6th September.

The Spanish Government in North America, unable to make efficient opposition to the predatory warfare of Bowles and his Indian followers, is negotiating a Treaty of Peace with them.

It is estimated that 30,000 of the inhabitants of Philadelphia have retired from that city in consequence of the yellow fever. Commerce has been nearly suspended by it; and the merchants, and in fact all description of traders, have been involved in great embarrassment. The Custom-house is shut up, and the business of that office is transacted in the chamber formerly occupied by the Senate of the United States during the prevalence of the fever there.

The malignant fever is on the decline at New York and Philadelphia, but has made its appearance at Washington and other places.

Accounts from St. Domingo of the 2d of August state, that the Blacks had risen in Tortuga, a small island near Cape Francois, and had massacred every White inhabitant on the Island.

Accounts from the West India state, that the crops have been so very abundant as to lower the price of sugar and rum considerably in all the islands, and sufficient shipping could not be procured to export them.—Price of rum in some islands is only 2s. 1d. of our currency.

The New York Paper, of the 12th August, contains a notice from the poor-house of Newcastle, Delaware, signed by the Governor; which states; that a maniac, who had been admitted there, had not taken any kind of nourishment between the 27th July and the 6th August, a term of ten days, notwithstanding which he continued alive and in apparent health.

A large naval force belonging to the Continental Powers is collecting in the Mediterranean; two Dutch ships of the line, two frigates, and a sloop, had passed a short time before the accounts came away. The French are making preparations to garrison and fortify two harbours belonging to the Algerines.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SEPTEMBER 19.

A FIRE broke out in the premises of Mr. Cooper, near the Patent Shot Manufactory, Lambeth, which consumed the whole of the buildings, besides damaging the cooperage and the lead-melter's adjoining. Nine horses out of eleven, kept by Mr. Cooper, were burnt to death; one man, endeavouring to draw them from the stable, was so dreadfully bruised by the roof falling in upon him, that he is not expected to live; five others were also maimed at the same time; and two children were crushed nearly to death by the engines coming unexpectedly upon them.

City Improvements.—The Gazette of Sept. 24 contained a Notice from the Corporation of London of their intention to apply to Parliament for five Acts.—The first, to remove Bethlem Hospital; and on its site to build

a new square, with two new streets, the one leading into Throgmorton-street and the Royal Exchange, and the other from Moorgate to Mansion-House-street, and to widen, improve, &c. the intermediate lanes, &c.—The second, for taking down London Bridge, and rebuilding another bridge across the Thames instead of it.—The third, for enlarging Smithfield Market, and for the better regulation of it.—The fourth, for enlarging and amending the powers in the Act for improving the Port of London.—And the fifth, for establishing a free market for the sale of Coals in the Wards of Billingsgate and Tower, or one of them, and to prevent imposition in the sale of this article.

26. Last week a large copper table, weighing twenty tons, was cast at Bersham iron works, for the Ravenhead Glais Company. The metal was melted in

in five furnaces, each containing four tons: the building was secured from the immense heat of the casting by a wrought iron umbrella. A carriage with eight wheels has been constructed to convey it to the place of its destination.

27. In the morning, a fire broke out in a large store-house, in Store-street, Bedford-square, belonging to Messrs. Combe and Co. brewers, by which the greater part of the building was destroyed. A large quantity of porter was in the store-house at the time the fire broke out, and was used to supply the engines for an hour, till water could be procured.

Same night, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out at the new Assembly-room behind Russell-square, which was entirely consumed. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

27. At Stirbitch fair, a full audience was collected, to witness the representation of *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* by an itinerant company. At eight o'clock an alarm of "Fire" was given by some person in the gallery. The play was stopped, and a conflagration ensued. A woman, in excess of fear, threw herself from the gallery into the pit. The company rushed instantly towards the door; some were crushed to death by the pressure, and more were either killed or wounded, severely by being trampled upon. The accounts state the deaths to be six or seven, and the number of the bruised and wounded to exceed thirty! The author of this alarm, for which there was not the smallest foundation, is yet undiscovered. The Magistrates have offered 100l. for his apprehension.

28. A shocking murder was committed at Mortlake:—A man named Stillwell, who keeps a public-house in that village, rose at five o'clock; and having some words with his wife, towards whom he had always manifested great conjugal affection, was so hurried away by passion, that, fetching a horse-pistol, loaded with eight flugs, he presented it at her, and pulled the trigger! The flint being worn out, the discharge was prevented; when, with a vengeance truly diabolical, he rushed upon the woman, and with the butt-end of the pistol beat her on the head till her brains were scattered about the room.—He is committed for trial.

OCT. 3. A few days since, as Lord Gage was going down Glynde Reach

(a branch of the Ouse), in a boat, with his son and several young Gentlemen, Master Gage, by some accident, fell overboard; when the Noble Lord instantly plunged into the water, and rescued his son, by bearing him in safety to the shore.

6. The formal Prorogation of Parliament took place in the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor, and Lords Hobart and Carleton, attended. The Commons appearing in the usual manner at the Bar, the Proclamation was read, and the Lord Chancellor declared, that the Parliament was further prorogued until the 16th day of November; and then to meet for the dispatch of business.

At a Meeting of the Magistrates of the Tower Hamlets, the Rev. Mr. Robson, of Whitechapel, in a long speech, opposed the renewal of the annual licence of the Royalty Theatre. After a patient hearing by the Magistrates, amounting to 29, the result was, that 22 of the number were against the renewal.—It is probably closed for ever.

7. Several persons were separately examined at Hutton Garden, for assaulting and wounding T. Pamphlin, a clerk to Mr. Gordon, distiller, in Goswell street, who is since dead of the wounds he received: and also for committing a similar outrage on a Mr. J. Shiffnall. They have been committed for trial.

In the afternoon a fire broke out at a timber-yard, near the Gaol, in Reading, and, communicating to some stacks of corn, reduced them to ashes.—The wind fortunately was from the South-west; or, from the violence of the flames, it is probable that the greater part of the town would have been destroyed. The loss is very considerable, and the property, for the greater part, uninsured.

10. Mr. Whitehead, the owner of a lime kiln at Wignore, which had been burning a few days, inadvertently attempted to walk across the top of the pit; when the chalk giving way beneath, he sunk down, and in a very short space was literally burnt to a skeleton; his wife who had accompanied him, ran and alarmed a neighbouring congregation, but too late to afford him any assistance.

The son of a tailor at Framlingham, in Suffolk, died there some days since; he was eight years old, only 18 inches

high, and weighed no more than 28½ pounds.

11. As Lady E. Bentinck was returning from Penshurst on horseback, with a party, her horse stumbled; in consequence of which accident, her right thigh was broken at a small distance from the knee. She was conveyed to the house of her father, Richard Cumberland, Esq. at Tunbridge Wells, and is now in a favourable state.

12. Mr. Pitt's late residence and estate at Holwood, was sold at Garraway's, by Messrs. Skinner and Dyke, and was knocked down at 15,000l.; but as 36,000l. was the sum originally demanded, it is supposed that the estate may have been bought in.

An Impostor, who personated Col. Hope, M. P. and duped many people at Kewick, in Cumberland, has absconded. He contrived to marry a young woman, called the *Beauty of Buttermere*, and lived some time on her friends, till he was detected by Mr. Hardinge, the Welch Judge, who issued a warrant for his apprehension.

15. In the morning two Dover boats discovered a dead whale floating down the Channel, mid-way between Dover and Calais, and towed it on shore near Shakespeare's Cliff. It is 31 feet long, and between 50 and 60 in girth. The tail, from one fork to the other measures 20 feet.

16. About five o'clock in the evening, a man genteelly dressed went into Mr. Maryan's (silversmith's), in Lombard-street, drew a pistol from his pocket, and demanded money; which Mr. M. hesitating at, he fired, and the contents grazed his hair. He then attempted to escape; being closely pursued, he endeavoured to shoot himself; the pistol missing fire, he drew out a clasp-knife to defend himself, but was secured and lodged in the Compter. From Saturday night to Tuesday noon he obstinately refused to take any sustenance, and still persists in concealing his name, alleging that his brother is a reputable merchant in the city, but should never know his present disgrace.

There is now a hog at the Salisbury Arms, Hertford, which was bred by Alderman Curtis, at South End; the exact weight of which is 960lb. or 120 stone. It is of the Leicestershire breed, and supposed to be the largest in the kingdom.

The largest ox ever bred in this kingdom is now at Berwick-on-Tweed; his weight is 320 stone; 14lb. to the stone; he measures four feet across the shoulders, and his back is ascended by means of a ladder. He was bred by John Spottiswood, Esq. near Dunfermline (and of Sackville street, London), who sold him lately for 200 guineas.

Lord Mulgrave has been humanely and patriotically employed in giving premiums to his tenants and poor neighbours, for their improvement in agriculture, for industry and general good conduct. To some, pieces of plate were given; to others, cows, pigs, &c. proportioning the premiums to the condition and the merit of the candidates.

The old chapel on the Cliff at Reculver, in Kent, was in part washed down by a late swelling of the tide, and the church, with the adjoining buildings, which form a beacon to mariners on the coast, is considered to be in danger.

18. A General Court Martial was assembled at the Royal Marine Barracks, Chatham, on the 10th inst. and continued by adjournments to this day, to try Captain H. Lee, of that corps, on the undermentioned charges, exhibited against him by First Lieutenant Hand:—1st, For ungentlemanlike conduct to Lieutenant Hand;—2d, For being drunk on the Dock Guard, on the night of the 14th of August last. —The Court were of opinion, that the charges were unfounded, vexatious, and groundless; and that the prosecutor's conduct was deserving of the highest censure.

19. *Mansion House*.—An information was heard, which had been laid against Mr. Hatfield, a grocer, near Shore-ditch, for selling an ounce of refined liquorice without the stamp required by the late Act.—The Solicitor to the Commissioners of the Stamps stated, that it was the opinion of his employers, that the article in question did not come within the meaning of the Act, in the manner it was sold by grocers and confectioners; it not being advertised as a nostrum or specific for any disease. This was not the case with *Tolu Lozenges*, which, though equally simple, were originally a patent medicine. The Lord Mayor was about to give his opinion to that effect, when an error being discovered in the indictment,

dictment, the prosecution fell to the ground.

21. *Guiltbrell*.—A case of some importance to Booksellers was heard before Sir W. Staines. An information was exhibited against Mr. Holmes, a Bookseller, at the Royal Exchange, for publishing a book called "*The Wonderful Adventures of Baron Munchausen*," the book not having the Printer's name to it, as directed by act of Parliament. The information was laid by one of those pests to society, a Common Informer. The book was proved to have been purchased at the shop of the defendant by J. Collinson, on the 24th of September. On the cross-examination of the witness by the defendant's Counsel, it appeared, that he was employed at the rate of 5s. per day, for the sole purpose of purchasing these books, and that he had procured 13 of them at different Booksellers. It was contended, that the defendant must be acquitted, as the law on which this information was founded, did not mean to enact that persons printing and publishing books which were not of a seditious or irreligious nature, and which happen not to have the Printer's name, should be liable to the penalties therein imposed; and further, that the book in question

might be considered in a moral point of view, as it was written for the purpose of exhibiting in the most odious light the practice of lying. Sir W. Staines said, he was fully convinced that the act was intended for the suppression of sedition and infidelity, and was not meant to apply to harmless publications. The indictment consequently fell to the ground, and the informer received a severe reprimand.

22. *Westminster Sessions*.—*W. Putney*, foreman of Mrs. Bridges, a chimney-sweeper in Swallow-street, was indicted for assaulting and ill-treating a child, the son of ——— Kavanagh, an infant under eight years old. The prisoner having lately beaten the child unmercifully, some female neighbours, attracted by his cries, rushed into the house, seized the object of their pity, and carried him to the Work house. The treatment which this infant had experienced, was shocking in the extreme. Besides compelling him to go up chimneys by goading him with sticks having pins at the end, Mrs. B. who was ill in bed, used to have him brought frequently to herbed side, for the purpose of castigation. The Prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

MARRIAGES.

SIR R. WILLIAMES VAUGHAN, bart.
M. P. to Miss Anna Maria Moy-
ston.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Johnston
to Miss Susan De Lancey.

The Hon. Charles Murray to Miss
Law.

Captain Robert Mends, of his Majesty's
navy, to Miss Butler, of Bagshot Lodge.

Captain Whitby, of the royal navy, to
Miss Symonds.

Benjamin Holloway, esq. of Lee Place,
to Miss Roberts, daughter of Major-
General Roberts.

Captain Crozier to Miss Hannah Pear-
son, second daughter of Sir Richard Pear-
son.

John Disney, of the Inner Temple,
esq. to Miss Sophia Disney Fytche.

Captain Stephen Poyntz, of the royal
navy, to Miss F. Brace, of Hambleton.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

AUGUST 24.

THE Rev. Charles Smith, rector of
South Kippis, Norfolk.

SEPTEMBER 6. Mr. James Balire, engraver,
in his 73d year.

Lately, at Kentish Town, Mrs. Gre-
ville, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre,
where she appeared the first time in the
Irish Widow, 1st November 1773.

24. In his 69th year, the Rev. John
Hepworth,

Hepworth, A. M. He was born at Hepworth, near Huddersfield, educated at Wakefield from whence he was removed to Bennet College, Cambridge.

15. At Marlborough, Mr. James George Russell, many years a bookseller in London.

17. The Rev. Edward Fitzcourt, LL D. in his 52d year.

18. At Bath, Granado Pigott, esq. F. R. S. and A. S. S.

Thomas Maitland, esq. of Maitlandfield, aged 83.

20. Mr. Thomas Askham, of Thurlstone, near Penystone, Lancashire.

At Carlisle, William Chisholm, of Chisholm, esq.

21. Mr. Alexander Angus, bookseller, Aberdeen, in his 82d year.

22. Mr. Hunt, apothecary and surgeon, of Burford, Oxfordshire.

24. At Bath, Mr. Gill Slater, late of Liverpool.

John Rixon, esq. of Great Hermitage-street.

Simon Frazer, of Boblainy, esq.

25. W. Tooke, esq. of Thompson, near Watton, Norfolk, and of the Middle Temple, London, in his 83d year.

At Chertsey, in Surrey, Charles Pembroke, esq. aged 45.

At Bambro' Grange, near Doncaster, James Farrer, esq.

26. At Kenlington, Frederick Dingley, youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Henry Dingley, of Beaumont Common, Essex.

Mr. Laborde de Mereville, of Paris.

Lately, W. Van Hemet Buit, of Portman-street, esq.

28. Mr. John Langdon, of the Excise Office.

At Ripon, in his 46th year, William Harrison, M. D.

Mr. Hay Donaldson, town-clerk of Haddington.

Mr. J. Rodwell, farmer, at Livermere.

29. Mr. Joseph Smith, of the Woolpack Inn, St. Alban's.

At Glasgow, Captain James Faithful, late of the 49th regiment of foot.

30. George Law, esq. of Brathay, near Ambleside, Westmorland.

Mr. Edward Turner, of Everton, near Liverpool, attorney.

At Dalquin, in the county of Galway, Ireland, the Right Hon. John Birmingham, Lord Baron Athenry, premier baron of Ireland.

OCT. 1. John Hobcroft, esq. of Norton-street, aged 82.

3. William Barrington Richardson, esq. one of the magistrates, and a deputy lieutenant for the county of Surrey, and many years deputy comptroller of the customs of the port of London.

At Ramigate. St. John Charlton, esq. of Apley Castle, Shropshire.

At Grove-hill, Mrs. Elliot, wife of Dr. Elliot, and eldest daughter of Dr. Lettson.

4. At Purford, Surrey, Mr. J. Whitburn, sen. many years a brewer at Ripley.

At Bath, William Sainsbury, esq. John Wallace, esq. of Kennington.

At Radlishbeg, in Dunbartonshire, the Rev. Gordon Stewart, minister of Bonhill, in his 68th year.

5. At Kentish Town, Mr. Thomas Liddell, partner in the house of Telford, Liddell, and Smallman, Blackwell Hall factors, Aldermanbury.

At Poole's Hotel, Thomas Burnett Tucker, esq. aged 31.

Lately, at Hampstead, John Page, esq.

6. At Tottenham, in his 74th year, Mr. Thomas Gibson, late of White Lion-court, Cornhill.

At Belmont-place, Vauxhall, Mrs. Waters, wife of Mr. Waters, of the East India Company's ship Britannia.

At Kennington Cross, Surrey, aged 50, John Wallis, esq. of his Majesty's customs.

7. Colonel Gilbert Ironside, late of the East India Company's service.

The Rev. Dr. Knowles, of Burv. He had been lecturer in St. Mary's Church there upwards of fifty years; was prebendary of Ely, rector of Ickworth, and vicar of Winston, in Suffolk. He was formerly of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which society he was fellow, and where he proceeded A. B. 1743; A. M. 1747. He was author of

(1) An Answer to the Essay on Spirit. 8vo. 1753.

(2) Observations on the divine Mission and Administration of Moses. 8vo. 1763.

(3) Objections to Charity Schools candidly answered, in a Sermon preached Oct. 11, 1772. 4to.

(4) The Passion; or, a descriptive and critical Narrative of the Incidents as they occurred on each Day of the Week in which Christ's Sufferings are commemorated; with Reflections calculated for religious Improvement. 12mo. 1780.

9. The Rev. R. Sumner, vicar of Kegelsworth and Stoneleigh, in Warwickshire.

12. At Bath, Major Brooke.

In Brook-street, Bath, Edward Vanbrugh, esq. descended from Sir John Vanbrugh.

Lieut. William Frazer, of the 1st regiment of life guards. He was on his way to Ramsgate, in a tandem, accompanied by his Groom. About three miles beyond Canterbury, he overtook a waggon in an uneven part of the road. He was at all times a steady and cautious driver; and, in truth, his extreme caution on this occasion proved fatal to him. That he might be at as great a distance as possible from the waggon, he unhappily drove too near the hedge, in which a post concealed in the quickset coming in contact with the wheel of the tandem overlet it. The servant being on the near-side, fell short of the waggon; but Mr. Frazer was thrown from a greater height to a greater distance, and unfortunately fell between the fore and hind wheels of the waggon, which passed over the lower part of his breast. When he was raised from the ground, he said to his servant, "John, Don't leave me—I am a dead man."—His servant having supported him against the hedge, and committed him to the humanity of some persons who were looking on, disengaged the leader from the traces, and rode full speed to Canterbury for professional assistance. In the mean time, Mr. Frazer was conveyed, on a hurdle covered with straw, to the Swan Inn, at the little village of Sturry, about a quarter of a mile from the spot where the fatal accident happened.—He complained of being cold; and called for some brandy and water.—When the Surgeon arrived, Mr. Frazer begged that he might be bled; but the Surgeon, on examining his pulse, and finding it low and languid, and his body extremely cold, declared he could not venture to do so; but requested that he would suffer himself to be conveyed to Canterbury, where all proper attention might be paid him. He acquiesced; for he was by this time incapable of opposition. He was put into a post-chaise, in which, supported by the Surgeon and his faithful attendant, he was conveyed to Canterbury with as much expedition as the nature of his situation would admit. When he reached the King's Head Inn, at Carterbury, the Surgeon ventured to bleed him, and administered some other remedies, but in

vain; for in about a quarter of an hour he expired, after a slight convulsion.

13. At Merton, Mrs. Downing, wife of James Downing, &c.

At Bromley, in Kent, Mr. Enoch Holding, attorney-at-law.

14. Mr. John Clarkson, of Market-street, St. James's.

Dr. Ludlow, at Bath, in consequence of a slight puncture of a thorn in one of his fingers, which inflaming, occasioned a lock-jaw.

The Vicar of St. Ives, Hunts (the Rev. T. Smith) lately died at Haverfordwest, whither he went for recovery of his health; and on the same day, his wife died at St. Ives, leaving seven young children unprovided for.

15. At Ramsgate, James Daniell, esq. of Wimpole-street, formerly of the Madras establishment.

DEATHS ABROAD.

JULY 17. At Aux Cayes, Bartholomew Dandridge, esq. consul of the United States for the southern department of St. Domingo.

At Port Royal, Jamaica, on board his Majesty's ship Santa Margareta, Augustus Livingstone Gower, esq. late commander of that vessel. His remains were interred in the church-yard at Kingston, on the 3d of August. His funeral was attended by Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. and the principal Officers of his Majesty's ships on that station. A detachment of the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment fired three volleys over the grave.

At Kingston, on the 4th of August, Mr. Richard Lloyd.

SEPT. 15. At Hamp Spring, in Hanover, aged 85, the Rev. William Heatley, abbot of the English Benedictine monastery of that place, to which he was elected in 1762. He was a native of Preston, Lancashire.

AUG. 5. At the Havannah, Lieut. Richard Payne, of the *Leviathan*.

JULY 5. At Cape Francois, island of St Domingo, Charles Gataker, esq. paymaster of the 6th battalion of the 6th regiment of foot.

FEB. 20. In India, Major Thomas Riddell, of the East India Company's service.

SEPT. 6. At Paris, Colonel Alexander Malcolm, late of the 76th regiment.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR OCTOBER 1864.

Bank Stock	per C. Reduc.	per C. Consols	per C. Consols	Navy per C.	Now per C.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn Ann.	Imp. per C.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock	Indi Scrip	India Bonds	Esche Bills	Irish per C.	Irish Omn.	Engl sh Loz. Tick.
29		69½ a ½		101½				8 dit.									
30		68½ a 69		101½				8½		12½							
31		69½ a ½		101½				8½									
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7	188	69½	69½ a ½		100½			8½		12½	258						
8			69½ a ½	8½	101½			8½		12½	258						
9			69½ a ½		101½			8		12½							
10			69½ a ½		101½			8½		12½							
11		68½	69½ a ½	86½	101½	101½	20½	4½		8½							
12	18½	68½	68½ a 69½	85½	100½	101½	20½	8½									
13	18½		68½ a ½		101½			9			20½						
14	18½		68½ a ½		100½			9			20½						
15			67½ a 68½		100½			10			20½						
16	18½	67½	67½ a 68½	84½	100½	100½	19½	4 7-16		10½							
17																	
18																	
19		66½	67½ a 68½	84	100	100	19½	5 7-16		10½							
20			67½ a 68½		100½			10½			202						
21	14½		67½ a 68½		100½			10½			202						
22	100	66½	67½ a 68½		100½			10½			202						
23		66½	67½ a 68½	86½	100½	100	19½	4½		10½							
24																	
25																	
26																	

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE European Magazine,

For NOVEMBER 1802.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE, Esq;
And, 2. A VIEW of ARUNDEL CASTLE]

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS,

And sold at the late Mr. SEWELL's, CORNHILL.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne Lane, to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne Lane; to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne Lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House.

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T t

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Aurelius's letter came too late to make the correction desired. The sheet had already been printed off.

The offer of our Correspondent from *the Cottage* we have no objection to accept, provided it comes in time, that is, by the 20th of the month.

Heranio is received, and also the Correction.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from November 7, to November 13.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.							
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans			
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Effex	57	4	40	0	27	0	32 10
											Kent	56	3	41	0	27	3	23 10
											Suffex	60	0	00	0	28	10	23 0
											Suffolk	57	0	34	0	24	10	21 11 28 0
											Cambrid.	53	2	34	10	22	2	17 0 33 4
											Norfolk	56	0	33	6	24	6	20 10 28 7
											Lincoln	57	8	35	0	25	10	16 2 27 3
											York	60	5	42	0	26	5	17 9 35 8
											Durham	58	9	00	0	30	3	20 8 00 0
											Northum.	59	3	41	2	26	2	19 1 36 0
											Cumberl.	74	7	48	0	28	7	20 7 00 0
											Westmor.	67	10	53	6	29	8	22 5 00 0
											Lancash.	64	8	00	0	34	4	20 8 38 3
											Cheshire	60	11	00	0	33	10	21 11 00 0
											Gloucest.	62	7	00	0	25	10	23 5 35 7
											Somerfet	58	9	00	0	22	4	17 8 33 2
											Monmou.	60	6	00	0	24	10	00 0 00 0
											Devon	59	11	00	0	22	1	17 9 00 0
											Cornwall	62	4	00	0	23	1	16 9 00 0
											Dorset	59	9	00	0	23	7	23 4 38 0
											Hants	60	3	00	0	25	5	21 7 35 4
											WALES.							
											N. Wales	64	0	42	0	26	0	16 0 00 0
											S. Wales	60	6	00	0	22	0	12 2 00 0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

OCTOBER.					DAY. BAROM. THERMOM. WIND.				
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.		10	—	30.10	—	31 — N.W.
27	29.47	50	—	S.	11	—	29.70	—	37 — E.
28	29.47	51	—	S.	12	—	29.70	—	35 — N.
29	29.30	53	—	S.S.E.	13	—	29.90	—	36 — N.E.
30	29.34	53	—	S.W.	14	—	29.76	—	39 — N.
31	29.40	54	—	S.	15	—	29.70	—	40 — N.
					16	—	29.62	—	41 — N.E.
					17	—	29.60	—	42 — S.E.
					18	—	29.61	—	40 — S.E.
					19	—	29.62	—	43 — E.
					20	—	29.51	—	46 — W.
					21	—	29.30	—	48 — S.
					22	—	29.24	—	49 — S.
					23	—	28.70	—	49 — S.
					24	—	28.50	—	51 — S.W.
					25	—	29.51	—	50 — W.
					26	—	29.44	—	51 — E.
NOVEMBER.									
1	29.56	51	—	N.E.					
2	29.70	52	—	S.E.					
3	29.76	52	—	E.					
4	29.82	53	—	S.E.					
5	29.81	52	—	E.					
6	29.92	49	—	N.E.					
7	30.07	46	—	N.					
8	30.10	40	—	N.					
9	30.12	34	—	N.					

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
FOR NOVEMBER 1802.

MEMOIRS
OF
ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE, ESQ.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE was born 24th July 1737, at New Hules, near Edinburgh, the seat of his father Sir James Dalrymple, Bart. of Hules. His mother, Lady Christian, daughter of the Earl of Hidington, fulfilled every duty of life with the highest estimation; not only being distinguished for the courtesy of her manners, but for affection as a wife and tenderness as a mother. She bore sixteen children to Sir James Dalrymple, whom the many years survived.

Alexander, her only now surviving child, was the seventh son, and born on his father's forty fifth birthday.

The eldest son, Sir David Dalrymple, Bart. became one of the Lords of Session, by the title of Lord Hules, and is not only well known in the literary world by his many publications, but was highly respected in his profession as a Judge, and in his character as a man and a Christian.

James Dalrymple was brought up in the army, in which he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, when he quitted that profession to enjoy social retirement with the wife of his affection, amongst his relations. he was highly respected and esteemed by his friends, amongst whom he had the honour of ranking the present Earl St. Vincent and Viscount Howe. His literary endowments were great, but he never published any thing during his life. Some much-admired poetical pieces of

his were published by his brother Alexander, after his death, as an Appendix to a Collection of Songs, in 1796, and many more remain in manuscript.

Another brother, Hugh, died a Captain in the Royal Navy, much respected in his profession.

John was repeatedly Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and much esteemed for his social virtues.

Alexander, at a very early period of his life, was taught GEOGRAPHY by his father, not learning by rote the names of countries, capitals, and subordinate towns, but by Sir James shewing his son the Maps, and pointing out those distinctions of form and situation, which were likely to make impression on a child's attention, and fix that impression on his memory, interesting the child, still the more, by narratives of his own travels, though they had not been extended beyond Europe.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1745, Sir James Dalrymple, debilitated in constitution by ill health, carried his female and young family to Berwick; his eldest son being then at Utrecht pursuing his studies, and two others from home in the service of their King and country.

Alexander well remembers to have seen Sir John Cope on horseback, in a blue surcoat coat, come over the bridge into the town from the English-side.

After the prosperous turn of affairs,
T t 2 Sir

Sir James Dalrymple returned home with his family; and from thence Alexander went back to Haddington School, where he had been a short time before the rebellion drove his father to Berwick.

Alexander received his education under Mr. David Young, at a time when Mr. Young's school, at Haddington, was in high reputation; but as he left school before he was fourteen years of age, and never was at the University, his scholastic endowments were very limited. At school he had the credit of being a good scholar; and, after he left school, his eldest brother was wont to make him translate, off hand, some of the *Odes* of *Horace*; so that he was, for his years, a tolerable proficient in Latin: but going abroad, entirely his own master, before he was sixteen years of age, he neglected his Latin; and has never found so much use for it as to induce him to take any pains to recover it.

Sir James Dalrymple died in 1750; and the Hon. General St. Clair having married Sir James's sister, a very sensible and accomplished woman (the eldest of Sir John Baird, Bart.), in 1752, from his intimacy with Alderman Baker, then *Chairman* of the *East India Company*, General St. Clair got Mr. Baker's promise to appoint his nephew, Alexander Dalrymple, a Writer in the Company's service, Alexander having conceived a strong desire of going to the East Indies, by reading *Nirubhoff's Voyages*, and a novel of that time, called *Joe Thomson*.

Alexander Dalrymple left Scotland in the spring of 1752, with his brother Sir David, who affectionately accompanied him to London. He was put to Mr. Kinrofs's academy, at Four-Tier-Hill, near Endfield, for some months antecedent to his appointment in the Company's service: he was obliged to Mr. Kinrofs for his great kindness and attention to him, and received much good instruction for his conduct through life; by which he greatly profited: but Alexander was too short a time at that academy to learn much of what was the object of sending him there, *viz. writing and merchants' accounts*; which are, at least were at that time, the *only qualifications* the *East India Company* thought requisite in their servants: the absurdity of supposing a boy of sixteen from an academy competent to keep a set of

merchants' books not entering into their wise noddles, some demur was made to Mr. Kinrofs's certificate of this part of Alexander's education not being expressed in terms sufficiently direct; however, this was not insisted on.

On the 1st of November 1752, Alexander Dalrymple was appointed a *Writer* in the *East India Company's* service, and, on the 8th of November, stationed on the *Madras establishment*. Alderman Baker disqualified early the next year; so that it was by a very accidental contingency that Alexander Dalrymple went to INDIA, his family having no India connexions; more particularly as he wanted a few months of *sixteen* years of age, which was the age required for a *Writer* to be: and his mother Lady Christian strongly objected to *his father's son* even tacitly assenting to countenance what was *untrue*; and she was not quite satisfied with being assured that it was with Alderman Baker's concurrence and approbation; it being urged, that the *spirit* of the *regulation* was to prevent *infants* being introduced into the service as *Writers*, and not to preclude a person for the difference of a few months in age. This is the only instance in which Alexander Dalrymple is conscious of having been accessory to *cheating* the Company, if it can be so termed.

Mr. James Baird, then of Downing-street, and afterwards of Soho-square, an army-agent, carried Alexander Dalrymple one day to Chelsea, where Mr. Baird visiting Sir John Trelawney, then a very old man, they were invited to stay dinner. Alexander having drank a glass or two of wine passed the bottle. This the old man took notice of, and said, to this effect: "Young man, I am very glad to see that; always judge for yourself, and you will do right, few men act wrong of their own inclination, but by following example, and wanting the resolution to judge for themselves, when example ought to be followed, and when not." This advice falling in a proper soil took root, and was never forgotten.

Alexander, about the middle of December, embarked at Gravesend or board the Suffolk Indiaman, commanded by Captain William Wilson the ship was on fire the same night in the gun room, but it was extinguished without any considerable injury.

Captain

Captain Wilson having *three* Supracargoes to China going passengers, was unwilling to take Alexander Dalrymple as a passenger; however, he was prevailed on to give him a passage, at the instance of Mr. Richard Lewin, then his *Chief Mate*, and afterwards his *successor* in the command of the *Suffolk*, who being intimate with Mr. Willson, afterwards Sir Thomas Wilson, a particular friend of General St. Clair, was by him induced to obtain Captain Willson to grant Alexander Dalrymple a passage, although he could not give him any *cabin*, which was no inconvenience, as, by the kindness of Mr. Lewin, he had at all times the use of his cabin.

The *Suffolk* sailed from the Downs the 26th December 1752, and, after staying a *fortnight* at the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at Madras on the 11th of May—a day since memorable by the death of two great men to whom their country owed much—William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and George Lord Pigot. Captain Wilson acted with all the kindness of a parent to Alexander Dalrymple, not only during the passage to Madras, but during the remainder of his life. For a month, while the ship remained at Madras, Captain Willson kept him to live in his house, which was the more fortunate to Alexander Dalrymple, as he was an entire stranger to every body at Madras, having only a letter of mere complimentary introduction to the Governor, from Lord Northesk, who had been in India, but was not personally acquainted with Mr. Saunders, the Governor, the other persons to whom Alexander Dalrymple had carried letters being either dead or absent, except one, who was so abandoned to drunkenness, that the very associating with him would have brought a stigma upon any youth, had his bad example produced no effect; and of this danger Alexander Dalrymple was kindly cautioned by Mr. Charles Bouchier, who was then *Secretary*, and afterwards Governor, of Madras.

Alexander Dalrymple at that time writing a very bad hand, was not, at first, employed in the Secretary's Office, which is the only school where the general knowledge of the Company's affairs can be learnt, but was put under the *Storekeeper*, where he could neither learn any thing worth learning, nor was he in the way of being taken

notice of by persons in superior stations. However, he fortunately did not long remain in this situation, but was removed into the Secretary's office; and the late Lord Pigot, being appointed to succeed Governor Saunders, came down from Vizagapatam to Madras in October 1754. Alexander Dalrymple had been very particularly recommended to his protection by Lord Pigot's brother, the late Admiral Pigot, who was intimate in General St. Clair's family. Lord Pigot perceiving that Alexander wrote a very bad hand, instructed him to hold his pen, and write with ease to himself. From this instruction he benefited more, in a few days, than by any thing he had been taught at school, and speedily attained to write a very good and fluent hand; and though not so *majestically* as Lord Pigot's, so much like his ordinary writing, that he often mistook it for his own. To this instruction the Public are in some measure indebted for whatever excellence there is in the *writing* to the *Maps* and *Charts* published by Alexander Dalrymple.

In this early period of his life, Mr. Orme, the distinguished Historian, then a Member of Council and Accountant, shewed him great civility, and wanted to have had him appointed his Sub-Accountant, alleging, that the ignorance he professed of accounts was not an objection, as he would soon make himself master of them, under his tuition, which he kindly offered. This favourable opinion of Mr. Orme arose from Alexander Dalrymple having written a note to him, as *Commissary*, concerning some Officer's affairs of which he had the management. The Sub-Accountant was one of the most honourable situations, and by the Company's regulations, after balancing a certain number of sets of books, the person occupying that station was entitled to any employment at the Subordinates that became vacant, not occupied by a Member of Council. Although Mr. Orme's friendly intentions did not take place, yet he ever after shewed him countenance, and gave him the free use of his valuable library, where books were so rare, and it so well chosen, this was an inestimable favour. It was the desire to read a book in this library that induced Alexander Dalrymple to learn *French*, having been such an *Anti-Gallican* when a boy, that although compelled to go to a *French*

French school in Edinburgh, before he left Scotland, he would *not learn French!* but finding *Bouquet's Voyage* in Mr. Orme's library, he applied himself to the book without a matter, and, with the assistance of a dictionary, then translated it. Mr. Orme continued his friendship to Alexander Dalrymple during the remainder of his life.

Whilst Alexander Dalrymple was in the Secretary's office, he received the countenance of Mr. Dupré, the Secretary, who afterwards applied to have him appointed his *Deputy*, although not then in his office, and would have resigned the Secretaryship in his favour in 1759, when Alexander Dalrymple went on his Eastern voyage.

During the time Alexander Dalrymple was in the office of Deputy Secretary, examining the old records, to qualify himself, by the knowledge of them, to fill the office of Secretary, which he was in succession to expect, he found the *commerce of the Eastern Islands* was an *object of great consideration with the Company*, and he was inspired with an earnest desire to recover that important object for this country.

A favourable opportunity offered for putting this into train; his old friend Captain Wilson having been appointed by the East India Company Commodore of all their Ships and Vessels, and Commander of the Pitt, of 50 guns, for his good and gallant conduct, arrived in September 1758.

The circumstance which obtained this distinguished mark of the Company's favour deserves to be commemorated. The Suffolk, Captain Wilson, as senior Officer *Commodore*; Houghton, Captain Walpole; and Godolphin, Captain Hutchinson; were, on their passage home to England from China, encountered by a French ship of the line and a large frigate off the Cape of Good Hope in the night, and exchanged some shot: Captain Wilson endeavoured to get away; but finding the French ships outailed the Indiamen, in the morning he made the *signal for the line*, and bore down upon the French. M. de Soupire, second in command to General Lally, was on board the ship of the line. On seeing the English bear down, he desired the French Captain to pursue his voyage without engaging further. The Captain remonstrated, questioning his *authority* to interfere, and declaring they were but merchant

ships, incapable of defending themselves against so superior a force. M. Soupire produced his authority to command in the absence of General Lally and Count D'Apiché, and ordered him to pursue his voyage; declaring, that he did not question their being merchant ships, but, as it appeared they were determined to defend themselves gallantly, an accidental shot might disable his ship, and entail fatal dis-appointment on the *expedition to India*, of which that ship made a part, and that the prize of some merchant ships was of no consequence to the King of France.

This conveys a forcible lesson against despondency, as the escape of the Indiamen arose entirely from Captain Wilson's good conduct.

When Commodore Wilson arrived at Madras, in the Pitt, in September 1758, he had on board Sir William (then Colonel) Draper, and part of his regiment. The Pitt was destined for China. Commodore Wilson, whose sagacity and maritime knowledge was equal to his courage, had reflected during the course of his voyage from England, in what manner his *passage* to China could be attained at that season; and it occurred to him, that the same principle by which ships went to the Malabar Coast and Persia from Madras in the South West monsoon, was applicable in a *passage* to China, viz. by crossing the line, and taking advantage of the *contrary monsoons that prevail at the same time in North and South latitudes*. Thus, as the ships from Madras stand to the South East with the South West winds, till they get into the South East trade in South latitude, and then stand Westward, till they are to windward of their intended port, when they cross the Line again into North latitude: so Commodore Wilson reasoned, that the North West winds would, in South latitude, carry him far enough Eastward to make the North East wind a fair wind to China. Sir William Draper countenancing his opinion, Commodore Wilson, on his arrival at Madras, mentioned the subject to Alexander Dalrymple, and asked his sentiments; which entirely concurring with his own, and being confirmed by reference to Saris, &c. who had performed the most essential part of the voyage, though with a different object; Commodore Wilson was thereby induced to propose it to Governor Pigot,

Pigot, who consulted Alexander Dalrymple; whose explanation satisfying him that it was feasible, he dispatched Commodore Wilson to China by such route as he thought proper to pursue, leaving to his own discretion the execution of that intention; Governor Pigot observing, that he would not give a positive order, lest some unforeseen obstacle should intervene. Commodore Wilson performed the voyage highly to the credit of our maritime reputation, and much to the advantage of the Company, who were so sensible of Commodore Wilson's merits, that they presented him with a *gold medal* on the occasion. This event is one of the characteristic points in the history of Navigation, and highly merits especial notice.

Circumstances occurred in the discussion of the proposition made by Commodore Wilson, which induced Alexander Dalrymple to propose, and Governor Pigot to accede to, his going in the Cuddalore schooner to the Eastward, on a voyage of general observation; although it had a particular destination.

After the *seige* of Madras, which continued from the middle of December 1758 to the 17th of February 1759, when Mr. Dupré offered to resign the Secretaryship to Alexander Dalrymple, then his Deputy, Governor Pigot thinking that a more beneficial object, endeavoured to dissuade Alexander Dalrymple from the voyage; and when ineffectual, proposed that Alexander Dalrymple should go down to Bengal, where Lord (then Colonel) Clive was Governor, that he might go properly equipped; however, Alexander Dalrymple, unwilling to run any hazard of a disappointment, and warm in pursuit of an object of whose national importance he had been long convinced, rather chose to go in the Cuddalore as *she was*; but as Madras, from the devastation attending the *seige*, could not supply the stores wanted for such a voyage, it was necessary to proceed to China, to get that supply from the ships that resort thither.

The Hon. Thomas Howe, since deceased, commanded the *Winchelsea* Indiaman, in which ship Colonel Draper returned to England by way of China. Mr. Howe most obligingly took occasion, one day at Governor Pigot's before dinner, to say to Alex-

ander Dalrymple, that as he understood Alexander Dalrymple was going to sea, so far as their way lay the same, Mr. Howe would be very glad of his company with his friend Colonel Draper on board the *Winchelsea*. This obliging offer was accepted; and from that able navigator Alexander Dalrymple received his first nautical tuition: having embarked on the *Winchelsea* the 22d of April 1759.

During the *seige* of Madras, Mr. William Roberts, who had been a *Supra-Cargo* to Manila, was killed by a shell; in his collection were some *Spanish Histories of the Philipinas*: these Alexander Dalrymple purchased; and although entirely ignorant of that language, with the assistance of a Dictionary, taught himself it sufficiently to obtain much information concerning those parts, particularly concerning *SOOLOO*.

It ought, perhaps, to be observed, that during the *seige* of Madras, the *first collection of the South Sea Voyages* was made by Alexander Dalrymple, as it shows how little influence that *seige* had on persons' minds, at the time; not that this was the peculiar situation of his mind, but it was the sense that pervaded with almost every body, even the *Black people*, who were unconnected with martial affairs; this the two following instances will confirm. The *Shaftsbury* Indiaman being a very bad sailer, and consequently retarding the fleet that was bringing the troops to the relief of Madras, the sick were put on board off Ceylon, and that ship was left to make the best of her way by herself, no idea being entertained that this ship could reach Madras before the fleet, however by accidental winds it so happened. There was then in Madras road, the *Haerlem*, a 50 gun ship, which the French had taken from the Dutch, though then at peace, and a French frigate. Alexander Dalrymple was sent off in a *McJoolah*, which is the boat rowed by *Black people*, used for passing the *surf* at Madras, with orders to the *Shaftsbury*, then coming into the road: when he got on board, the French frigate came to attack her, upon this the boat's crew, instead of endeavouring to get away, which they might easily have done, came on board the *Shaftsbury*, and asked Alexander Dalrymple if they should go to the *guns*; the *frigate* fired a broadside, which

which being returned by the Shaftsbury, the frigate fired a few guns more, and sheered off.

Some other boat people, early in the siege, were sent to carry the ladies from Madras to Sadras, a Dutch Fort a few miles to the southward; when the boats reached Sadras, they found the French had seized the Dutch Fort.

The French loaded the boats with shot, &c. for the assailants at Madras, putting a few French men into the boats, to take care of the ammunition. The boatmen were unarmed, but they concerted together, and took an opportunity of seizing the Frenchmen, whom they brought *prisoners* to Madras, with the shot, &c., the value of which was given to the Boatmen, for their good services. These little incidents show the temper and disposition prevailing at that period, when our *good faith* was as conspicuous in India as our *courage*.

Alexander Dalrymple going on this eastern voyage, makes a new era in his life.

As the Cuddalore went under the *secret orders* of the Governor, it was not thought proper to apply to the Council for the provision of such a cargo, as was necessary in countries where there was no regular communication, or commerce; and where even provisions could, probably, only be purchased by barter; a small cargo was put on board at the expence of the Governor, who permitted Captain Baker, the Captain, to have a fourth concern. The evening before Alexander Dalrymple embarked, Governor Pigot presented him with an instrument, making him a present of whatever *profits* might accrue from the three-fourths concern. Having never insinuated such an intention, he left no ground for mercenary imputation against Alexander Dalrymple, in undertaking the voyage, or against the Governor himself for ordering it.

As before observed, Alexander Dalrymple embarked in the *Winchelsea*, 22d April, 1759, and having joined the Cuddalore, Captain George Baker, in the Strait of Malacca, whither that vessel had been dispatched a few days before the *Winchelsea*; Alexander Dalrymple quitted the *Winchelsea*, and embarked on the Cuddalore, 3d June, in the Strait of Singapore.

It cannot be pretended to give a recital, however brief, of the course

of this voyage, of which Alexander Dalrymple has not hitherto published any connected journal, but it must be taken notice, that it was in this voyage, the English *visited* Sooloo. Alexander Dalrymple concluded a *treaty* with the Sultan, and made a *contract* with the principal persons, for a cargo to be brought on the *East India Company's* account, which the natives engaged to receive at 100 per cent profit, and to provide a cargo for China, which they engaged should yield an equivalent profit there. The principal person with whom this contract was negotiated, was Dato Bandabara, the Head and Representative of the Nobility; for the Sooloo Government is a mixed Monarchy, in which, though the principal Nobility and Oranky's meet in the National Council to deliberate, the authority is vested in a few Officers, who are Hereditary; the Sultan, Dato Bandabara, who represents the nobility, and Oranky Mallick, who represents the people; matters of Government depending on the concurrence of two of the States, of which the people must be one.

The person, then filling the Hereditary Office of Bandabara, was as conspicuous for the probity and exalted justice of his character, as by his distinguished rank, of which, whilst Alexander Dalrymple was at Sooloo in 1761, an occasion occurred for Bandabara to exert; there were at this time two Chinese Junks in Sooloo Road. In the cargo of one of them the Sultan had an interest; the other belonged entirely to Chinese Merchants, of Amoy. The Sultan, who was very avaricious, in hopes of getting money from the Chinese, or thinking, perhaps, that it would be more advantageous for the sale of the cargo in which he was concerned, laid an embargo on the other Junk; Bandabara and Oranky Mallick remonstrated with the Sultan on the impropriety of this behaviour to Merchants, but without effect, upon which Bandabara, and Oranky Mallick, with Pangleema Milabam, a person of a Military Order, consonant to ancient Knighthood, when honours were the rewards of public merits, went on board the China Junk, in which the Sultan had an interest, and brought her rudder on shore; informing the Sultan that they would detain the one, if he obstructed the departure of the other; this well-timed interference had its due effect, and

and both *Junks* proceeded without further molestation, on their voyage home.

The influence of the *Sultan* and *Nobility*, depends on the number of their *vassals*, and on the attachment of those *vassals*; the *Bandabara* was beloved and honoured by his numerous dependants; and powerful, by the influence of his character, with the other nobility. He was the *principal person* in entering into the *contract* for the cargo to be brought, but for the greater security, he made *every one* of the nobility and people, who wished to participate in this cargo, sign an instrument, declaring to what amount they engaged to deliver goods in return, which was delivered to Alexander Dalrymple, and the rates of the goods to be delivered in return, was settled; they engaging to make up any deficiency there might be of 100 per cent. profit in China, on the average of these returns; they being entitled to any surplus that might arise above 100 per cent.

All new undertakings are liable to contingent embarrassments; and a complication of disasters befel in this attempt.

Alexander Dalrymple returned to Madras from his Eastern voyage on the 28th of January 1762. The Company's Administration approved of his proceedings; and, on the 2d of March, 1762, having resolved to send, on the *Company's account*, the cargo stipulated, employed him in expediting the provision of that cargo.

Individuals were desirous of undertaking the voyage as a *private adventure*; but Alexander Dalrymple expressed to Governor Pigot his objection to deprive the *Company* of the prospect that offered of great advantage in a voyage undertaken at their expence. Alexander Dalrymple's *own expences* in the voyage of almost *three years* amounted to 6121.; which sum was repaid by the *Governor and Council* of Madras; but Alexander Dalrymple did not ask or receive any pecuniary advantage to himself. The expences of the Cuddalore schooner in this long voyage for provisions, wages, repairs, &c. did not amount to 4000l.

It was intended to have sent the Royal George, Captain Skottowe, in April 1762, with Alexander Dalrymple to Sooloo with part of the cargo; and an Indiaman was to have followed

with the remainder; but the London Packet arriving from England, Alexander Dalrymple recommended to substitute her for the Royal George, not only to lessen the expence of the undertaking to the Company; but as the Royal George was wanted to carry back to Bencoolen the Company's servants on that Establishment, who had been made prisoners by the French; and if the Royal George was not so employed, the Admiral Watson must, instead of carrying home a cargo to ENGLAND, which was ready.

On the 10th of May 1762, the London was accordingly appointed for the Sooloo voyage, and fifteen military Coffreys were ordered on board. Alexander Dalrymple was appointed by commission, on the 31st of May 1762, Captain of the London.

The President and Council, in their letter of the 17th of April 1762 to the Court of Directors, gave Alexander Dalrymple the character of being "a man of capacity, integrity; and unwearied application."

The late Admiral Kempenfelt (then the Admiral's Captain) writes, in a letter to Admiral Pocock, dated on board his Majesty's ship Norfolk, in Madras Road, 1st April 1762, "The Company have a fair field open to them to establish their trade upon an advantageous footing; but I apprehend it will require a nice judgment and dextrous management to effect this, in such a manner as not too much to alarm and raise the jealousy of other European States. It must not be by attempting to ingross much, but by a moderate and judicious choice of what trade they take to themselves, and of the places they establish settlements at.

"I find we may, if we please, have a share in the spice trade, without interfering with those islands the Dutch have settlements at, as in the South East part of those seas are many islands, probably not known to the Dutch, abounding with spices; some of them producing cinnamon equal to that of Ceylon, besides several other commodities for commerce. These discoveries have been made by a young Gentleman of this Settlement (Dalrymple); he is lately returned here, having been absent amongst these islands three years in the Cuddalore schooner to make discovery and observations. Mr. Pigot was very happy in his choice of this young

young Gentleman for such a service, as he is a person of a good education, quick parts, and talents naturally adapted for such an employ. His observations have been far from superficial; he has penetrated deep in his inquiries, and directed them to such objects as most concerns the interest of the Company to know. He is now going amongst these islands in the Royal George, with a cargo, to commence the establishment of a trade which may, in time, prove the source of great profit to the Company.

"While this Gentleman was out upon this discovery, he was at Manila, on the island of Luçon; he learnt there, by his acquaintance with some of the Jesuits, that they are at present possessed of a fund of 123,000 dollars, for prosecuting discoveries and establishing settlements in those parts lying to the Southward of the Moluccas; a track that we know nothing more of than that there is land, but whether continent or island no discoveries yet have reached far enough to determine."

In the instructions to Alexander Dalrymple, from the Governor and Council of Madras, dated the 7th of June 1762, they say, "We do not stipulate any commission to you, for your care and trouble in this voyage, being persuaded that your good and faithful services will meet with a more ample reward from our masters than we think ourselves authorised to promise you: we shall not fail to give them a full information of your proceedings, and recommend to you a full confidence in their generous consideration of your zeal as the surest way to obtain their favour."

Alexander Dalrymple had, on this voyage in the London, no settled allowance or emolument, the Company only paying his expences; and the adventure in the Cuddalore was made over to the Company, who repaid Governor Pigot the amount of the *outfit*.

To the substitution of the London for the Royal George may, in great measure, be attributed the misfortunes of the voyage; for the Indiaman that was to follow could not find her way to Sooloo, and carried the remainder of the cargo to China, from whence it was sent to Manila, then come into our possession, and from thence sent to Sooloo, and indiscreetly delivered before the former account was settled.

Alexander Dalrymple, in the passage from Madras to Sooloo, first visited Balambangan; and, on his arrival at Sooloo, found the small-pox had swept off many of the principal inhabitants, and dispersed the rest; so that very ineffectual measures had been taken towards providing the intended cargo. But although this unexpected calamity, which, in the Eastern islands, is similar in its effects to the plague, was a true and sufficient reason for the disappointment of the cargo, yet a still more efficient cause was the death of Bandahara, soon after Alexander Dalrymple's departure from Sooloo, the preceding year.

A few days before the death of this good man, he sent for the Linguist whom Alexander Dalrymple had employed, and who had remained behind at Sooloo, asking if he thought the English would certainly come again. The Linguist declaring that it was not to be doubted; Bandahara thereupon expressed his concern, saying, that it would have made him very happy to have lived to have seen this contract faithfully performed on their part, and the friendship with the English established on a firm footing. The Linguist observed, that they were all equally bound. Bandahara replied, that although this was true, all had not the same disposition; and perhaps none else the power of enforcing the due execution of their engagements; but that he was resigned to the DIVINE WILL!

The situation of affairs at Sooloo made new arrangements necessary; the result of which was, that one half of the cargo brought thither in the London should be delivered, to enable the Sooloos to provide goods for the expected Indiaman; but that ship not arriving, new difficulties arose; as the London was not large enough to receive the goods they had provided; and the necessity of her departure made it indispensable to deliver the remaining half of the cargo, which had been retained, as an incitement to the Sooloos faithfully to pay for that portion they had received. By delivery of the remainder, every thing was necessarily left to the mercy of the Sooloos, subjected not only to their honour, but to their discretion; for if the goods they received were *dissipated*, they could obtain no cargo in return; having nothing to deliver to their vassals

vassals for their services, without which they were not entitled to those services. It is obvious, if, instead of the London, Alexander Dalrymple had brought the Royal George to Sooloo, this voyage, notwithstanding the death of Bandahara, and the calamity of the small-pox, might have been profitable, in a commercial view, although not so advantageous as would have been the case had Bandahara lived, and no public calamity, like the small-pox, had occurred. However, these accidents did not prevent Alexander Dalrymple obtaining a grant of the island of Balamangan for the East India Company; of which Alexander Dalrymple took possession on the 23d of January 1763, on his return towards Madras.

It appearing, not only to Alexander Dalrymple, but to his friends, that the success of our future intercourse in the Eastern Islands would depend on the Court of Directors receiving full information on the subject, Alexander Dalrymple determined to proceed to England for that purpose.

The President and Council thought it proper that Alexander Dalrymple should proceed again to Sooloo on the Neptune Indiaman, in the way to China, and Alexander Dalrymple was to embark from thence for England. On the 5th of July 1763, Alexander Dalrymple accordingly sailed from Madras in the Neptune, the time of that ship's departure from Sooloo was limited; and, having had a tedious passage, she did not arrive till the 7th of September; so that she was only twelve days there; in which time, she could not receive all the goods provided in payment of the cargo by the London Packet; and many goods, so provided, had been loaded on Chinese junks, in despair of any ship's arrival.

On the 19th of September, Alexander Dalrymple got a grant for the Company of the North end of Borneo and South end of Palawan, with the intermediate islands.

The President and Council had authorized Alexander Dalrymple to enter into a further contract with the natives of Sooloo, on the Company's account, upon the assurance of a ship being sent the succeeding year. But as there was still an outstanding debt, Alexander Dalrymple did not think proper to increase the Company's risk, though he strenuously urged the natives to provide goods, in payment of their debts, for that ship to receive.

On the 19th of September 1763, Alexander Dalrymple sailed from Sooloo in the Neptune. As it was no loss of time, or increase of risk, he thought that it would be proper to call at Manila, in the way to China, in order to inform the Company's Administration at Manila, which was then in our possession, of the state of affairs at Sooloo.

At Manila, the old Sultan of Sooloo, who had made his escape from the Spaniards, and taken our protection, urged Alexander Dalrymple to return to Sooloo with him, as he thought Alexander Dalrymple's presence there would contribute essentially to his peaceable restoration; and he assured Alexander Dalrymple, that every thing he could wish, for the Company's advantage, should be done: for this reason, Alexander Dalrymple desisted from his intention of returning to England, by way of China, and remained at Manila.

Whilst Alexander Dalrymple was at Manila, the orders for evacuating that place arrived. In consequence of some imputations on Mr. Drake, the Company's Deputy Governor, the Spaniards refused to have any communication with the Government whilst he presided; whereupon Mr. Drake resigned, on the 28th of March 1764; and the remaining Members of the Council addressed Alexander Dalrymple to desire that he would accept of the Government; representing, that as it would be but for a few days, it would not retard his voyage. However disagreeable the situation, Alexander Dalrymple thought his duty to the Company required him not to shrink from the call; and on the 29th of March 1764, he was accordingly Provisional Deputy Governor of Manila; although the King's Officers, on Mr. Drake's embarking, refused to acknowledge his authority in appointing Alexander Dalrymple in General Orders, alledging that Mr. Drake had abdicated the Government. On the 29th, nothing was left for the Company's Agents, but to protest against them for all consequences, and to retire to Cavite, as soon as the Company's treasure was embarked; which accordingly was done on the 30th; and when that place was delivered up to the Spaniards on the 11th of April, Alexander Dalrymple proceeded to Sooloo, in company with the man of war and transports that carried away the garrison of Manila, together with the London

don Packet, which had been allotted to carry back the Sultan of Sooloo.

After the departure of the transports for Batavia, Alexander Dalrymple remained at Sooloo, in a small galley, without any other European, having sent the London Packet to Balambangan, in expectation of the ship from Madras, on the 8th of June 1764.

Having seen the old Sultan peaceably re-established in the government, Alexander Dalrymple received, from him and the principal Officers of the State, on the 29th of June, a grant, for the Company, of the Northern part of Borneo, from Keemannees, on the West side, to Towfan Abai on the North East. Alexander Dalrymple then proceeded in the galley to Balambangan, where he planted many cocoa-nut and fruit trees; and returned to Sooloo, having continued till he despaired of any ship arriving from the coast; for notwithstanding the assurance given in his instructions when he embarked on the Neptune, no ship was sent, although the Pitt arrived at Madras in January 1764 from England, with the Company's favourable sentiments, dated the 13th of May 1763, viz.

Par. 18. "We now direct, if you find a residence at Sooloo is feasible, that Mr. Dalrymple be appointed our Resident there, if he chooses it. Although there may not be an immediate prospect of any considerable profits by trade, yet, by a residence there, opportunities may be had of exploring those parts, and striking out some advantages very beneficial to the Company; and from what we have observed of Mr. Dalrymple's conduct in this affair, we make no doubt of his acquitting himself in the said station fully to our satisfaction."

In October 1764, Alexander Dalrymple left Sooloo, in the London Packet, for China, and arrived on the 22d of November.

Alexander Dalrymple found at Canton, in a private letter from Madras, a copy of the Company's favourable sentiments in his behalf; which operated as a strong incitement to return to England, in hopes of having the intercourse with the Eastern Islands established on a firm basis; but, unfortunately, when Alexander Dalrymple got home on the 10th of July 1765, Mr.

Sullivan was no longer in the Administration of the Company's affairs, and Alexander Dalrymple found very little countenance, in his successors, to the plan which Mr. Sullivan had so warmly espoused.

The advantages which would have attended an establishment in the Eastern Islands, not only to the East India Company but to this country, are fully stated by Alexander Dalrymple, in a pamphlet entitled *A Plan for extending the Commerce, &c.* published in 1771, though printed in 1769.

Manila being captured by the English in 1762, Captain Kempenfelt brought home the Admiral's dispatches of that event. The Earl of Egmont, who then presided at the Admiralty, was intent on prosecuting discoveries in the South Seas, and applied to Captain Kempenfelt for information on the subject: that gallant Officer, with the liberality so distinguishable in his character, instead of recommending himself to the attention of the First Lord of the Admiralty by the information he had received from Alexander Dalrymple, without any reserve or confidential communication, but merely in conversation, told the Earl of Egmont, that all he knew on the subject he had learned from a Gentleman, who was expected home, offering to introduce him to his Lordship when he arrived. The Earl of Egmont desired him to do so; and Captain Kempenfelt called on Alexander Dalrymple, after his return to England, and informed him of the Earl of Egmont's desire to see him, with an offer to introduce him; which Alexander Dalrymple declined, as Lord (then Sir George) Pigot and the Earl of Egmont were at variance.

Alexander Dalrymple having agreed to accompany his friend, the Hon. Thomas Howe, to the Downs, on board the Nottingham Indiaman, of which ship he had got the command after the loss of the Winchelsea in Bengal River. In the passage from Gravesend in a boat, Lord Howe accompanied his brother and Alexander Dalrymple. It was observed, in conversation, what a loss and shame it was, that there should be no Hydrographical Office established in this country. Mr. Howe asked Alexander Dalrymple if he would

* These very sensible instructions were sent from England immediately after Mr. Sullivan gained the ascendancy in the direction; he had not the least personal acquaintance or connexion with Mr. D.

like such an office? Alexander Dalrymple replied, that if he did not go back to India, he should like it very much. Some time after, Lord Howe called on Alexander Dalrymple, who happened to be from home; but meeting in the street, in a few days after, Lord Howe informed Alexander Dalrymple, that in consequence of what had passed with his brother, he had urged Lord Egmont to establish such an office, and had informed his Lordship, that there was a very proper person in his eye, whom he would name, if such an establishment took effect. Lord Howe said, he had called on Alexander Dalrymple to say that Lord Egmont had recently informed him his Majesty had been pleased to approve of the office, and promised to assign 500l. per annum for that purpose. Alexander Dalrymple mentioning this to a person in the Royal Navy, now dead, he immediately went to Lord Egmont, and got his Lordship's promise in his own behalf. However, the appointment did not then take place.

Discoveries in the South Sea having been a favourite object of Alexander Dalrymple's researches, he communicated his collection on that subject to the Secretary of State, Earl Shelbourne (now Marquis Lansdown), who expressed a strong desire to employ Alexander Dalrymple on these discoveries, at the same time expressing his regret that he was not acquainted with Alexander Dalrymple when Captain Wallis was sent.

Afterwards, when the Royal Society proposed to send persons to observe the Transit of Venus, in 1769, Alexander Dalrymple was thought of as a proper person; and the Admiralty approving of his being employed for this service, as well as for prosecuting discoveries in that quarter, Alexander Dalrymple accompanied the Surveyor of the Navy to examine two vessels that were thought fit for the purpose. The one he approved was accordingly purchased; but the worthy Admiral Hawke, who then presided at the Admiralty, was wrought upon by insinuations that he would be exposed to a parliamentary impeachment if he employed any but a Navy Officer; and although offers were made to Alexander Dalrymple that the instructions for the voyage should be entrusted to him, and the Officer commanding the vessel be positively ordered to follow his opinion, on the compliance with

which his promotion was to depend, yet Alexander Dalrymple, sensible, from experience in his own outlet in the Cuddalore, that a divided command was incompatible with the public service in such voyages, declined going out on that footing. As the persons by whose insinuations Alexander Dalrymple was set aside, on that occasion, are now dead, it would be improper to enter into further detail of the subject; except to take notice that Alexander Dalrymple withheld no information in his power to give.

Subsequent to these transactions, in June 1769, the Court of Directors were pleased to give Alexander Dalrymple 5000l. for his past services; equivalent to the emoluments of Secretary at Madras, which he had relinquished, in 1759, to proceed on the Eastern voyage.

It would be to no purpose to recite the various proceedings concerning Balambangan, a circumstantial account to that time was published in 1768; suffice it to say, the Court of Directors appointed Alexander Dalrymple *Chief* of Balambangan, and Commander of the Britannia; but some unhappy differences arising with the Directors of the East India Company, Alexander Dalrymple was removed from the charge of that intended settlement, and another person, to say the least, very incompetent to that trust, appointed in his stead.

In 1774, the Court of Directors being dissatisfied with that person's conduct, had it in contemplation to send a Supervisor thither. Alexander Dalrymple then made an offer of his services to redeem the expedition from destruction, and offered these services without any present emolument, except defraying his expences, on condition that a small portion of the clear profits of the establishment should be granted to him and his heirs; offering that this allotment should not take place till every expence had been reimbursed which had accrued under his management, even on his *exploring voyage*, and to engage that the expence of the establishment should not exceed 10,000l. per annum. This offer was referred to the Committee of Correspondence to examine and report; but that report no where appears. However, this offer was not accepted; and not long after the settlement of Balambangan was cut off by some Sooloo freebooters, if cut off can be applied to

the loss of a settlement without bloodshed.

To this scandalous neglect, to give it no worse a name! our footing in the Eastern Islands was lost; and although Balambangan was established with a profuse and idle extravagance, and lost entirely by *mismanagement*; yet from these causes, although groundlessly, that important object will probably never be again attempted; though, under good management, the expence of establishing this, as a most profitable settlement, would have cost less than the amount paid for *post charges* at Canton for a couple of years.

Alexander Dalrymple, from the time he returned to England in 1765, was almost constantly engaged in collecting and arranging materials for a full exposition of the importance of the Eastern Islands and South Seas; and was encouraged by the Court of Directors to publish various *Charts*, &c. It is positively affirmed, that the *Chart* of the Northern part of the Bay of Bengal, published in 1772, was the occasion of saving the Hawke Indiaman from the French in the war.

Alexander Dalrymple took every occasion to keep up his claim on the Madras Establishment; but after Lord Pigot was, in 1775, appointed Governor of Fort St. George, Alexander Dalrymple was advised, by the then Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, to make a specific application, before the arrangement of the Madras Council was made, his former letters being considered as too general.

On the 3d of March 1775, Alexander Dalrymple accordingly applied to be restored to his standing, on the Madras establishment; which application the Company were pleased to comply with, and he was appointed in his rank as a Member of Council, and was nominated to be one of the Committee of Circuit.

In the proceedings of the Council at Madras, no man, however violent in his animosity or opposition, ever imputed to Alexander Dalrymple any want of integrity, or zeal, for what he thought was for the Company's interest, and he had the satisfaction to find that the Court of Directors gave him distinguished marks of their approbation.

On the 1st of April 1779, when the Company were pleased to accept of his services in the employment he at present holds, by advice of Sir George

Wombwell, the then Chairman, Alexander Dalrymple accepted on the 8th, that employment by letter read in Court on the 9th of April, on condition it should not invalidate his *pretensions* at Madras.

On the 27th of May 1780, the Court of Directors resolved that Messrs. Russell, Dalrymple, Stone, and Lathom, having come home in pursuance of the Resolution of the General Court, in 1777, to have their conduct inquired into, and no objection having been made in so long a time, nor appearing against their conduct, should be again employed in the Company's Service.

The other Gentlemen were afterwards appointed to *Chiefships*, Alexander Dalrymple continuing in his present employment, with the reservation of his Madras pretensions.

When the employment Alexander Dalrymple now holds, was confirmed on the 19th of July, he expressed by letter, that he trusted, if he wished to return to Madras hereafter, that the Court would appoint him. This letter requiring no present resolution, as his former acceptance was conditional to that effect, and his present acceptance explanatory of the same condition still subsisting, it was ordered to lie on the table.

In 1784, when the India Bill was brought into Parliament, there was a clause precluding the Company from sending persons back to India, who had been a certain time in England; Alexander Dalrymple represented the injustice this was to him, who had accepted his employment, on condition, that it should not injure his pretensions at Madras; a clause was thereupon inserted, precluding that measure, unless with the concurrence of three fourths of the Directors, and three fourths of the Proprietors; he was still not satisfied, because it put him on the same footing as a Delinquent; when he stated this to the then Chairman and Deputy, the Deputy, asked, if, when he considered the good nature General Courts had always shown on those occasions, Alexander Dalrymple could entertain any doubt of being restored? in case he should hereafter wish to go abroad.—His reply was, that if the General Court acted under an engagement of justice, he could have no doubt; but, if ever he did go abroad, it must be in a high station; the friends of those, whose

whose interests were affected, might therefore give their votes against him, and those votes collectively be more than one-fourth of the Proprietors, who would attend on a private business, regarding an individual only.

It having been intimated, that the Minister would give his consent to an individual exception, in his behalf, if the Court of Directors would make the application,

Alexander Dalrymple on the 27th of July 1784, addressed the Court of Directors, desiring an application might be made to Parliament for an exception.

The Court resolved not to make the application, as the clause of exception had sufficiently provided for any claim he might have; although this is the ostensible reason for refusal, it is said, the true reason was, because such an application would be tantamount to an appointment by *Act of Parliament*; but the resolution, as it stands, *recognizes his claim*. To make this claim of public notoriety, he petitioned the House of Commons, the House of Peers, and the Sovereign; taking every precaution to *establish and avow the claim*.

As Alexander Dalrymple was in a very useful employment at home he thought there was an option left with him; he preferred that employment to an inferior station abroad, and never wished to supersede any man who was his senior in the Company's Service; so long as Mr. Russel remained in India, he had therefore no motive for vivifying his claim; but after Mr. Russel's return to England, when he learnt that there was an intention of re-establishing the Government in a Civil servant, Alexander Dalrymple made his application to the Court of Directors, for that appointment, as the oldest servant of the Company; they were not pleased to grant him that honourable and lucrative station; but having been assured that the reason for his not being appointed, was not from defect in, or objection to him; he thought he was well justified in desiring the Company's bounty might be extended to an old and faithful Civil servant, in like manner as it had been bestowed on military men, whose expectations had been disappointed by their arrangements.

The Court of Directors thereupon with (Alexander Dalrymple has been assured) only *two negatives*, granted

him a pension for life; to the kindness of Sir Stephen Lushington, then Chairman, and to Mr. Nathaniel Smith, Alexander Dalrymple has always expressed his particular obligations on that occasion. This pension is 500*l.* per annum, much less than what the Company have granted to military men, viz.

To General Sloper	£1500 per annum,
Dalling	1000
Lang	1000
Nelson	1000

The President and Council of Fort St. George's instructions to Alexander Dalrymple, 7th June, 1762, before recited, recommending to him a *full confidence* in the Company's *generous consideration of his zeal*, as the surest way to obtain their *favour*. Alexander Dalrymple might by this, have been taught to expect *something more than a bare equivalent* to the emolument of Secretary, which comfortable office he relinquished to go on a voyage exposed to great hazard and fatigue; and although he received 500*l.* in 1769, he refused to receive it on the first warrant, which expressed "in full of all demands and expectations," and received it on another, expressing, "in full for *past services*," yet it cannot be thought what Alexander Dalrymple has received can merit the appellation of *generous consideration of his zeal*.

From 1769, when he received 500*l.* as equivalent to what he would have received as Secretary, to 1779, when he was appointed to his present employment, being ten years; the advantage, supposing he never had been in a more lucrative station, would amount to

£. 5000
In that period he received less than 1000

So that in truth he received £. 4000 less from the Company than if he had remained in the office of Secretary; and has been at the expence of a voyage to India; not to mention the expences that attended his appointment as Chief of Balambangan, for which he never received any consideration.

Alexander Dalrymple's opinion having been asked on divers public occasions, he trusts that the several persons who have, at those times, filled the confidential stations in the Direction, will do him the justice to say, that he always gave that opinion zealously for the Company's interest.

(To be concluded in our next.)

SOME PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE LATE REV. DR. HUNTER.

DR. HUNTER was first one of the Ministers of Leith, in Scotland; but his popular talents soon pointed him out as a desirable Pastor to the Presbyterian Congregation at London Wall. He accepted an offer which they made him, and since that time he has continued for the space of thirty-one years to preside over this charge with undiminished popularity. In the capital he found an opportunity of displaying other talents; and a number of literary productions which he offered to the Public were all received with favour. His principal original work is his "Sacred Biography," a series of discourses on the lives of the Patriarchs. This has been an uncommonly popular work, and has passed through several editions. It displays many marks of genius; beautiful passages and striking images constantly arrest the attention of the reader; and that easy flow of style which distinguishes all his works is here found in its greatest perfection. A volume of "Sermons" has also added considerably to his reputation. As a translator, he perhaps equals any author who has yet appeared. His translation of St. Pierre's "*Studies of Nature*" has been universally read. The tone of sentiment in that Author's works was so correspondent to his own feelings, that he executed the translation as a pleasure, rather than a task; and St. Pierre himself very politely acknowledged his obligations to his translator. Senne's "*Travels*" is another work which he published in an English dress; and several other French writers owe their reputation in this country to his pen. But perhaps the most splendid work of this nature which he executed, is the Physiognomy of "*Lavater*." The curious and ingenious speculations of that Philosopher, soon after their publication, excited universal attention on the Continent of Europe. The clear and enthusiastic style in which they are written made a correspondent impression on his readers: every one became a physiognomist; and scarcely would a family even hire a servant without first finding proofs of his honesty in the lineaments described by Lavater. The expence of the plates which accompany this superb work was very great; and it was only a translator of the first reputation that could be employed to

render it into English. Before undertaking this great work, Dr. Hunter paid a visit to the ingenious Author in his native mountains. In him he found a congenial mind; and the simplicity of Lavater's manners, joined to his warm sensibility, was a new motive to his translator to undertake the extension of his fame. The very superb edition of Lavater's Work in English, which in consequence appeared, is one of the finest books printed, and sells at forty guineas a copy. The applause with which this, and, indeed, all Dr. Hunter's works, have been received, is a sufficient testimony of his literary abilities.

But if he was admired as a scholar, he was still more beloved and esteemed as a man. An unbounded flow of benevolence was his marking characteristic, and any one who has ever seen him read a copy of affecting verses, would from the tears which ran over his cheeks be enabled to judge of his taste and sensibility. But his benevolence was not confined to speculation, or mere sentiment. In every society or proposal for benevolent purposes, he was ready to take the lead; and his talents and address were well qualified to ensure the success of the undertaking, and render the plan beneficial to the utmost. His distressed countrymen, who have so often experienced his charitable assistance, will long lament their benefactor, the Secretary of the Scots Corporation. As a social companion, Dr. Hunter shone unrivalled. No greater indulgence could be offered to a company, than that he was to be of the party. A flow of good humour, and a succession of well timed anecdotes, delighted every one; and when among a company of his literary friends, of those among whom he could give a lesson to his flow of soul, his brilliant flashes of wit, and apt classical quotations, rendered his conversation a pleasure of the highest order. His people, his friends, his acquaintances, every one who even once had the pleasure of his company, lament a man whose like they never expect to find again.

He died of an inflammation of the lungs, at Bristol, on the 27th of October, in the sixty fourth year of his age.

VESTIGES, COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

NUMBER V.

A SUMMARY AT WINDSOR *.
ADDRESS'D TO LIEUT. COL. POWNALL.
Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath Day.

Windsor, Aug. 1793.
As I know no person, my dear Sir, more observant of the precepts of our religion, or more strict and regular in the performance of the duties of Christianity, than yourself, and as we have frequently, in conversation, considered the influence which a proper attention to the injunction which I have selected for the motto of this paper must have upon the civil as well as the spiritual happiness of the people, upon every system of society, and every mode of life; I am tempted, as well as my feeble powers will permit, to delineate, for your inspection, a faint, though I flatter myself a tolerably correct and accurate, sketch of the manner in which the Sabbath Day is celebrated, by the lower order of inhabitants and our London friends, in the town from which this is dated: but before I fully display to your view the subject of which this is the outline, permit me to recall to your mind the opinion of that great commentator on the law of England, Sir William Blackstone, as I do conceive it will appear to you a proper foundation whereon to erect a watch-tower, whence I can observe the infringements made upon it, and its frequent violation.

"The profanation of the Lord's Day, vulgarly, but improperly, called *Sabbath-breaking*, is an offence against God and religion, punished by the municipal law of England †: for be-

sides the notorious indecency and scandal of permitting any secular business to be transacted on that day, in a country professing Christianity, and the corruption of morals which follows its profanation, the keeping one day in seven holy as a time of relaxation and refreshment, as well as for public worship, is of admirable service to the State, considered merely as a civil institution." (1 Blackstone's Commentaries, 63.) And therefore by the 27 Hen. 6. c. 5. "All manner of fairs and markets on *Sundays* (the four *Sundays* in harvest excepted) shall clearly cease, on pain of forfeiting the goods exposed to sale."

You, Sir, have frequently remarked, that upon the Continent, particularly in Holland, Flanders, Germany, and Switzerland, whether the religion of the country or district be Lutheran, Roman Catholic, or Calvinistical, even in cities or towns devoted at other periods to the greatest gaiety, or the most extensive commerce, the Lord's Day is always considered as a day of the utmost decency, solemnity, and order. The dawn is announced by the sound of the matin-bell, and all the inhabitants, who are able, are by the municipal law, which is enforced by officers appointed for that purpose, obliged to attend *divine service*, which, with the intermission of three hours, at different periods, continues until four in the afternoon. During this time the gates are locked, and if any one is observed in the street, except he can prove that his absence from church was absolutely necessary, he is subjected to a *fine*, and

* It may be necessary to hint to the reader, that the principal part of this speculation is extracted from a letter written in the year 1793, and which, of course, has, until this period, remained unpublished. Some modern allusions, it will easily be perceived, have been added, and the whole thrown into a form somewhat different from what was intended if it had been sent to the press at that time. It must also be observed, that the hints upon which it is founded are collected from periods when a very extraordinary influx of company was attracted to Windsor by the grand reviews, or other public occasions and celebrations.

† Vide the Statutes 1 Eliz. ch. 2. 23 Eliz. ch. 1. 1 Jac. 1. ch. 22. 3 Car. 1. ch. 2. and 29 Car. 2. ch. 7. &c. 1. 2.

conveyed to the nearest place of public worship. At four the gates are thrown open, and every one is permitted to dedicate the evening, which is supposed to conclude at nine, to healthful amusement and innocent hilarity*.

The Lord's Day is, as I have observed, celebrated in a manner widely different in England, particularly in this elegant town, where, notwithstanding the people have before their eyes the highest and best of examples, it is, in spite of municipal regulations, I am sorry to state it, a day devoted to uproar and confusion; and so I fear it will continue until there is a wall built around the metropolis, and its inhabitants are hindered from pouring themselves out, and spreading their abundant follies and vices over the adjacent counties. Devoutly as it is to be wished that this stream of profligacy which now overflows its banks might be dried up at its source, the period when this will happen is, I fear, at a great distance. At present, I can assure you, Sir, that Windsor is happily free from all Roman Catholic, Lutheran, or Calvinistical restraints, and Sunday, although it is not with us *quite* what it was by divine commandment ordained to be, a day of devout meditation and corporeal rest, is certainly one, in which the cares of this world seem to be thrown aside; a day which we honour by drawing forth to public view our gayest apparel and most splendid equipages, and by assuming every appearance of festivity, every trait of hilarity, that can mark a people, if not properly thankful for, at least resolved to enjoy, the abundant blessings they receive.

Perhaps the best method I can take to convey to your mind the pleasure hebdomadally enjoyed in this town is, as I have already hinted, to place before you a sketch of a septenary period. The picture of local manners, even

though unskillfully drawn, is, if there be truth in the general outline, always interesting. You, I know, will receive this effort with your usual candour; I therefore proceed to inform you that, as a *proper* preparation for the great duties of the Sabbath, many of the indefatigable tradesmen of this town scarcely suffer the sun to rise before they have opened the greater part of their shops. Goods are exposed for sale at their doors, and chapmen and women are crowding to purchase different articles, particularly provisions and apparel†. Every thing that was forgotten in the hurry, and perhaps inebriety, of Saturday night is now recollected, and our streets exhibit the appearance of a *market* day in a place of considerable commerce. The inhabitants who are disengaged from this bustle are walking under the Town Hall, or staring out of their windows, as their curiosity, or perhaps their interest, prompts them, eagerly expecting those Londoners who are fashionable and rich enough to make an excursion to Windsor.—Nor are their expectations disappointed! Before the hour of ten, carriages of every description rattle along the pavement of Park-street, preceded and followed by troops of equestrian shopmen and apprentices, who are, I observe, the elcort of *Young Ladies* that have, like themselves, “been long in populous cities pent,” and now issue forth to spend the day in style.

The jockey carts which cross them contain nymphs and swains from the neighbouring villages, who have had a touch of the *Tax* sufficient to make them resolve to do the same. A long cavalcade now approaches, consisting of coaches, post-chaises, phaetons, whiskeys, sociables, in short every carriage, except sulkeys. These vehicles enclose the respectable bodies of Mr. Deputy Dry, and his colleagues the

* It will easily be conjectured, that in this statement I glance with a retrospective eye to the situation of the countries alluded to, before those eminent reformers the French regiments had effected their conversion by planting the *Tree of Liberty*, the fruit of which has the property of those deleterious productions indigenous to tropical climates, and not only intoxicates but poisons those that take thereof. What the consequence of the fraternal embrace of the French Convention, or Consulate, has been to the harmless, *my* virtuous, inhabitants of these countries, is too well known to need any further elucidation.

† A great reformation has, I have been just informed, taken place in this respect, in this truly beautiful and elegant town, since the year *ninety-three*, when this was written.

Livery of one of the Twelve Companies, their Ladies, and friends.

In this inquisitive age, when the wilds of Africa have, from a garret at Leipzig, been explored by an Author who, as well as the great Abyssinian Traveller, is suspected to be possessed of *second sight*; the worthy Deputy and Co. who wished, like these and many other travellers, to see the world, and rather to disperse than discover mortuary gold, resolved, *nem. con.* on a voyage and journey for these laudable purposes. They set out yesterday morning from a port known by the name of Black Friars, in their superb barge, attended by another containing innocuities, who served as food for the mind, and two more of greater importance, and far more heavily laden, which were appointed victuallers to the larger vessel. They landed at Richmond; and all their sea stores (except water) being exhausted, it was fortunate they made so hospitable a coast. There they dined; and having taken in a large stock of provisions, wine, &c. they went on board again, and *sounding* all the way proceeded to Hampton Court, where their carriages met them. This morning, being assiduous in the pursuit of the object of their journey, they came to Windsor: "Mine Host of the Garter" was apprized of their intended visit, and had provided accordingly; therefore I am happy to find, that there was a better reason for the scarcity and high price of provisions that prevailed in yesterday's market than is generally assigned.

But engaged with this interesting subject, I have suffered a number of carriages, &c. to slip by me. I now observe a coach and six, which moves with the celerity of a broad-wheeled waggon and eight. In it a Nobleman loits at his ease; he seems to doze; people think him asleep; but we know that he shuts his eyes to assist cogitation, and that he is pondering upon affairs of state. His Lady has just passed in a phaeton two stories high; therefore, as there will be more spirit in the chase, we will pursue her. Observe with what fury her four mettlesome tits fly up the Castle Hill; while, standing in her vehicle, she turns in at the gate with the dexterity of a stage coachman. See, she is followed by equestrian nymphs, and female charioteers, who, though of inferior rank, are equally emulous of fame.

This speculation would swell to a volume, if I were minutely to describe the motley mixture that "hither crowd to celebrate this weekly jubilee." I must not, Sir, however, forget to mention, what you will easily conceive, that the bustle, traffic, drinking, halloing, scolding, and swearing, the natural concomitants of so large an assemblage of heterogeneous characters, has kept the town alive, not only at the hour of early prayer in the Castle, but while (with a piety truly exemplary, and which I could wish to see more frequently imitated) the Royal Family were repeating their devotion in the elegant and magnificent chapel of St. George.

We, Sir, have often spoken of the negligence and laxity of cathedral worship. Here I think the manner of performing the service would merit your approbation. We here see Canons, Major and Minor, in their Stalls, Prebends, Choristers, and Vicars Choral, observant of their duty. The behaviour of the Singing Boys, whom we have frequently observed to be, in other Choirs, at least inattentive, is in this extremely decent and decorous; I wish I could bestow the same unqualified praise upon the conduct of their occasional auditors. But the objects of our Sunday visitants being curiosity and enjoyment, we the less wonder at the rudeness and avidity that is observable among them.

The hurrying in and out, from the Chapel to the Castle and Terrace, and from the Castle and Terrace to the Chapel, the stamping, whispering, crowding, and other enormities, which are practised by the multitude, unchecked and unawed by the presence of their Majesties, and indeed unrestrained by the still more awful idea that they are in the presence of the King or Kings, I shall pass over, as I am cautious if they are repressed it must be by stronger means than animation.

But, my dear Sir, it is now time to return to the town, where the number of empty carriages that line the street block up and almost impede the way of the full ones that still continue to arrive. Happy, indeed, were those who, like the provident Citizens, had bespoken their dinners a week before. Alas! it is plain that all our visitors have not been equally prudent. To this unpardonable want of foresight it is owing

that we see large companies flowed in small boxes, packed as close as eight in a stage, obliged to take their meal in bed-chambers, tap-rooms, kitchens, bars, any where. The party of sixteen whom I have in my eye were peculiarly fortunate in finding accommodation wherein they might repose, wherein, as Dr. Johnson says, they might luxuriate, as they had only two beds in the apartment in which they were obliged to dine, and as there was the immense space of five feet betwixt those and the chimney, and also a paucity of necessity, a goddess who is said to be the Mother of Invention (his father, I believe, was Poverty), hinted to them, that it would be extremely convenient to make seats of the one bed, and a sideboard of the other. I was pleased with the idea, because where there has been a mixture of young persons of both sexes in such critical circumstances, you know, Sir, beds have not always been used for such laudable purposes.

But of all the places in which the groups seem most congenial to the talents of Rowlandson or Bunbury, the coffee-rooms at the different inns exhibit, taking them in a general point of view, the greatest variety of characters, situations, and occupations. Here a large and elegant party of London beaux and belles dining in great state. There a dozen farmers smoking their pipes with vast composure. At one table bucks and demireps drinking bumpers of brandy. At another Officers drinking tea. Two tired travellers asleep under the clock. Several hungry ones swearing at the waiters, and calling for their dinners. Some of the parties laughing, others scolding; the attendants incessantly hawling. "Coming! Coming, Sir!" "Hand those jellies to Captain Limber!" "Pipes and tobacco for Mr. Justice Puff!" "Coffee for Mr. Snug and Lady, behind the Bar!" "Your dinner, Dr. Snap, will be ready in five minutes!" "Do you hear, you block-head, how the bells ring! they're playing the devil in the Angel!" "Bottle and bill for No. 4!" and a hundred other exclamations. These, Sir, with the noise of the carriages rattling in and out of the yard, the confusion spreading from the hall, and the steam ascending from the kitchens, combine to create an enjoyment which it is impossible for my pen to do justice to.

The afternoon passed in this agreeable manner, let us now prepare for the Terrace. The Cattle Hill is with difficulty mounted amidst a crowd of carriages, horses, equestrians, and pedestrians, tearing and running up and down it. But you know, Sir, that difficulty, and even danger, vanishes and melts into air at the touch of the rods of those magicians Curiosity and Fashion. We are at length arrived in the centre of this motley assembly; and did I not know the general principles of loyalty that pervade the bosoms of our countrymen, I should suppose that many here had, before they left their inns, taken "a glass to confusion," and wished to practise that doctrine which has been with such pains inculcated in another country, whose principal tenet is the Right of MAN to level all distinctions. A barber or a tailor may be a worthy and respectable tradesman, perhaps the Monarch of his club; but still I cannot conceive, that even this dignity, eminent as it certainly is, entitles him to tread either upon the toes of a Duke, or the train of a Dutchess, nor indeed to behave with that indecorum which we frequently see practised by a great part of the company in the Sunday promenade at Windsor.

Well, Sir, after our London friends are fatigued with raising, and have, perhaps, tired persons of the first consequence to retire from the Terrace, they think it time to retire also. They now hurry to their inns, where they spend the evening in the enjoyment of every luxury, except quiet, which, as most of them came abroad to be merry, is deemed by them to be an enemy to conviviality, and consequently banished.

Having thus attended them through the day, and seen them crammed into two, three, and four-bedded rooms, or else dispersed in inconvenient and paltry lodgings, let us leave them to that repose which seems to be necessary, that they may collect spirits for the enjoyment of the new pleasures that await the dawn of the ensuing morning. Attendance at Chapel, seeing the Cattle, rides to the Forest, or perhaps an excursion to the Review, the Races, or Camp, so fully occupy the short period they can allot to each, that, like Banquo, they are obliged to borrow some hours of darkness, and indeed to ride or drive hard to reach London by midnight.

night. We must, however, go back in idea to Windsor, as, before our guests can leave us, a point of some importance remains to be settled.

"Then comes the reck'ning when the banquet's o'er,

"The dreadful reck'ning, when men smile no more."

But this is by no means the case of our Sunday visitants in general; for as most of them are in business, they are careless of the expence, so that the thing be done *genteelly*. Perhaps their creditors would smile no more, did they know with what elegant profusion their money was squandered.

We well know that it is a *well-bore*, a shabby vestige of the *Old School*, for a Gentleman to stem, or even cast, a bill; no one would like to be treated so unpolitely himself. All that a man of spirit has to do with, is the total. Our waiters, oysters, chafersboys, chambermaids, bootcatchers, &c. &c. &c. are also such a disinterested and respectable community, that it is scarcely possible to reward their eminent services too liberally. Therefore you may observe, Sir, that, as they know their patrons, they are prepared to pay their London friends the closest attention, who, when they ascend their vehicles, or mount their horses, are sure to be surrounded by the whole household, with the master and mistress at their head. These stand in the porch, bowing to the ground, until the carriages, &c. drive off; when the laugh, which they have with difficulty restrained, bursts forth; and instead of commending their late guests for their liberality, you may gather from their jokes and sneers, that although they have largely benefited by their generosity, they are of opinion, that they have either foolishly parted with their own money, or knavishly with that of other persons. In order to display their taste, and make a blaze that renders folly and knavery more conspicuous.

It will be scarcely worth the time that must be lost in the chase, to pursue these our septenary visitants to London: We, Sir, can very easily withdraw the hypothetical curtain, and suppose them in due time to arrive at their several places of destination. We may also suppose, that in the course of the week they have ingenuity sufficient to enable them to plan another excursion for the ensuing *Sabbath*, and,

without any extraordinary stretch of imagination, conjecture, that this elegant mode of life is continued until, notwithstanding the enormous taxes they lay upon their customers to support it, a *WHEREAS*, in the Gazette, confines their persons, or at least circumscribes their rambles.

This, Sir, is, in this age, considered as a trifle: tradesmen of genius and spirit, though for a while enveloped in a cloud, frequently rise, like the phoenix, from the ashes of their former fortune, and instead of a hired carriage and hebdomadal *frölic*, jump all at once into an equipage of their own, and are perhaps driven to their elegant villa, where they vie with their most opulent neighbours in profusion, or, as they term it, hospitality, whither they invite all their jovial companions, and furnish their tables in a style of luxury ridiculous in them, and indeed profuse, in my opinion, even in persons of the largest fortunes.

Arrived at this degree of consequence, when they make an excursion they blaze indeed. You, Sir, have, as well as myself, seen many of these characters crowding the watering-places at the head of bands of emigrants, who, from the overgrown metropolis, disperse themselves around the country; who, as I observed at the beginning of this epistle, spread their extravagance, follies, and vices, far and wide, and whereforever they go render that day which both divine commandment and human laws hath ordained for a period of cessation from labour, and set apart for meditation, piety, and devotion, a festival dedicated to noise, hurry, confusion, luxury, dissipation, and debauchery.

I have already too much exceeded the common limits of a letter to obtrude upon you any more observations respecting our Sunday celebration. As you, Sir, have also been witness to the scene of confusion which I have endeavoured to delineate, your memory will furnish you with a far better idea of it than any which you can catch from the dashes of a pen that is not possessed of graphical power adequate to the subject.

You know, my dear Sir, that I retired into the country to seek repose, and prudently endeavoured to find it amidst the noise, bustle, and business, of a market town, and the illuminations, squibs, and crackers, of an elec-

tion festival; but as this kind of composition, though perfectly agreeable to my compatriots, is not extremely favourable either to contemplation or composition, I shall, like the Spectator,

return to Westminster, as to the region of quiet; when I shall personally assure you that I am

Your obedient humble Servant,
J. M.

CONJECTURES ON THE ORIGIN OF THE NATIONS OF AMERICA.

Was America known to the Ancients? is a question which, though frequently discussed, has never been decided. Plato tells us, that the Egyptian Priests spoke to Solon of a certain island, called Atlantis, situated, said they, several days voyage from the Straits of Gibraltar. This island, according to the report of the Priests, was of greater extent than all Libya, but had been swallowed up by the sea and a violent earthquake. Diodorus Siculus likewise speaks of a large island, towards which the Phœnicians were driven by a tempest. He adds, that the Carthaginians were anxious to keep the knowledge of this island from every other commercial nation, that they might enjoy the exclusive advantage of it.

If Plato only had spoken of this island of Atlantis, what he says might be considered as allegorical: but the testimony of Solon, or of the Egyptian Priests, gives some sanction to the tradition. What Diodorus Siculus advances will not bear a critical examination, because he speaks from fabulous traditions. But supposing his reports were well grounded, they might relate to the Canary Islands, Ireland, or England.

It is not my intention to enter into a discussion of this subject, but only to examine in what manner America may have been peopled. There are three suppositions to choose from: either the Americans are the aborigines of America, or they came thither from some other part of the globe, or we ourselves are colonies from that country. If we had not the testimony of Genesis, we might defend the first proposition, and likewise the second. The question on the eternity of the world was never decided by the Heathen philosophers. There have been nations, the Athenians for instance, who maintained that they were not descended from any other people. As to the third supposition, it is certain that the Mexicans imagine the Kings

of Spain descended from their first Sovereign Quezalkoatl, and are convinced that Spain was conquered by the Mexicans many ages before the discovery of America. This does not agree with the records of history; and in this respect the Mexicans are the dupes of that vanity which has persuaded other nations that the sciences, arts, and political institutions, originated with them. I shall mention only one example. Most of the European literati are convinced, that Pythagoras communicated to the Indians his ideas on the metempsychosis, and that these same Indians owed their political institutions to the Egyptians; on the contrary, it is certain that Pythagoras, and the other Greek philosophers, so far from carrying their science to India, learned from the Indians all that they themselves knew.

At the present day, there are many learned men who will not even give themselves the trouble to examine whether the Egyptians instructed the Indians, or the Indians the Egyptians; because, from the testimony of Latin authors, copied from the Greeks, they are accustomed to believe, that the Egyptians were in every thing the predecessors and instructors of the Indians.

I do not think that either the first or third supposition I have stated can be defended; but it might lead to long discussions, as well as every other absurd opinion broached antecedent to the present time.

If we did not possess the information in the sacred pages, it would be sufficient to consider the indolence, the inactivity, and want of sciences and arts, amongst the natives of America, in comparison with the genius, invention, and industry, of the ancient world, in order to be convinced that the Americans never left their country to visit the rest of the world. Thus it is America that has been sought, or at least visited, either accidentally or by design, by foreign nations.

In what manner, has this communication operated? The solution of this question would require a perfect acquaintance with the language of every nation of the globe, their characters, religion, manners, and customs. It would first be necessary to be able to compare the languages of the West Coast of Africa with those of the South American nations. It would not be impossible to procure a vocabulary of a few hundred words in all the known languages of the universe. La Condamine thought this the only method likely to discover the origin of the Americans.

For this purpose such a vocabulary would be infinitely preferable to the Lord's Prayer, which has been translated into the various languages of numerous savage tribes; but as these savages have no words to express moral or metaphysical ideas, it is difficult to comprehend how that prayer can be translated into their language.

It should not be too hastily concluded from the resemblance of words that the origin of certain nations is the same. Will it be maintained, for instance, that the Greenland and Latin languages have some affinity, because the word *ignack* and the word *ignio* both signify fire? On the other hand, some are too difficult on the subject of the affinity of language, without considering with sufficient attention that every nation possessing certain letters and certain sounds peculiar to itself, cannot pronounce all the sounds of another language, and that thence results a strongly-marked variation in the words.

It would probably require above a century to make such a collection of words as I am speaking of; and this difficulty alone seems imperiously to forbid this method. There remains another, which is, to compare the customs, usages, and manners of life, of the Americans and of other nations in every age. It is true that two nations, very remote from each other, may have a striking coincidence, without being descended from the same stock; but when very singular, and seemingly unnatural, customs are found amongst different nations, they must either have been invented in both countries, or have been imitated by one or the other: the last supposition is the most probable.

SINGULAR FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

In the kingdom of Calicut, and in the Malabar States, the King is not succeeded by his son, but by his sister's son. The Princes marry from amongst the people, and their children have not the rank of Princes. The Princesses marry Bramins, and the children of these Bramins compose the Royal Family. The eldest of these Princes succeeds to the throne; and thus there is, scarcely ever any minority. The same system is observed in Africa, amongst the nations inhabiting between the Senegal and Rivolta.

In America, in the island of Haïti, now St. Domingo, the dignity of Princes was hereditary; but when the Cacique died without children, the sovereignty devolved to the children of his sisters, to the exclusion of his brother's children.

Upon the death of an Iroquois Chief, the succession is transferred to the children of his mother's sister.

The same regulation is established amongst the Hurons, the Natches, and the savages of the Mississippi: they say, that the children of a Chief's sister may with greater certainty be considered as of the blood of that Chief than his own children.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

In ancient as well as in modern history, we find examples of the custom of interring their wives and slaves together with the bodies of Princes and Chiefs. Herodorus, speaking of the Scythians, near the Borythenes, says, that when the Sovereign died, one of his concubines, his cup-bearer, his cook, two other domestics, and likewise his horses and golden cups, were interred with him. Lucian tells us the same thing. The Romans sacrificed prisoners at the funerals of distinguished persons: these prisoners were obliged to fight each other till they were all destroyed. Caesar relates, that the Soldurii devoted themselves to death when their patrons died.

He says in another place, that the custom of burning the servants and dependents of powerful men, upon the death of the latter, had been abandoned. The ancient Danes buried widows with their husbands. The historian Dalm asserts, that the same thing was customary in Sweden. De Guine, informs us, that amongst the Turkish

Turkish nation called *Houï Re*, at the funeral of a man, those of his wives who had not borne him children were buried with him, and even at the present day the women of India frequently burn themselves on the corpses of their husbands.

Marco Po'lo relates, that at the interment of the Mogol Tartars all those who happened to meet the procession on the way were killed, in order to provide him with servants in the other world. In the Mogol tombs that are continually discovered are found quantities of bones, placed round those of the principal person, which probably belong to the persons sacrificed for the purpose of accompanying him in the tomb. Amongst the Jakuts, now under the dominion of Russia, and who formerly were subject to Mogol Princes, the custom still of the deceased burned himself in state on a tomb erected for the purpose, and went to serve his master in the other world. This custom was doubtless common among the Mantchoux Tartars, for Dunaide informs us, that the Emperor Schinutchi, the founder of the dynasty now on the throne of China, having lost a son in his daughter, ordered twenty people to be put to death to appease the manes of the deceased. Chienhi, the successor of this Prince, found it very difficult to abolish this custom. The same practice was likewise found amongst the Afghans, a predatory nation inhabiting the Persian confines, and amongst the inhabitants of the Philippines. In the Kingdoms of Whidah and Benin, a great number of his subjects are immured alive in the tomb of the King, when he dies. These Kingdoms are situated on the western coast of Africa, that is to say, on that part of the ancient continent the nearest to the new.

In the island of Haiti, or St. Domingo, when a Cacique died, a great number of people was interred alive with him, and particularly some of his wives, and they commonly contested as to should enjoy this honour.

The custom of putting slaves to death when a monarch died spread from the American islands to the Mexicans and Peruvians, and from thence to the Natchez.

BEING THE SIGN OF
MOURNING.

This custom is very ancient, and

we see that Moses forbade the Israelites to imitate the Pagans in this particular.

Originally, dying persons had their hair cut off, because it was imagined that they would not be received into Pluto's kingdom if this precaution were neglected. Alcestes and Didon afford instances of this custom. In the sequel, the relatives likewise cut off their hair as a sign of mourning. The Scythians of the Boiæthens, according to the testimony of Herodotus, likewise cut off their hair at the funeral of their Kings. The Greek and Latin poets make frequent mention of this custom, it actually continued in offering, and we see that Hecuba parted with her hoary locks as a sacrifice at the tomb of Hector. Petronius, speaking of the Ephesian matron, says, that she placed her hair on the breast of her deceased husband. Rubenqueus, Ambassador of Ferdinand King of Hungary to Solymán the Sultan of the Turks, says, that on most of the tombs in Servia you find hair which has been laid there by the relatives as a token of grief. The Servian being Christians could not offer such human sacrifice, but experience shew, that though a nation may change its religion, yet it always preserves some ceremony of that which it abandons.

This practice even occurs among some modern nations. In 1716 a Chinese Ambassador having died at a small town situated at the mouth of the river Itsh, his old domestic threw handfuls of his hair on the funeral pile of his master. The Marquis of King of Java, at the interment of his rebellious brother, which was conducted with great pomp, cut off his hair, and threw it upon the tomb.

The Caribs of the Antilles, male and female, cut off their hair in mourning. The women of Virginia throw their hair upon the tombs of their relations. The women of Brazil shave their heads when they lose their relatives, and their mourning continues till their hair has grown again. The tribes of Florida cut their hair likewise upon the death of their relatives, and when they lose a Chief, they keep their heads shaved for the space of two years.

The Iroquois of both sexes testified their grief by cutting off their hair. In this case, the women do not go abroad till it had grown again. The custom

custom is modified, and they now obtain permission of their relatives to sacrifice only a portion of their treasures on the tombs of their husbands.

It may be remarked in this place, that the women of Canada consider it as the greatest affront that can be offered them to cut off their hair entirely, or only in part.

DESTRUCTION OF THE HABITATIONS OF THE DEAD.

The ancient Mogols used to demolish and destroy the tents of their Officers after their death. Now, when the Chieftain of these Tartars dies, they abandon their habitations for the whole time that the mourning continues. The Telengutians destroy the habitations of the dead. The Jakutians were accustomed to quit for good the habitations in which any person had died.

These two nations, which are Tartar hordes, may have inherited this custom from the Mogols. The Persians entertain an aversion for the houses in which their fathers expired. None of their nation would venture to live in a house of which the owner had been put to death by order of the Sovereign, for fear the same fate should at some future period befall him. When a Laplander has expired, his neighbours hasten to destroy his hut. When the King of Whydah, in Africa, dies, his palace is pulled down, and another erected with the materials.

The Charaibs are accustomed to demolish the habitation in which the father of a family has died, and to construct another on the same spot. In Peru it was the practice to wall up the apartment in which the Inca had died.

Amongst the Pagans this aversion to the habitations of deceased persons arose principally from the opinion, that in the other world the dead followed the same occupation as they had in this, and would, consequently, stand in need of the things they had left behind them: thus their working tools are frequently interred with the remains of the deceased. Without this precaution their spirits would return to demand what was detained from them, and would torment their successors. They suppose, that if the habitation were not destroyed, the soul of the deceased would haunt it. They

dread these visitations of the dead, and their very idea is disagreeable to the living. Amongst savage tribes, those who have the same name as the deceased instantly change it, that nothing may be left which might bring him to their recollection; and he who has ceased to live, is to the rest of the nation as if he had never existed.

HUSBANDS WHO GO TO BED WHEN THEIR WIVES LIE IN.

Strabo tells us, that in the north of Spain the husband was put to bed when his wife was delivered of a child: this custom is still prevalent in some districts contiguous to the Pyrenees. Diodorus Siculus relates the same thing of the Corsicans; and Apollonius Rhodius says, that the Sikarones, a people inhabiting the shores of the Euxine Sea, had the same custom. Marco Polo relates, that in the province of Arcladam, the women, after lying in, get up as soon as possible, and the husband, going to bed in their place, nurses the child for the space of forty days. This practice is also prevalent in Japan.

Amongst the Charaibs of Guiana it is likewise customary for the husbands to take to their beds when their wives lie in. They receive visits, and the same attention as if they were actually indisposed. This custom is rigorously observed; for even when they are upon a hostile expedition, as soon as any of them hears that his wife has brought him an increase of family, he hastens away to betake himself to bed. Labat tells us, that in these cases the husband observes a fast of thirty days; but this ceremony only takes place for the first born, otherwise the Charaibs, who have frequently five or six wives, would have more fasts than the Capucins. Fermin, in his description of Surinam, confirms the fact of their lying in bed, but is silent relative to the fast. The Dutch physician Piso says, that when the Brasil women feel the pangs of child birth approaching, they go from home into the woods; that, with a stone, they cut the navel-string of the new-born infant, and that after having boiled they eat it. At the same time the husband betakes himself to bed, and is fed with invigorating and nourishing things to recover his strength. Captain Woodes Rogers relates exactly the same circumstance.

ARROWS

ARROWS A SYMBOL OF A PROCLAMATION.

These arrows were blunt, and had no feathers : they rather resembled small sticks than arrows. They were originally employed to predict future events. The name of the thing that was the subject of inquiry was written on two different arrows. A third, without inscription, was enclosed with the two others in a covered vessel. One was drawn out, and the chance that caused one to be taken in preference to the others was explained in various ways. This method of divination was particularly customary in the Northern kingdoms. "When an army enters the country," says the Norwegian law, "or if an insurrection appear in any part of the kingdom, let a stick of message be sent."

In Sweden, the orders for the assembly of the Magistrates for the administration of justice, and in general every message of the Government, was issued in the same manner. Probably they were then still ignorant of the art of writing, and these sticks served as a symbol of the will of the Prince. The same custom was observed amongst the Mogol Tartars in Siberia, as well as amongst the Ostiacks.

Burlee says, that the savages of Chili, when they wished to make war upon the Spaniards, sent an arrow, with a cord attached to it, to their different allies. When the Chief accepted the arrow, he entered into an engagement to support the war : and, to confirm his intention, he made a knot upon the cord, upon which it was transmitted to another Chief. The messenger returned with his arrow decorated with knots. Le Gentil, who made a voyage to the same country, says, that the knots are of different colours, and indicate not only the plan of the projected war, but likewise the time and place of rendezvous, &c.

TATTOOING.

Herodotus tells us, that the figures traced on the skin amongst certain nations were marks of nobility. Ammianus Marcellinus says, that the Huns cut certain figures on the chins of their new born male children, with the intention, as they asserted, to prevent the beard from growing. This explanation is probably inaccurate ; for the Huns, like their neighbours the Chinese, had scarcely any beards.

Claudian informs us, that the Picts, natives of Albion, and the Gelones, a people of Greek origin inhabiting the shores of the Dnieper, marked their skin with various figures with an iron instrument. The Tonguses of Siberia are acquainted with this practice, according to Gmelin. In the island of Miangis, near Mindanao, the men and women cut upon the skin certain irregular figures, into which they introduce a coloured powder, and over all they rub themselves with grease. Dampier, who had examined this kind of painting on the skin of a Miangi Prince, says, that it is very skilfully executed, and produces a pretty effect ; that the leaves and flowers are extremely well imitated, and exhibit a proficiency that one would not have suspected amongst these savages. Lady Montague informs us, that in the vicinity of Tunis the women adorn themselves with certain figures which they trace on the neck and arms, and render indelible by burning a certain powder in them. The women living near the river Gambia, in their infancy, have figures pricked with a hot needle on their arms, breast, and neck. These figures, which are indelible, resemble works in silk. In the kingdom of Whidah, the young girls destined for the service of the great Serpent undergo an operation, which consists in scratching the skin with an iron instrument, and produces figures resembling satin-work.

In America, the same practice is common amongst the savages of the isthmus of Darien. Wafer says, that they prick their skin with a thorn till the blood issues out, and then rub themselves with a powder which leaves traces that cannot be effaced. This custom is found amongst the tribes of Florida, Virginia, Louisiana, and Canada.

SCALPING.

After battles, certain ancient nations were accustomed to cut the skin of the slain round the forehead and ears, and to take away the scalp, which they fixed to the end of a pole, and carried in triumph. Herodotus has a passage on this subject, which is badly translated by Gronovius. The Scythians detached with a bone the flesh that adhered to the skin, and gave the latter the consistence of leather, to render durable these monuments of their victories.

ories. Orosius likewise has a passage relative to it, which is remarkable: In speaking of the Cimbrian women, he says, that they valiantly defended themselves against the Romans, till the latter had scalped them. As we nowhere else find instances of this barbarous practice amongst the Romans, it appears probable, that this was only a retaliation, and that the Cimbri had treated their Roman prisoners in the same manner. The Cimbri might have inherited this custom from their ancestors, the Scythians. Ammianus Marcellinus says, that the Alanes, who lived near the *Palus Mæotis*, scalped their enemies, and hung them to their saddles as trophies.

In North America this barbarous custom is extremely common, particularly amongst the savages of Canada. It is remarkable, that sometimes those who have had their heads flayed in this manner, and their scalps taken away, survive the operation. Lafiteau relates, that he saw an instance of this kind.

THE AGED AND INFIRM PUT TO DEATH.

Herodotus speaks of the *Pagæi*, a savage nation who used to kill and eat the aged and the infirm. The original inhabitants of Sardinia had a law by which children were enjoined to kill their parents when they arrived at the age of seventy years. Hartknoch speaks of a similar custom among the Prussians. Amongst the Northern nations, it was a common practice to precipitate the old men into the sea, and they frequently desired it themselves. When a Hottentot grows too old for labour, a hut is constructed for him in some solitary spot, he is abandoned, and dies with hunger, or is torn to pieces by ravenous beasts. Kolben, from whom we have this fact, reproaching them for their cruelty, they replied, "The Dutch are far more cruel: they suffer their infirm to linger for whole years; we, on the contrary, put a speedy termination to their sufferings."

The Jakutians and Kamtschadales treat their sick in the same manner: they construct a cabin in the woods, supply them with some food, and then abandon them to their fate.

Pilo relates, that the savages of Brazil put to death all persons attacked with incurable disorders. It was an invariable practice with the indigenous tribes of Terra Firma, that when a man was taken ill, his relatives removed him

into a wood, put him in a hammock with some provisions, and abandoned him to nature, after having danced and sung round him: if he recovered sufficient strength to return to his habitation, he was received with demonstrations of joy. If his malady continued, he was supplied with water and food; if he died, he was interred, and at the same time a further supply of provisions was brought him.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND THE CHINESE.

The Peruvians had four great festivals in the year. The principal of these was held at Cusco, the capital of the country, immediately after the solstice. The second and third were celebrated at the time of the equinoxes; and the fourth was variable. These festivals bear a great analogy to those of the Chinese, both with respect to the time and the number. The Chinese hold their festivals at the solstices and the equinoxes.

The Sovereigns of Peru and China both pretended to be descendants of the Sun.

There was at Cusco a field which nobody might cultivate excepting the Emperors and their family: the Monarchs of China likewise had a field reserved for themselves and their children.

The Sovereigns of these two countries possessed both the temporal and ecclesiastical power; and the political institutions of the two empires were equally wise.

The Peruvian females, if we are to credit Frezier, are particularly desirous to have small feet, on which account they submit to the most painful compression. It is notorious how highly the Chinese value the same advantage. Although Frezier only speaks of the Creoles, and not of the indigenous natives of the country, this extraordinary taste may have been brought from China to Peru prior to the arrival of the Spaniards, and the latter may have adopted it from the natives.

The Peruvians were ignorant of letters, they corresponded by the *quibes*, that is, by symbolic knots: the Chinese, before the invention of characters, used similar knots to communicate their ideas at great distances.

The Peruvians for their *quibes* employed threads of various colours, each of which had its signification. They made

made their calculations with as much facility, by means of these knots, as merchants by figures. They used the *quibos* for keeping a register of the inhabitants of the whole empire, describing their age and sex; they had a list of their warriors, a table of imposts, an account of births and deaths, all kept with the utmost accuracy.

The arrangement of the *quibos* was arbitrary, and the Incas often changed the signification which their predecessors had attached to the colour of the threads employed.

If the Peruvians were a colony from any other part of the world, it is my opinion that they came from China. But in what manner could they come? Did they traverse the Pacific Ocean or Atlantic Ocean and double Cape Horn, or pass through the Straits of Magellan? It is difficult to believe so. The Pacific Ocean might indeed have been crossed in several voyages, touching at the intermediate islands, which would have afforded the emigrants a fresh supply of provisions. It may be objected, that the Chinese vessels were too weak for such a voyage. I am of a contrary opinion. We know that the Russians who live at Jakutzk have, with their light barks, proceeded down the Lena, doubled the Capes of Eissen and Tichutski, and reached the river Anadir; the vessels constructed at a great expence by the Empress Anne could not accomplish as much. How were the Solomon Islands, situated between Asia and America, peopled? These islands, discovered during the reign of Philip II. had inhabitants when European vessels first arrived there. As the Americans had no shipping, it was doubtless the Chinese who peopled these islands, although the passage was much longer from China to the Solomon Islands than from the latter to America.

De Guignes, who was well versed in the literature and history of the Eastern nations, says expressly, that in the year 422 the Chinese carried on a great trade with California. Buache, the geographer, who calls California Quivara, adopts the same opinion. If it be true, that the Chinese discovered the country of Quivara, it is not impossible that their descendants may have followed the direction of the coast, and have arrived and settled in Peru. It is not improbable that Mango Capac, the first Inca of Peru, was a Chinese.

There is one observation to be made. Navigation had never attained the same degree of perfection amongst different nations at the same period: it is the same with navigation as with commerce, the arts, and sciences: they pass from one nation to another, and convert barbarians into civilized people, whilst certain civilized nations again sink into barbarism. What maritime and commercial nation ever excelled the Egyptians? They founded important colonies in Africa and Europe, and carried on a great trade upon the Atlantic. The Egyptians circumnavigated Africa, setting off from the Red Sea. The Greeks possessed vast fleets for the purposes of war and commerce. But the power of these nations is annihilated, and they will continue to groan under a foreign yoke till it shall please Providence to send them a deliverer.

SIMILARITY BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND THE AFRICANS OF THE WESTERN COAST.

We have given some traits of the resemblance that exists between the nations on the Coast of Africa and the Americans: this similarity is greater than between any people of the old and new Continent. Subjoined are a few facts, which seem to prove that America was peopled from Africa.

1. Hottentot girls, from the age of twelve years, constantly wear thongs of calf leather tied round their legs, from the knee to the ankle. The Charaib girls, from the age of twelve years, wear bandages of cotton stuffs fastened round their legs in exactly the same manner: the Charaibs not having abundance of cattle, like the Hottentots, are obliged to substitute another substance for leather.

2. When a Hottentot woman marries a second time, she is obliged to cut off a joint of her little finger. If she marry a third time, she is then compelled to amputate the third finger. The Tucumans, in Brazil, have a similar custom: there are occasions on which they are even obliged to cut off the thumb of the right hand: this operation is performed upon the death of their nearest relations.

3. The Charaibs, as well as the Hottentots, make a point of placing the members of corpses, at interment, in the same manner as a child is placed in the mother's womb.

4. The idolatrous negroes of Africa have almost the same religious ceremonies as the Americans. George Candidius, a Dutch Minister, has published a comparative description of these ceremonies.

From the analogy of various national customs, I have concluded that the Peruvians are descended from the Chinese, although the two countries are separated by an immense ocean. But it is much more probable that Brazil was peopled from Africa. The extent of the Atlantic Ocean, which sepa-

rates those two countries, is not above twenty degrees. The east winds are extremely common in these latitudes; and there are instances of African vessels having been driven to the coast of America. Yet I do not think that America was peopled from China and Africa only. The small Lapland Lapps, those of the Greenlanders, and of the Esquimaux, are almost all alike; and it is not improbable that the North of Europe contributed to the population of America.

DR. SAMUEL ARNOLD.

(By Dr. BUSBY, from *Public Characters* 1799 1800.)

THIS Gentleman, whose professional celebrity was so early acquired, and which has been so long and so deservedly maintained, received his musical education at the Chapel Royal St. James's, partly under the late Mr. Gates, and partly under his successor Dr. Nares.

The strong indications he evinced, even in infancy, of a genius formed for the cultivation of the tuneful science, determined his parents to yield to the bias of nature, by placing him in some respectable harmonic family. The inviting prospect of future patronage from the late Princess Amelia and Caroline, was at the same time an additional inducement with them to give the fullest scope in their power to that impulse of genius which, under skilful masters, could not but be productive of future honour and emolument to its possessor; and, at the express desire of those illustrious personages, he was, at the usual age of admission, placed in the King's Chapel. His ardent perseverance in study daily afforded the most convincing proofs that music was the science for which Nature had designed him, and justified the choice his parents had made.

Mr Gates and Dr. Nares were masters of respectable abilities, and consequently knew how to appreciate and encourage drawing talents. The former of these Gentlemen was, indeed, so partial to his assiduous and promising pupil, that he constantly distinguished him by marks of his particular favour, and at his death left him a

legacy. From industry, combined with real genius, resulted that rapid progress which at once rewards and compels the aspiring student, and young Mr. Arnold, before he had reached manhood, rendered himself, by his taste and science, an ornament to the profession to which the future study of his life was to be devoted.

About the year 1760, Mr. Beard, of vocal celebrity, and at that time one of the Managers of Covent Garden Theatre, became acquainted with Mr. Arnold, and was so sensible of his extraordinary merit, as to be glad to avail himself of his talents by introducing him to the notice of the public as composer to that house. That justly-admired and unaffected imitator of nature possessed all that simplicity of taste and chasteness of manner so happily calculated to draw forth the efforts of genuine ability; and, in composing for such a singer, Mr. Arnold necessarily adopted that strength and purity of melody calculated to touch the heart, and to which most of the nerveless and unnatural strains of later days do not seem even to pretend.

True genius, like the eagle, feels its power of superior flight, and disdains the track of mediocrity! It is, therefore, no wonder that Mr Arnold, after his success with the *Mud of the Mill*, and several other compositions, should feel the impulse to exert his talents upon an oratorio. The *Cure of Saul*, written by the late Rev. Dr. Brown, offered itself to his contemplation, and, in the year 1767, he made choice of that excellent poem for

For his first effort in the higher style of musical composition. In this attempt he so happily succeeded, that it was universally allowed to be the greatest production in its kind since the time of the immortal Handel. Mr. Arnold, who had never suffered his private interest to come in competition with the public good, generously made a present of this work to the Society instituted for the Benefit of Decayed Musicians and their Families; and it proved to that Society a most valuable acquisition. The fund had greatly sunk, and the receipts of their annual concerts were still decreasing. The *Cure of Saul*, however, attracted crowded audiences, and contributed to the restoration of that success and prosperity which had formerly marked the progress of that highly-laudable institution. The distinguished honour with which Mr. Arnold had acquitted himself in the arduous task of composing an oratorio, encouraged him to proceed; and soon after gave birth to a second production of the same kind, called *Abimelech*, which was succeeded by the *Resurrection* and the *Prodigal Son*. The latter three of these oratorios were, during several successive Lent, performed at the Theatre Royal in the Haymarket, and Covent Garden Theatre, under his own management and direction. His first enterprize was in the Haymarket, at play-house prices, and succeeded so far as to induce him to quit the Little Theatre. But the second speculation was not equally favourable. The plan on which he proceeded was certainly judicious; and, had he not been opposed by a powerful court-interest at Drury-lane, must have answered his most sanguine expectations; but, from that opposition, together with his enormous expences, and other unforeseen causes, it proved an unfortunate adventure. About the time that he wrote the *Resurrection*, he composed and published in score four sets of Vauxhall songs, the greater part of which are uncommonly sweet in their melodies, and in their accompaniments display much richness of taste, aided by a thorough acquaintance with the characters and powers of the various instruments. Of all his oratorios, the *Prodigal Son* reflects the greatest portion of honour on his talents and judgment. It is, indeed, for the most part, conceived in a manly and noble style, and exhibits

much of that greatness and sublimity of mind indispensable to the production of oratorial composition. It formed a splendid addition to that laurel he had already so fairly earned, and gave him an indisputable station in that rank of composers which only true genius, cultivated by profound science, can ever hope to attain. The fame of this sacred drama was so high, that when, in 1773, it was in contemplation to install the late Lord North Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the Stewards, appointed to conduct the musical department of the ceremony, applied to the Composer of the *Prodigal Son* for permission to perform that oratorio on the solemn occasion. Mr. Arnold's ready and polite acquiescence with this request procured him the offer of an honorary degree in the theatre; but, conscious of his own scientific qualifications, he preferred the academical mode; and, conformably to the statutes of the University, received it in the school-room, where he performed, as an exercise, Hughes's Poem on the Power of Music. On such occasions, it is usual for the Musical Professor of the University to examine the exercise of the candidate: but Dr. William Hayes, then the Professor of Oxford, returned Mr. Arnold his score unopened, saying, "Sir, it is quite unnecessary to scrutinize the exercise of the Author of the *Prodigal Son*."

In the year 1771, Dr. Arnold married Miss Napier, daughter of Archibald Napier, Doctor in Physic, with which Lady he received a handsome fortune. About the same year, he purchased, of Mr. Pinto, Marybone Gardens, then the much-frequented scene of gaiety and fashion. For the better entertainment of the public, the Doctor furnished the gardens with a scenic stage, and composed and performed some excellent burlettas, which were most favourably received. These short but pleasing pieces, while they evinced his versatile powers as a Composer, assisted to display the vocal abilities of Miss Harper (now Mrs. Bannister), Miss Catley, Miss Brown (afterwards Mrs. Cargill), Mrs. Barthelmon, Mr. Charles Bannister, Mr. Reinhold, and many other respectable and well-known London performers. Ever anxious to merit that attention and encouragement with which the public distinguished his exertions to gratify

gratify the general taste, Dr. Arnold, at a very great expence, engaged, for the use of the gardens, the assistance of that ingenious artist, Signor Torré, whose fire-works excited the admiration of all who witnessed their beauty and magnificence, and whose representation of the Cave of Vulcan was allowed by all connoisseurs in the art to be the most striking and stupendous performance ever exhibited in this country. In 1776, the lease of the gardens expired; and that delightful spot, to which the votaries of taste and innocent pleasure had so long resorted, was, by the proprietors, let to various builders, and soon after converted into an integral part of the metropolis.

When Mr. Beard, after many years of meritorious public service, retired to the enjoyment of a well-earned competency, the late Mr. George Colman became his successor, as one of the Managers of Covent Garden Theatre. The classical and discriminating mind of this gentleman and scholar felt and acknowledged the sterling abilities of Dr. Arnold; and he was desirous to retain so valuable an acquisition to the house. The place of Composer to this Theatre could not be better occupied than by a master whose merit the town had already so strongly stamped with the sanction of its approbation.

About the year 1776, the English Aristophanes quitted the stage, and Mr. Colman, having sufficient interest to procure the continuance of the patent, purchased the Haymarket Theatre. Unwilling to lose the tributary service of those talents by which he had already so greatly profited, he engaged Dr. Arnold to conduct the musical department in his new concern. This situation the Doctor still continues to fill with honour to himself and advantage to the proprietors.

On the death of the late Dr. Nares, which happened early in the year 1783, Dr. Arnold was appointed his successor as Organist and Composer to his Majesty's Chapel at St. James's, to which honourable office he was sworn in on March the 21 of the same year; and, at the grand performances of the Commemoration of Handel, at Westminster Abbey, the first of which took place in 1784, the Doctor was appointed one of the Sub-Directors of that celebrity, and presented with a medal which his Majesty has permitted the

Sub-Directors to wear at all times, as a mark of his approbation of their conduct on that great and magnificent occasion. In the year 1786, Dr. Arnold projected and entered upon the plan of publishing an uniform edition of the whole of Handel's works; and proceeded in this arduous undertaking to the hundred and eighteenth number, going through all his productions except his Italian operas. He also, at the same time, published four volumes of Cathedral Music, forming a continuation of Dr. Boyce's great and well-known work. Three of the volumes are in score for the voices, and one for the organ.

In November 1789 it was resolved, by the subscribers to the Academy of Ancient Music, to place their performances more fully under the direction of some professional Gentleman of eminence. On this occasion, Dr. Arnold, Dr. Cooke, and Dr. Dupuis, were severally nominated candidates, when Dr. Arnold was elected by a great majority, and invested with the entire direction and management of the orchestra, the authority of hiring of instruments, engaging performers, and of doing whatever else related to the concert; the Committee pledging itself to indemnify the conductor for all expences. The management of this respectable institution has, since that time, continued in the Doctor's hands, with the highest credit to himself, and the greatest satisfaction to the Academicians and Subscribers.

At the death of the late Dr. Cooke, which happened in the year 1793, the real merit and high reputation of Dr. Arnold recommended him to the notice of the ingenious and learned Dr. Horsley, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster. The Bishop, casting his eye around for a meritorious object, naturally fixed on Dr. Arnold; and I have it from the Doctor himself, that his appointment was unsolicited, and performed, on the part of the worthy Prelate, "in the handsomest manner possible."

In 1796, the Doctor was applied to, to succeed the late Dr. Philip Hayes as conductor of the annual performances at St. Paul's for the Feast of the Sons of the Clergy; in which situation he has well supported his high professional character.

Dr. Arnold has had five children, of which two daughters and one son are now

now living. His eldest daughter was lately married to Mr. Role, a Gentleman engaged in mercantile business. The second is unmarried. Mr. Samuel Arnold inherits all that intellectual pre-eminence which has so long distinguished his father. He is the Author of several musical dramas, most of which have been flatteringly received; and he has written an excellent novel, entitled "The Cicole." But the circumstance the most worthy of remark is, the rapid and extraordinary progress he has made in the profession he has lately assumed. Scarcely a twelvemonth has elapsed since he commenced Portrait-Painter; and, in the last exhibition at Somerset House, the public were presented with a portrait of Dr. Ayrton from his pencil. But at this the reader will be less surprised, when told, that that excellent artist, Mr. Beachey, on examining Mr. Arnold's first effort in this way, declared that he never before saw such a *first picture*.

It is a truth highly honourable to Dr. Arnold, that the exercise of his professional talents has never been entirely confined to the public amusement and his own private emolument. The prosperity of those numerous charities which distinguish this country, and reflect so much honour on their several founders, has engrossed much of his attention; and many a handsome collection has, in a great measure, been derived from his voluntary and gratuitous assistance. By the kindly aid of that science which some consider as trivial, or as an useless luxury, and only calculated to excite the looser passions, he has succoured the most philanthropic and noble institutions, and contributed to "feed the hungry and clothe the naked."

Every one who has the pleasure of the Doctor's acquaintance will acknowledge, that, independently of his professional excellencies, he possesses many qualities which claim the esteem of society. His genius and science have, from time to time, procured him a great number of friends; and his social and amiable disposition has always preserved them. His conversation is open, pleasant, and unaffected; his heart is framed to feel for the distresses of others; and his sincerity in friendship is universally known.

His works are voluminous, as will be seen by the following catalogue:

ORATORIOS.

The Cure of Saul	The Resurrection
Abimelech	The Prodigal Son.

ODES.

The Jesuit	To Music
To the Haymakers	To Night
On the Queen's Birth Day	To Humanity
Prince of Wales's Birth Day	On Shakspeare.

SERENATAS.

Hercules and Omphale	Theseus and Pelcus.
Apollo	

OPERAS.

The Maid of the Mill	Hunt the Slipper
Rosalind	The Wedding Night
April Day	The Baron
The Castle of Andalusia	The Female Dramatist
Lilliput	The Garland
The Son-in-Law	Surrender of Calais
The Weather-Cock	The Mountaineers
Summer Amusement	The Shipwreck
The Agreeable Surprise	Auld Robin Gray
The Dead Alive	Apollo turned Stroller
Julius Cæsar	Who pays the Reckoning?
The Silver Tankard	The Portrait
True Blue	Peeping Tom
The Spanish Barber	The Enraged Musician
The Blind Man	Arthur
Tom Jones	New Spain
The Prince of Arragon	Throw Physic to the Dogs
Two to One	Children in the Wood
Turk and no Turk	Cambro-Britons
The Siege of Curcusa	Italian Monk
Inkle and Yarico	False and True
The Battle of Hexham	The Hovel.
Gretna Green	
Fire and Water	

BURLETTAS.

The Magret	Don Quixote.
The Cure for Dotage	

Overtures, Concertos, Trios, Canzonets, Single Songs, Catches, Glee's, and Lessons for the Harpsichord or Piano Forte.

IN MANUSCRIPT.

Various Services and Anthems composed for public Charities, and for the immediate Use of his Majesty's Chapels.

Dr. Arnold died at his house in Duke street, Westminster, 22d October 1802, in his sixty-third year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey the 29th of the same month, the procession consisting

isting of two mourning-coaches, two gentlemen's carriages, and three glass-coaches. The Pall-Bearers were his old and intimate friends Sir William Parsons, Dr. Ayrton, Dr. Busby, Dr. Smith, Dr. Calcott, and Mr. Guise, Master of the young Gentlemen of the Choir. Among the other mourners, who were numerous, were J. Rose, Esq. the Rev. Dr. Pearce, and the Poet Laureat. The body, after entering the court door, was sung into the Choir by the Members of the Church, pre-

ceded by the Precentor, and the morning service performed. It was then conveyed in procession round the Church to the North Aisle, and, after a short funeral service, composed by Dr. Calcott, was deposited between the monuments of Croft and Purcell. The choir and aisles of the Cathedral were so thronged, on this solemn occasion, by the most distinguished personages and respectable professors, that it was with difficulty the ceremony was conducted.

TERRÆ FILIUS EXTRAORDINARY.

BY GEORGE COLMAN, ESQ.

[The following Paper was written by Mr. Colman during a party to Oxford, in 1763, with his old friends and school-fellows, Thornton and Churchill. When he published his "Prose on several Occasions," he made great and diligent inquiry after it, to insert therein, having kept no copy. It is now transmitted to us, to complete his works.]

*Quid est dictum a me, cum contumelia?
Quid non moderate? Quid non amice?*

CIC.

IT should be matter of great joy to the greater part of the University, that, during the gaiety and splendor of this holiday season, they have so fair an opportunity of filing and polishing away, in some degree, the roughness and austerity of their manners. The awkward cast of their behaviour, though it be an unavoidable consequence of the reclusive and unsocial life they lead, should excite the compassion of the Ladies and the well-bred part of their own sex; instead of which, they consider it as the proper object of ridicule, and it furnishes no small share of their entertainment at the present festival. For my own part, though, by mixing a little with the world, I am become a tolerable proficient in those humane and liberal accomplishments, in which these respectable personages are unhappily so defective, I still retain that reverence and esteem for the academic sages, to which their profound erudition in some forgotten languages, their skill in artificial reasoning, and their incredible and truly Oxonian proficiency in all parts of the mathematics, give them an indisputable title. It has been with some resentment, therefore, that I have observed a smile upon many a fair face in

the Theatre, when a smart Londoner has taken occasion to sneer at the untoward deportment of some learned man; and, by uttering his witticism in French, has escaped the rebuke of a philosopher, who, had he understood the language, would doubtless have struck him dumb with a Greek reparation, and have silenced him at once with an unanswerable jest in Hebrew.

I shall content myself with mentioning a particular instance of the distress and embarrassment to which the wisest and most learned of the fraternity are exposed, by their want of a more frequent communication with the civilized part of mankind.

It was my fortune yesterday to be placed near a very eminent scholar, whose intimate acquaintance with every criticism and hypercriticism upon every classical author in the world, has rendered him the most agreeable and entertaining companion, over a bottle, in the whole University. But he was not so successful in his endeavours to amuse a beautiful young Lady, who was seated at his elbow. They found it impossible to understand each other; his expressions had not received the sanction of polite usage in town, nor her's the stamp of currency at Oxford; and I considered my friend, who in vain attempted to comprehend her meaning, in the condition

condition of an illiterate person; who affects to read with the wrong end of the book uppermost, and who, for want of proper instruction, would find it equally unintelligible in whatever posture he might place it.

It is great pity that an ignorant fop, who cannot distinguish between the Greek type and the extempore drawings of a fly that has crawled from an ink-bottle, should be enabled, by the specious arts of a more fashionable demeanor, to eclipse the lustre of these incomparable linguists; and I cannot persuade myself, but that if the literati would make a bold push for the prize, and step briskly forward into the heavenly monde with courage and resolution, they would presently outstrip their rivals; and by the assistance too of that very learning which is now thought to be their principal obstruction. For instance: Gentlemen who understand in theory so well the triphudium of the Ancients, who could go through all the jerks, the tricks, and the agitations of the Pyrrhick dance in armour, with the most critical exactness, would make nothing of a minuet or a country-dance, and enrage the less learned with the justness and propriety of their motions. In like manner, the rudiments of whatever exercises are conducive to health, and teach the limbs to play with ease and freedom, may be found in the productions of the Ancients; and as the first elements of all arts, sciences, and inventions in general, so particularly those of running, riding, swimming, boxing, tumbling, and tennis, may be

learned from Homer. Allowing themselves these innocent indulgences, by way of relaxation from sterner studies, I can assure them they will at the same time contribute infinitely to the entertainment of their guests, and acquire the reputation of hospitality and benevolence, which the world has hitherto denied them.

I hold it proper, before I conclude, to inform the Ladies, that a Gentleman, who was formerly my tutor, and who has reaped the benefit of my advice in private, thinking it would be a disgrace to this school of ancient tongues, should their ears be tickled with the sound of no more than one language which they do not understand—heard of, and which they hear continually at the Haymarket, has composed a cantata, partly Phœnician, partly Coptic, partly Arabic, and partly in a new-invented dead language of his own, with which the Patenza will treat them on the last day of the celebrity.

And now, delighted with the self-satisfying applauses of a good conscience, and convinced that I have done my best for the introduction of good manners into this august seminary, I make myself happy with reflecting on that infinite gratification which every individual will derive from these general animadversions. They will furnish every man with a slap at his neighbour's cheek, which none will be sensible of; for, in his own conceit, every pedagogue is perfectly polite, and every fellow a fine gentleman.

NO. IV.

AMBITION.

Sæpius ventis agitur ingens
Pinus; et celsæ graviore casu
Decidunt turres; feriuntque summos
Fulmina montes.

HORAT. Lib. ii. Od. 10.

When high in air the pine ascends,
To ev'ry ruder blast it bends:
The palace from its towering height
Falls tumbling down with heavier weight:
And when from Heav'n the lightning flies,
It blasts the hills which proudest rise.

FRANCIS.

THERE is scarcely any passion of the human mind more general, or more powerful, than Ambition. Few there

are who do not, upon some circumstance or other, found an opinion, that Providence never designed them

to be classed indiscriminately with the common herd of mankind. The blindness of parental affection, or the adulation of fawning hypocrisy, exaggerates ordinary talents into supernatural endowments, and is perpetually meeting with certain indications of future greatness, and that admiration is not unfrequently paid to the excessive bounty of nature which is really due either to accident, or to the artifices of the nurse. Besides, there is a vanity in the human heart, which will always receive with eagerness the grossest falsehoods of flattery, and which will indeed of itself, without the aid of a sycophant, magnify every appearance of excellence, and draw a veil over every failing.

The persuasion that we are possessed of some innate superiority, and that nothing is wanting to our advancement but our own endeavours, alleviates the toil of exertion, and animates the drowsiness of sloth. The youth, who studies the page of biography, attends with pleasure those who have distinguished themselves in the republic of letters, from the trivial incidents of childhood, through the more important adventures of maturity, to the temple of Fame. The disadvantages under which they laboured in their early years he compares to the difficulties which he has to encounter, and the eminence to which they at length attained fills him with a faint hope of hereafter obtaining similar distinction, and of being enrolled in the list of those whose memory is transmitted to posterity. The feeble pupil of Maistiacs with eagerness the manœuvres of dancing art, and the triumphs of victorious warriors, and pants with the desire of distinguishing himself by the same noble achievements. And the tradesman consoles himself under the heaviness of continual idleness, by recounting the lives of those whom prudence and persevering industry have exalted, and by anticipating the importance of wealth and the pomp of magistracy.

Ambition I consider as the desire of surpassing others in some particular or other its ordinary object is to climb up the acclivity of power. We are too apt to be captivated by the glittering appendages of pomp, and to amuse ourselves with the idea that there is a connection between happiness and authority. But the acquisition of power, for the most part, tends rather to our

disquiet than to our satisfaction. If we discuss the subject with impartiality, we shall find that dominion is accompanied by innumerable disadvantages and dangers. Although obtained by laborious exertion, it cannot, however, be secured by the most indefatigable attention. It is loaded with a weight of cares, which continually oppresses the conscientious man, and is attended with a variety of vexations and disappointments to which the most callous cannot be indifferent. It holds us up as objects of hatred and envy; those actions which, in a more humble situation of life, would pass unnoticed, are here scrutinized with fastidious exactness, and distorted with the most malignant subtlety. The sway of authority is calculated to encourage the unruly passions of the mind, and to destroy that humility of spirit which is one of the fundamental principles of christianity. Placed on the eminence of power, we too often attribute that to our own merit which we owe to the interest of our friends, and we begin to expect, that our pleasure alone shall be received as a sufficient apology for the weaknesses of indiscretion and the freaks of caprice. The greatest caution, too, is necessary to restrict the influence of power upon our affections, and to prevent it from engrossing our time to the exclusion of more momentous pursuits. He who bears an active part in the economy of government, who is occupied by its duties and surrounded by its dignities, will be too apt to be devoted to the affairs of this life, to prescribe the grave as the boundary of his views, and to neglect those concerns which have infinitely higher claims upon his attention.

There is another point of view which tends to strip power of all its gaudy trappings, and to exhibit it in its native simplicity. In a few years, at most, the authority of the tyrant will be at an end, and he himself will, in common with the meanest peasant, be mingled with the dust, and will be removed to a state of existence in which the distinctions of earthly pride will no longer be regarded, and he will, in his turn, be summoned to appear before the sovereign Ruler of the Universe.

An ambitious spirit, when once indulged, for the most part buries the shackles of prudence, and proceeds to the most dangerous extremities. Both ancient and modern history furnish us

with numerous instances of men whose desires have at first been moderate, but who, spurred on by ambition, and encouraged by success in their former undertakings, have at length stepped forward too far to recede, and have fallen victims to this unbridled passion.

Juvenal, in his tenth satire, animadverting, with his wonted energy, on the vanity of human wishes, makes particular mention of the fate of *Sejanus*, as a remarkable instance of the folly of Ambition. *Sejanus* had, at first, no other wish than that of insinuating himself into the favour of the Emperor *Tiberius*, not satisfied with the smiles and the confidence of his sovereign, his next study was to secure to himself the attachment of the soldiers and the Senate; having succeeded thus far, his last daring effort was to declare himself the Emperor of Rome, and *Tiberius* merely a dependant Prince. The spirit of the Roman people could not brook so gross an insult, the aspiring courtier was immediately hurried down from the pinnacle of power; the obsequious deference which had before been paid to his authority was now exchanged for those reproaches which are always offered to degraded pride, and his life was soon sacrificed to the injured honour of his sovereign and his country.

If we search into the history of our own country, we shall be presented with several examples, but with none perhaps more striking, or more worthy of remark, than that of *Wolsey*, who was raised from a state of obscurity to the highest honours and the most absolute authority, that a subject can obtain, but whose inordinate ambition at last robbed him of all.

It is certain, that an ambitious spirit may be converted to very important purposes, and, instead of plunging us into an abyss of cares and dangers, may be rendered the means of promoting our own happiness and the interests of society. A benevolent mind, therefore, cannot but behold, with concern, so valuable a talent unhappily abused, and thrown away upon objects which, to say the least, cannot possibly be productive of any substantial good. It were to be wished, that he who is filled with the desire of exalting those around him would rather direct his attention to the cultivation of his mind or the enlargement of his

heart. The attainment of knowledge is a pursuit which exposes us to no dangers, oppresses us with no cares, it does not threaten us with the bitterness of disappointment, or the fickleness of fortune. on the contrary, it ensures to us certain profit and delight, it tends to encourage every amiable affection of the mind, to recommend us to others, and to make us easy in ourselves.

But there is certainly no object to which our ambition can be directed with greater honour, or advantage, than that of surpassing others, not in the abundance of wealth, or the vain pride of titular distinctions, but in the innocence of our lives and the purity of our heart. He whose exertions are employed in this way, does not fear the malevolence of a rival, or the inconsistency of a patron, he does not look forward to death as the limit of every scheme of happiness that he has formed, but as the joyful expiration of the term of his probation, and the introduction to scenes of eternal felicity, where he shall be no longer harassed with the doubts, or beset with the temptations, of humanity. Instead of struggling with the violence of the waves, in the tempestuous ocean of life, he is placed on a rock, where he is secured from every danger, and smiles at the fury of the storm. It is the peculiar property of *this* ambition, that its spirit will not evaporate with the transient day which gives it birth, but will be protracted with increasing vigour to the close of our existence, that in the pursuit it will be always attended with pleasure, and in the event assuredly crowned with success.

Few ever lived to be more thoroughly convinced of the vanity and instability of earthly power than *Wolsey*. "If I had but served my Maker, exclaimed the dying Cardinal, "as diligently as I have served my Sovereign, He would not have forsaken me in my grey hairs." It must, indeed, have been a painful task for him in his last moments, to reflect, that his life had been wholly spent in vain, that all his exertions had terminated, not in the tranquillity and veneration which old age expects, nor in the internal satisfaction and confidence which religion affords, but in persecution, abhorrence, and remorse, that he had employed himself in courting favour and soliciting dignities which he had since

since lost, and which indeed, if they were continued to him, could now no longer be of any avail, and that he had entirely neglected the service of Him who could alone support him in death, or bestow him in eternity. Had the See of Rome, and all the honours which his fondest wishes had ever embraced, been offered to him at this conjuncture, he would no doubt have spurned them with the disdain of one taught by experience, that *he who consults his own*

happiness should not set his affections on the baubles of this world, which are unsatisfactory in their nature, and fleeting in their duration, but should aspire to that glory which cannot be affected by the vicissitudes of time; the anticipation of which is sufficient here, but the enjoyment of which will be superlative hereafter.

AURELIUS.

November the 4th, 1802.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SILK TRADE IN GENERAL, AND ITS OPERATION ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE OF THE METROPOLIS.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

HAVING in a former paper* addressed the Ladies respecting the claims of the Silk manufacturers in Spitalfields, &c. upon them for encouragement; and having stated that this manufacture was *then* in a declining state, I am now happy to announce that, rather from the influence of fashion, or perhaps from the operation of political circumstances, than from any aid that I can flatter myself it can have derived from my poor endeavours, it has, in a considerable degree, revived and having also in another paper* attempted to call the attention of the public to the same subject, which, I have endeavoured to shew, places the national interest upon the secure basis of individual exertions and ingenuity, and while, on the one hand, was hinted the probability of an extension of this great object of commercial concern, I slightly alluded to the possibility that this object might be counteracted in two ways, first, from a restless spirit of rivalry in another nation, and secondly, from, perhaps, the desultory and unfixed principles of some of our most ingenious artificers, who, stimulated by ideal prospects of advantage, and enticed by artful men, might be prevailed on to risk the ease, comfort, security, and comparative affluence which they enjoy in this kingdom, for the hazard, anxiety, obloquy, and indigence, which, it was morally certain, they must encounter in another.

When I had submitted these my

ideas on the subject to the public, conceiving I had done what, in my situation, was imperatively my duty, I had determined to recline on my oars, and wait the operation of events then afloat, which might either stimulate or retard the Silk Manufacture in its attempts to reach that *acme* of perfection, on which it must be the patriotic wish of every one to see it placed. Still prepared, if the time should arrive that might render any further observations upon the subject necessary, to endeavour again to attract that attention I had before solicited.

The time alluded to has (I will not, for reasons which, in the course of these papers, will appear obvious, say unhappily) arrived, but certainly an event has occurred, which, though perhaps *not totally* unexpected, has caused considerable interest, and has excited much alarm, among the persons dependant upon the Silk Manufactory in this district, I mean, the late prohibition of the exportation of raw and organzine silk of Piedmont, and other parts of Italy, from the ports of the Mediterranean, &c.

This prohibition, which seems a whole platform, a park of artillery, levelled at these branches of our commerce and manufactures, it is supposed, as was indeed argued, originated in that desire of our Gallic neighbours for commercial aggrandizement, which has been, for some time, as apparent as the desire for territorial acquisition, which has lately, alas! too

* Published in the European Magazine for October 1801, and December 1801, Vol. XL. pages 268 and 466.

successfully

successfully, predominated, and which has indeed formed the grand object on the foreground of their political views from the era of Lewis the XIVth.

This, to consider the matter philosophically and historically, to compare the passions and propensities of rival nations at different periods, and their situation with respect to each other under different circumstances, has ever been the case, during and after those great contentions that have at different epochs existed in the world. It may have been observed, that when the operation of arms has declined, when every effort of force has been exhausted, a commercial opposition has arisen, which has frequently been pursued with equal asperity and avidity, until fresh causes for the commencement of hostilities have occurred, and this contest has continued, sometimes flaming into eruptions and bursting into explosions, and sometimes smouldering and boiling in the bowels of the several countries, until, suppressed and exhausted by the destruction of one, or perhaps both, it has been smothered by their allies.

It is a singular, a curious, and, from the authority of ancient records, a circumstance most indubitably founded on fact, that our ancestors, legislating for themselves and their posterity, have, from the time of the first establishment of the Silk Manufactory in this kingdom, a period much antecedent to its introduction into France, considered it as a commercial point on which they were assailable, and therefore have formerly taken as much care to guard against the introduction of foreign commodities in a *wrought state*, so as to operate against domestic exertions, as we have latterly to regulate all its

branches, and defend it against intestine depredators. The barely quoting the dates of the statutes* in its favour will be sufficient to show how much this elegant and beautiful branch of our domestic ingenuity and industry has been the object of the care of Government, though perhaps it may, in a future paper, be necessary to observe upon the tendency and operation of some of them.

It is a matter calculated to excite some surprise, that, among the number of ancient and *semi-modern* statutes quoted in the note, there does not occur one for the encouragement or regulation of the Silk Manufacture, during the long period filled by the Reigns of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Mary, Elizabeth, James, and Charles the First, although these Monarchs are, most of them, known to have had much at heart its extension; but the reason why parliamentary interference ceased in this respect about the nineteenth of Henry, I take to be this:—It is well known, and indeed the statute book renders it obvious, that our ancestors were not fond of Legislating unless the circumstances of the times, or trade, made it absolutely necessary. In this case, when the Silk Manufacture had, though struggling into existence, little to fear from the spirit of rivalry, it was only necessary to shut out Italian fabrics, lest our own should be hurt by the comparison; and when British ingenuity soared to a perfection which, from the first rude attempts, could scarcely have been expected, such was the situation of our affairs, and such the consequence of this kingdom in the great scale of mercantile nations, that it had still less reason to fear that the

- 3 Edw. 3. c. 4.
- 33 Hen. 6. c. 5.
- 3 Edw. 4. c. 3.
- 22 Edw. 4. c. 3.
- 1 Rich. 3. c. 9.
- 1 Hen. 7. c. 9.
- 19 Hen. 7. c. 21.
- 13 & 14 Car. 2. c. 13. and 15.
- 20 Car. 2. c. 6.
- 2 Will. & Mar. stat. 1. c. 9.
- 5 & 6 Will. & Mar. c. 20.

- 6 & 7 Will. 3. c. 18.
- 8 & 9 Will. 3. c. 36.
- 9 & 10 Will. 3. c. 30. and 43.
- 5 Ann. c. 19.
- 8 Geo. 1. c. 15.
- 9 Geo. 1. c. 8.
- 23 Geo. 2. c. 9. and 20.
- 26 Geo. 2. c. 21.
- 17 Geo. 3. c. 56. and
- 35 Geo. 3. c. 100.

The last statute, which had evidently in view the encouragement of our home manufactures, was enacted for the permitting importation of organzined thrown silk, flax and flax seed, into this kingdom, in ships or vessels belonging to any kingdom or state in amity with his Majesty.

stream of commerce, with respect to the raw commodity, would be impeded in its progress to our shores, or dammed up at one of its sources. The Statesmen of these reigns probably found that the laws enacted by their forefathers, and, I conceive, strictly enforced by them, were fully sufficient to answer all the purposes for which they were intended; namely, to serve as sentinels upon the operations of foreign traffic, and regulators of domestic industry.

In the reign of Charles the Second, owing to a variety of well-known causes and events, the times had considerably changed. When the asperity of men's passions had been repressed by the misfortunes they had occasioned; when the fluctuations of politics, and the ebullition of the public mind, had in some degree subsided;

"When the tired nation breathed from Civil War;"

the merchants had an opportunity to look about them; to turn their attention from domestic derangement, and domestic business, to the commercial state of Europe; they then discovered the strides that had, during the period of our political insanity, been made by other nations; the commercial and manufacturing advantages which had been taken of our distress; and this discovery, combined with other causes, produced the famous Navigation Act, to which in a former speculation upon this subject I have alluded.

Among the many branches which had, during our civil contention, declined, or had rather been, in a considerable degree, transferred to France; it was found that this very important one, the Silk, had been, from neglect at home, raised to an incredible height in that country. It was discovered that the city of Tours had, from a small beginning, grown into such a state of manufacturing opulence, that eight thousand looms, and eight hundred mills, were employed therein; and that Lyons had become the emporium of the silk business, having at least eighteen thousand looms in constant operation; so that these cities, together with their provincial dependencies, employed, either directly or collaterally, upwards of two millions of people. Struck with this discovery, our merchants found it necessary to endeavour, if not to contend

with this Commercial Colossus, at least to impede him in his endeavour to stride across the channel, and ravage this country. In this enterprise, the folly of the French seconded the exertions of the English; and, from a zeal which we, who now coolly view the page which records the history of those transactions, are almost tempted to term insanity, led them to banish from their kingdom incalculable numbers of those promoters of their national prosperity; and this too at a period when National Aggrandizement might, according to the quaint jargon of modern times, have been termed "the Order of the Day." This, in a people so averse to their own interest, was certainly an over-sight; but, let it be remembered that it is almost the only one of which they have been guilty in any case where their interest or ambition were concerned; and the consequences that have flowed from, in a pretty strong light, how difficult it is to regain what the folly of a short period had, perhaps, dissipated. But although it may be difficult to reclaim lost, to raise declining, or to guard and support feeble, manufactures, the astonishing exertions which that nation has made, and is making, to restore, renovate, and give new energy, to theirs, ought to keep us upon the alert, and render us eagle-eyed with respect to every change in the Political, and every encroachment in the Commercial, World.

With respect to the latter, looking with an impartial though inquisitive eye upon the conduct of our Gallic neighbours, I do (as I have observed) conceive the shutting the French and Italian ports against the exportation of the raw or organzine silks of Piedmont, &c. to be a kind of signal for a commercial attack; and that, ever sanguine, they entertain a hope that, by the withholding articles deemed so necessary as these, they shall be able to depress, perhaps annihilate, our manufacture, and establish their own upon its ruins.

But there is one, and a material, circumstance which they ought first to have considered; namely, whether the articles I have mentioned, are so absolutely necessary in the construction of an elegant and useful fabrick, as their commercial cupidity would induce them to believe; or, whether

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we have not resources within ourselves (I mean within the territories appendant to the Crown of this realm) that, called into action by the necessity of the case, more generally practised upon, and consequently better understood, may, through the exertions of manufacturing industry, be adapted and adopted, so as to serve as a substitute, equal in durability, in utility, and beauty?

It is well known, although it has not been much speculated upon, that, with respect to trade in general, and manufactures in particular, many false and unfounded prejudices have arisen in the minds of commercial men and artificers against the hazard incurred by attempting new discoveries, and the uncertainty of new experiments: and although, in consequence of the good sense and liberality which mark the British Mercantile Character, these prejudices predominate less in our countrymen than in those of any other nation, yet we know that prepossession in favour of particular materials, and mode of workmanship, learned and adopted in early life, have not (even to give place to better) very hastily receded from the minds of our artificers. It may still be remembered, that the attempts to introduce Machinery, equally new and ingenious, as the means of shortening labour, was, to every art to which it was applied, attended with considerable difficulty; and that the prejudices of the workmen, aided by their fear, slowly receded before even conviction; and also, that in some instances it has still been found impossible to bring it into operation. This observation will fully apply to manufacturing materials; the weavers in particular have an idea, that Piedmont silks are absolutely necessary to frame a *Warp*, whereon a fabric of superior beauty and elegance can be constructed; and nothing but the superior necessity of working without it, or, in other words, of introducing generally Bengal silk in its stead, will convince them to the contrary.

The same kind of prejudice operated both in Italy in ancient, and France in more modern times; not indeed particularly against any material or mode of workmanship, but generally against the Silk Manufacture itself.

When the Grecian Monks, in the reign of Justinian, brought from the remotest parts of Asia a large quantity of the eggs of silk worms into their own country, it was the received opinion, both in that country, and at Rome, that the land of the *Seres** was too remote, for them to expect that the insects would, in their climate, find a sufficient degree of warmth and verdure to nurture them into, and to insure, their existence.

When Henry the Second † proposed to raise large plantations of White Mulberry Trees in France, and to introduce and erect silk manufactories, both at Lyons and Tours, the people, struck with the singularity and *extravagance* of the attempt, were unanimously disgusted, and exclaimed, "Though silk worms have been successfully nurtured in several parts, when was there one of that species ever seen in France?" yet silk worms were introduced, and manufactories erected, with what advantage to the nation is well known! Experiment in this event has trampled upon Prejudice; as I hope and trust it will in another which will form the subject of an ensuing speculation or speculations, for the reception of which, indeed, this is meant to *clear* the ground. In that, or those, I shall endeavour to show that we have little reason to dread the prohibition of the Piedmontese Silks; and that, whatsoever alarm the report may have excited, the thing itself is, in no instance, an injury to this country, but, on the contrary, may, in many, be attended with advantage; as it will force that truly useful and elegant article, Bengal Silk, into a more general circulation; and, while the adoption of this affords employment to thousands, perhaps millions, of people in the East Indies, its more extensive importation will add to the naval strength and commercial opulence of this Country; so that, at the same time that its reception and manufacture causes a new epoch in the history of traffic, it is likely to become a stimulus to the ingenuity and industry of our artificers, and to open new sources for the acquisition of individual riches, and consequently of National revenue.

(To be continued.)

* A country of ancient Scythia, called by the Latins *Sericum*, remarkable for its production of vast quantities of silk.

† Of France.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR NOVEMBER 1802.

QUID SIT PULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Lecture on the Gospel of St. Matthew, delivered in the Parish-Church of St. James, Westminster, in the Years 1798, 1799, 1800, and 1801. By the Right Reverend Bishop of London.

THE pious and benevolent design of this excellent Picture, in framing these Lectures, and delivering them publicly to numerous audiences, consisting chiefly of persons of the higher and middle classes of the people, is so clearly set forth in the preface, and at the same time presents such powerful inducements to all well disposed persons "to mark, learn, and inwardly digest," their important contents, that we shall need no apology for quoting the Bishop's own words, in the best recommendation of the arduous task he undertook, under circumstances the most unfavourable, to renovate primitive Christianity, in a city, luxurious, metropolis in which the sovereignty of fashion, the idolatry of pleasure, and the love of ease, had but too generally superseded the sacred obligations of the Christian religion; which most of us, it is presumed, have solemnly vowed and promised to perform.

"At the time when the following Lectures were first begun, the political, moral, and religious state of this kingdom wore a very unfavourable aspect, and excited no small degree of uneasiness and alarm in every serious and reflecting mind. The enemies of this country were almost every where triumphant abroad, and its still more formidable enemies at home, were indefatigably active in their endeavours to diffuse the poison of disaffection, in fidelity, and a contempt of the Holy Scriptures, through every part of the kingdom, more especially among the lower orders of the people, by the most offensive and impious publications,

while, at the same time, it must be acknowledged, that among too many of the higher classes, there prevailed, in the midst of all our distresses, a spirit of dissipation, profusion, and voluptuous gaiety, ill suited to the gloominess of our situation, and ill calculated to secure to us the protection of Heaven against the various dangers that menaced us on every side. Under these circumstances, it seemed to be the duty of every friend to religion, morality, good order, and good government, and more especially of the Ministers of the Gospel, to exert every power and every talent with which God had blessed them, in order to counteract the baneful effects of those pestiferous writings which every day issued from the press, to give some check to the growing relaxation of public manners, to state, plainly and forcibly, the evidences of our faith, and the genuine doctrines of our religion, the true principles of submission to our lawful Governors, the mode of conduct in every relation of life, which the Gospel prescribes to us, and to vindicate the truth, dignity, and divine authority, of the sacred writings. All this, after much deliberation, I conceived could in no other way be so effectually done, as by having recourse to those writings themselves, by going back to the very fountain of truth and holiness, and by drawing from that sacred source the proofs of its own celestial origin, and all the evangelical virtues springing from it, and branching out into the various duties of civil, social, and domestic life.

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"The result was, that I resolved on discharging *my* share of these weighty obligations, by giving Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew, in my own parish church of St. James, Westminster, every Friday in Lent. I foresaw, however, many difficulties in the undertaking, particularly in drawing together any considerable number of people, to a place of public worship, for any length of time, on a common day of the week. But it pleased God to bless the attempt, with a degree of success far beyond any thing I could have expected or imagined." What this success was, few of the inhabitants of London, who pay any attention to public occurrences, can remain ignorant; but many of our numerous country readers, will not be displeased with the following information.

So great was the concourse of persons in the higher circles of life, to hear these lectures, that chairs were borrowed from the neighbouring private houses, to supply seats for them in the aisles of this large church, and in the passages of the galleries, after all the pews had been literally crammed with nobility and gentry, whose carriages lined the adjacent streets, and whole sedan chairs filled the churchyard; and sorry we are to add, that as venality respects no sanctuary, the pew openers made strangers pay very handsomely for a comfortable (the weather being cold) squeeze in a pew.

Before we proceed to an examination of the lectures, be it permitted to make some observations on the foregoing passages from the preface. The good Bishop seems to lay great stress on the words "*my* share of these weighty obligations;" which we conceive to be a delicate reproof to other labourers in the vineyard of Christ, and peculiarly called for, in the present day; for who that travels into other protestant countries, does not know that the active zeal, and constant exercise of the official duties, of the ministers of the gospel, far surpasses that of our parochial clergy; some of their duties are indeed become almost obsolete, through the relaxation of the religious principles of their parishioners; but is not this owing, in some degree, to the indolence and inattention of their Rectors and Curates. Who now hears (except from the pulpits of zealous sec-

taries) sermons on the visitation and communion of the sick, inviting and pressing home upon the godly-minded of both sexes, the primitive christian custom religiously observed by our forefathers, as members of the Church of England, to call in the ministers of their parishes, in the hour of sickness and danger, to exhort sinners, under those trying circumstances, to repentance and christian resignation, according to the forms prescribed by that church; if they are no longer in use, let them be expunged from our common prayer books, or let this hint be properly taken, and this religious duty be forcibly and frequently impressed upon the minds of their respective congregations by our parochial clergy, nor any longer let thousands of professed christians die, without the solemn administration of any spiritual comfort in the hour of distress. With respect to our Bishops, let them only follow the example of their Right Reverend brother, and they will want no other admonition, to enforce the *incumbent* religious duties on the clergy of their dioceses; and, let the decrease of the christian faith, and the increase of infidelity be traced, not partially through some, but to all their sources, and it will perhaps be found that the blame lays not wholly with the different orders of the people, witness the crowded attendance, on the evenings of common days of the week, (after the labours of the day are over) at the Methodist chapels.

To counteract the baneful effects of pestilential writings, of which our worthy Prelate complains, let the same "indefatigably active means" be used to diffuse such antidotes as are contained in these Lectures, throughout every part of the kingdom; let *pastoral letters* be revived in every diocese, and cheap editions be published of the leading principles and doctrines of the Gospel, as cheap as those of the *Age of Reason*; and let every Minister of that Gospel, bear in mind this reinforcement of the gentle admonition already noticed. "I think it incumbent on me to take my share in this important contest, and to show that I wish not to throw burthens on others, of which I am not willing to bear my full proportion. See Lecture I. p. 23."

In the execution of this design, the Bishop professes to have four objects principally in view. "First, to explain
and

and illustrate those passages of holy writ, which are in any degree difficult and obscure. Secondly, to point out, as they occur in the sacred writings, the chief leading fundamental principles and doctrines of the Christian religion. Thirdly, to confirm and strengthen your faith, by calling your attention to those strong internal marks of the truth and divine authority of the Christian religion, which present themselves to us in almost every page of the gospel. Fourthly, to lay before you the great moral precepts of the gospel, to press them home upon your consciences and your hearts, and render them effectual to the important ends they were intended to serve; namely, the due government of your passions, the regulation of your conduct, and the attainment of everlasting life."

In the pursuit of this comprehensive plan, we have thirteen lectures in Vol. I. now under examination, upon the following subjects. Lecture I. "A compendious view of the sacred writings; or, in other words, a concise analysis of the Holy Bible, with such regulation in point of order, and such clearness and precision in the historical detail, as cannot fail of attracting general approbation." Lecture II. is confined to the two first chapters of the Gospel of St. Matthew, which record the genealogy, the annunciation and miraculous birth of our Saviour, and the arrival and offerings of the wise men of Bethlehem. Lecture III. gives us the life and doctrines of John the Baptist. Lectures IV. and V. on the fourth chapter, are divided into two parts; the former explains the narrative of the temptation of Christ in the wilderness, in which it is observable, that the Bishop differs in opinion from some eminent polemical writers on this subject, who have considered it in the light of a vision, for he adduces many reasons to believe that it was a real transaction; the second part relates to the choice of apostles, and the beginning of miracles. In Lectures VI. and VII. our Lord's sermon on the Mount is expounded in such a manner that these ~~two~~ lectures independently contain a volume of the most beneficial instruction to the community in general; and, as the enumeration of the various beauties of these lectures collectively, cannot be particularized in a limited Review,

we here take the liberty to exhibit one striking specimen of the transcendent merit of the whole course.

"Before I quit this noble and consolatory exordium of our Lord's discourse, (See p. 134, 5, 6, and 7, Lect. VI.) I shall request your attention to one particular part of it, which seems to require a little explanation. The part I allude to is this: Blessed are the meek, for they shall *inherit* the earth."

"The blessing here promised to the meek, seems at first sight somewhat singular, and not very appropriate to the virtue recommended—That the *meek*, of all others, should be destined to inherit the earth, is what one should not naturally have expected. If we may judge from what passes in the world, it is those of a quite opposite character, the bold, the forward, the active, the enterprising, the rapacious, the ambitious, that are best calculated to secure to themselves that inheritance. And undoubtedly, if by inheriting the earth is meant acquiring the wealth, the grandeur, the power, the property of the earth, these are the persons who generally seize on a large portion of those good things, and leave the meek and gentle far behind them in this unequal contest for such advantages. But it was far other things than these our Lord had in view. By inheriting the earth, he meant inheriting those things which are, without question, the greatest *blessings* upon earth; calmness and composure of spirit, tranquillity, cheerfulness, peace and comfort of mind. Now these, I apprehend, are the peculiar portion and recompence of the meek. Unassuming, gentle, and humble in their deportment, they give no offence, they create no enemies, they provoke no hostilities, and thus escape all that large proportion of human misery which arises from dissensions and disputes. If differences *do* unexpectedly start up; by patience, mildness, and prudence, they disarm their adversaries, they soften resentment, they court reconciliation, and seldom fail of restoring harmony and peace. Having a very humble opinion of themselves, they see others succeed without uneasiness, without envy; having no ambition, no spirit of competition, they feel no pain from disappointment, no mortification from defeat. By bending under the storms that assail them,

they greatly mitigate their violence, and see them pass over their heads almost without feeling their force. Content and satisfied with their lot, they pass quietly and silently through the crowds that surround them and encounter much fewer difficulties and calamities in their progress through life, than more active and enterprising men. This even tenor of life may, indeed, be called, by men of the world, flat, dull, and insipid. But the meek are excluded from no rational pleasure, no legitimate delight, and as they are more exempt from anxiety and pain than other men, their sum total of happiness is greater, and they may, in the best sense of the word, be fairly said to *inherit* the earth. Would it not give a greater force still to this fine passage, if we were permitted to

substitute the word *enjoy* for *inherit*? And as our Gospels are only translations from the original, this would be no sacrilege. All the foregoing attributes of meekness constitute the purest enjoyment of life.

Lecture VIII. delineates the conduct and character of the Roman Centurion. Lecture IX contains our Lord's instructions to his Apostles. Lecture X comprises three important subjects: Observation of the Sabbath, Demonnies, and Blasphemy against the Holy Ghost.

In Lectures XI, XII, and XIII the nature and use of Parables is explained, and more particularly, the Parables of the Sower, and of the Tares, with which finishes Vol. I.

M.

(To be concluded in our next)

A Journal of the Forces which sailed from the Downs in April 1800, on a Secret Expedition, under the Command of Lieutenant General Pigot, till their Arrival in Minorca, and continued through all the subsequent Transactions of the Army under the Command of the Right Hon. General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. in the Mediterranean and Egypt, and the latter Operations, under the Command of Lieutenant General Lord Hutchinson, K. B. to the Surrender of Alexandria with a particular Account of Malta during the Time it was subject to the British Government, &c. By James Anderson, Lieut. 45th Reg. One Volume Quarto. Illustrated by Engravings.

THOUGH duly sensible of the blessings of peace, and ardently hoping for its long continuance, we cannot look back, without sentiments of exultation, on the progress of the late war, in which examples occurred of naval and military enterprise and glory which we do not find transcended in the historical annals of any reformation. It is a subject, indeed, of acrimony of scenes of prowess which, by every true born Briton, must be contemplated with peculiar admiration.

It is not for us to detract on the glorious record even of the late war, for, indeed, were we so disposed, as to raise a question that would offer an impediment to the diffusion, as the volume before us professes only to give an account of a military expedition, and to record the progress of the British arms by land and in one of the most important periods of the war, but, whether we consider the patient endurance the military discipline, and

the active courage of the troops, or the final success of the undertaking, it must be considered as a period most highly honourable to the name and character of Britons.

Lieutenant Anderson* has arranged his work in the form of a Journal, which appears to be peculiarly adapted to the narration of military or naval operations. History gives little more than the outlines of the principal events of a war, declining the minuteness of detail, it designs only to relate important results, and their leading causes. The Journal, therefore, may properly be considered as the raw material for history, whence the latter may select, condense, and refine, all that is necessary to its own purpose, rejecting the lesser parts of detail as unsuited to the dignity of its character.—It must, however, at the same time, be allowed, that the lesser detail has its use and its interest, as it gives every preparatory and progressive circumstance of an ope-

* Whole Narrative of the British Embassy to China was reviewed in our XXVIIth volume. p. 215

ration from the outset to its close, the minutæ of which, by familiarizing the reader with the various successive transactions, increase the interest that he takes in the subject, and prepare his mind for a perfect comprehension of the whole.

The Journal may likewise be considered as a series of instructions to professional men; as a kind of school-book, in fact, in which the elementary parts of science may be learned. Besides, the very nature of the arrangement implies that it was formed by an eye-witness of what is narrated, and, of course, that it possesses indubitable authenticity.

Mr Anderson's volume appears to embrace three important objects, viz. the Secret Expedition which failed under the command of General Pigot in March 1800; an Account of Malta, from the time when it was taken by the English, till the signature of the Preliminaries of Peace; —and, a Narrative of the Campaign in Egypt.

In a model and well-written Preface he thus introduces his work :

"The general agitation which had been occasioned throughout the country by the Expedition to Holland had not altogether subsided, when the renewal of very formidable preparations excited the anxious curiosity of the people, more especially as their objects were enveloped in successful mystery from the country, for whose service the expedition was formed, and from Europe, against some part of which it was directed. That it did not perform any great military service must have arisen from circumstances which were not foreseen, and could not be controlled. It had, however, no inconsiderable influence on the operations of the enemy in Italy, as it spread alarm along the coast which they possessed, and large bodies of troops were detached to prevent or oppose its descent. Thus a considerable diversion was made in favour of our Allies, though we cannot but lament that it did not terminate more to their advantage.

"This Expedition, however, though not distinguished by any brilliant event, is an interesting feature in the war, and is preparatory to the Egyptian Campaign, which closes the glory of it. I have, therefore, given a regular journal of its transactions, from the sailing of the first division, under the command

of Major-General Pigot, from England, till the arrival of the army at Malta; with the whole of the General Orders that were issued by the several Commanders during that period. This account will sufficiently prove, that, if this army did nothing in the way of effective operation, it was, at all events, qualified, prepared, and eager to do every thing. What its dispositions and active capacities were, a considerable part of it proved on the sands of Egypt: nor can there be any doubt that the same proofs would have been displayed, and the same success obtained, if circumstances had afforded them the expected opportunities of unfurling the British standard on the plains of Italy or the shores of Spain.

"As a part of this army took possession of Malta, on its surrender by the French; and as the battalion of the 40th regiment, in which I had the honour to serve, formed a part of its garrison, I have availed myself of the local knowledge I acquired, to give some account of this extraordinary place.

"Till the present war, Malta had long remained an object of small consideration. The singularity of its constitution and government, the riches of its knights, its stupendous strength, its splendid display of useless fortification, and the romantic character of its history, had rendered it rather a subject of philosophical speculation than political interest; and though, in the possession of any of the principal European Powers, it might have been made a commanding position in the Mediterranean Sea; from the jealousy of them all, it has been left to the influence of its own policy, and remained in the security of its own insignificance.

"At length the ambitious spirit of the French Government, quickened and realized by the ardent genius of Bonaparte, by art, by menace, and by treachery, obtained possession of this Island; of which it kept a troubled and precarious possession, till it was surrendered to the English force that had been employed to blockade it. As it thus formed a part of the British empire, it naturally became interesting to the British people; and, from subsequent circumstances, has been a subject of very serious consideration: I have, therefore, given such an account of it, as my experience and means

of

of information enabled me, and which will, I flatter myself be sufficient to convey adequate and correct notions of its strength, its resources, commercial advantages, and political importance."

* * * * *

"Here, indeed. it was my original intention to have concluded my Work; but, as the expedition with which I sailed from England formed a part of that army which proceeded, with subsequent augmentations, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, for Egypt, and the second battalion of the regiment to which I belonged having formed a part of it, I felt myself in some degree connected with the Egyptian service, though I had not the honour of being personally engaged in it. At the same time, being favoured with the Journals of several Officers who witnessed the whole of that Campaign, and having opportunities of obtaining whatever was to be procured on the subject from oral communication, I have ventured to continue the Work in the original form which I had adopted, to the surrender of Alexandria.

"The Campaign of Egypt, though one continued scene of British glory, was a succession of simple operations; and consequently requires nothing more than the attention which will, I trust, appear to have been bestowed, to produce a correct and authentic narrative of them."

From the sailing of the expedition from Malta, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, during the time it remained in Marmora Bay, and to the final evacuation of Egypt by the French, an almost daily account is given of the proceedings of the British army; not only in its principal positions, as at Aboukir, Alexandria, and Cairo, but in its detached services, and all its intermediate operations.

The part of this volume which is appropriated to the Secret Expedition gives some account of Minorca, and the occupations of the army during the time that it remained in that island; we shall extract from it a relation of the manner in which the King's Birthday was celebrated there.

"This being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day, the same was celebrated by every demonstration of joy suited to the happy occasion.

"The following regiments were

drawn up on the Lazaretto side. The two battalions of the 35th on the right; Dillon's, and the ancient Irish fencibles, in the centre; and the two battalions of the 40th regiment on the left. At eleven o'clock the whole was formed on their respective stations, in open columns of companies; and soon after was wheeled into line, when the files opened from right to left, which extended the line from the river on the Lazaretto side, over the inequalities of the camp ground, till it terminated on the summit of an hill of considerable height.

"Immediately opposite, on the George Town side of the river, the line commenced on the banks, and stretched, in an oblique manner, along the glacis of Fort George for about three quarters of a mile. The regiments that composed this part of the line were the 8th or king's, the two battalions of the 17th, the 48th and 90th, the Minorca regiment, and De Rolles' Swiss guards; they were also wheeled by signals into line. At half past eleven the Lieutenant-Governor, with a numerous retinue, arrived in barges at Fort George, when the signal was made for the lines on either side of the river to prime and load. The men then came to ordered arms, and within a few minutes of twelve o'clock the whole line shouldered arms.

"At twelve, the great guns began to fire from Citadella, and the firing continued successively along the whole coast of the island till it reached Fort George, where every piece of artillery was regularly discharged. A similar cannonade then continued on the side opposite from Fort Philipet, and from all the towers, till every gun was discharged. The infantry then commenced a *feu de-joye* from the 35th regiment, and continued like the roll of a drum along the whole line till it terminated with the 40th. It was then renewed on the opposite shore, and run on without the least interruption to the end of the lines. This firing was repeated twice, and followed by three cheers, whose loyal and animating sound, proceeding from the tongues and hearts of so large a body of British troops, produced an effect which my feeble powers are unable to describe. The scene was grand and impressive, and received no small addition from the beauty of the day,
The

The whole concluded with a general salute, the regimental bands joining in the animating air of "God save the King!"

"It may be mentioned as a singular and curious circumstance, that, while the Duke of Orleans and his brothers accompanied the Lieutenant-Governor on the Fort George side of the river, the French Admiral, who was taken in the *Guillaume Tell*, accompanied Sir Edward Berry on the Lazaretto side of it. Such were the spectators of a spectacle, that might indeed fill them with admiration, but was by no means calculated to afford consolation to their respective conditions. The French Admiral indeed expressed himself in the warmest terms of approbation, at this display of British discipline and British loyalty; and acknowledged the very high opinion he was induced to entertain of the happiness of British subjects, from the joy that seemed to beam from every countenance, at this ceremonial of duty and affection to their Sovereign. On the dropping of the colours at the salute, the French Admiral and his officers made a very low obeisance, and remained for some time uncovered."

The same part of the work also includes an account of the preparations made for the attack of Cadiz, as well as of the *mysterious* suspension and ultimate abandonment of that enterprise.

From various circumstances, the Island of Malta has become an object of general attention to Europe, and of peculiar interest to this country. An account of it, therefore, after it became a part of the British dominions, naturally awakens a curiosity which we think Mr. A.'s work will be found well calculated to gratify. The Author has contrived to carry his reader through every part of this superb fortress, with a minuteness and facility of description which, with the assistance of the Engravings, give as perfect an idea of it as can be obtained of any place without a personal inspection: indeed, the chapters which relate to Malta afford a very pleasing specimen of local history, and form an agreeable as well as instructive kind of episode to the military narrative. — To the friends and admirers of the late Sir Ralph Abercromby (and what Englishman will not be included in the number), the account given of the

honours paid to his remains, and the interment of them at Malta, must be highly interesting and consoling.

The expedition to Egypt immediately succeeds; in which may be included the employment of the fleet and army during the time that it remained in Marmorice Bay, previous to its final departure on the great object of the expedition; and here we find the only description that we have yet seen of a place which was so little known to geographers as to be seldom seen on the charts of the Mediterranean coasts.

Of the beautiful town and harbour of Marmorice, where the army remained some days, for the purpose of concerting measures with the Turks, Mr. A. says, "This picturesque scene assumed the appearance of a paradise, and was peculiarly grateful to the sea-sick soldiers, who, though before they had been lying on the decks, neglecting their food, careless of themselves, and disdaining life, almost instantly recovered every disposition that proceeds from health and spirits. But here, as in every part of Turkey, the melancholy effects of iron-handed despotism is discernible in the miserable poverty, abject sentiments, and gross ignorance, of the wretched inhabitants."

The campaign of Egypt naturally follows; and the events of that brilliant period are related *de die in diem* till its glorious conclusion.

Some curious and important documents and details respecting the army that went from India to Egypt by the Red Sea are here given, we believe for the first time, to the Public; the compliments paid to that army are just and grateful; and the General Orders of Sir James Baird are particularly worthy of perusal.

The PLATES that illustrate this volume are: a very large, and, we presume, an accurate Plan of Valetta, in the Island of Malta, its Harbours, Fortifications, and Dependencies; View of Fort Manuel and Port of Marsamuscet, with Fort Tigne; View of Fort Ricafoli, the City of Valetta, and part of Gregale; View of Ricafoli, the Castle of St. Angelo, Bur Mola, and the Point of Isola; View of Valetta, and the Fortifications on the Marsamuscet Side of the City from Point St. Elmo; View of the Fortifications and the Entrance to Valetta

from

from the Floriana Side ; View of the City of Valetta, with part of the Grand Harbour ; View of Cadiz, as it appeared from his Majesty's Ship *Hector* on the 5th of October 1800 ; Plan of Marmora, with the Soundings in the Harbour, by Captain J. Edmonds, R. N.—Of these we cannot, indeed, say much as works of art ; but they have the merit, as it appears, of being faithful portraits of the objects which they are intended to represent. Two of them, however, are entitled to particular mention ; the Plan of the Harbour and Fortifications of Malta, as a very curious piece of ichnography of a most extraordinary place ; and the Chart of Marmora Bay, of which the

Author says, it " is the only one, I believe, that has yet been published. It is a curious geographical document ; and I can speak with confidence of its accuracy, as it was taken by a Naval Officer who is well known to be eminently qualified for every duty of his profession."

In work of this nature, it would seem a waste and wantonness of criticism to dwell on slight defects and trivial errors ; we shall therefore conclude with recommending Mr. Anderson's volume to general attention ; believing it to be, as his Introduction assures us it is, " an authentic record of our country's glory."

J.

Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, in Company with several Divisions of the French Army, during the Campaigns of General Bonaparte in that Country ; and published at Paris, under his immediate Patronage, by Vivant Denon. Embellished with numerous Engravings. Translated by Arthur Aikin. Two Editions. 4to. Two Volumes. 8vo. Three Volumes.

(*Concluded from Page 279.*)

THE second volume of this curious work contains a detailed narrative of the Author's progressive travels in Upper Egypt ; and an accurate Map of the Country is prefixed, on which the route of the French troops commanded by General Desaix, and the track of Citizen Denon's travels, under the protection of his army, are distinctly marked by dotted lines.

By a careful inspection of this Map, the readers of these travels will be convinced, that Denon actually, as he asserts, explored a part of Upper Egypt which had not been visited by any other European for two thousand years ; and that his own excursions could not have taken place under any other circumstances but those of being escorted by detachments of troops ; for in many places where the greatest curiosities, consisting in antiquities illustrative of ancient history, were to be found, it was necessary to use coercion, in order to gain admission to the ruins of cities, temples, and tombs, as well as to secure the person of the visitor from assassination.

It is to this new country, as he calls it, therefore, that we mean to attract the attention of our readers ; and on this account we shall only notice, as we pass on to it, those interesting particulars which may be considered, in

this volume, as additions to Sonnini's accounts and descriptions of the same places.

At Siut, a large well-peopled town, to all appearance built on the site of the ancient city of Lycopolis, Denon visited the Lybian chain of mountains, which exhibits such a vast number of tombs, as evidently demonstrate that the modern town of Siut occupies the territory of some very ancient and flourishing city. A plate, elegantly engraved by Harding, from a drawing made by our Author on the spot of one of the largest of these tombs, is given, with a curious description of its architecture, and hieroglyphic inscriptions ; of the latter, he observes, that " months would be required to read them, even if one knew the language, and it would take years to copy them." See Vol. II. p. 5.

From Siut, as they approached the *Desert*, they found three new objects ; one was the *doum* palm-tree, which differs from the date palm in having from eight to fifteen stems instead of only a single one, and its ligneous fruit is attached by clusters to the extremity of the principal branches, whence proceed numerous tufts, which form the foliage of the tree, &c. A sketch of this tree, of a Karavanserai in the Desert, and of a Coptic Convent, called the

the White Monastery, are the subjects of two engravings, accompanied with proper descriptions.

At Gurgeh, or Gurgé, according to Sonnini, the modern capital of Upper Egypt, and which afforded him but little attraction, Denon found a Nubian Prince, who was returning from India to Darfur, forty days journey from Siut; in a long conversation with him, concerning the situation of the celebrated city of Tombuctoo, the existence of which is so problematical in Europe, the Prince gave him a very satisfactory account of it, and of the manners, customs, and trade of the inhabitants with Nubia; amongst other particulars, he said, that they were six months on their journey from Tombuctoo to Datur, where they came to purchase the various articles brought thither from Cairo, for which they exchanged gold dust. The plenty of provisions at Gurgeh afforded great relief to the troops; bread was a French *sous* (an English halfpenny) the pound; twelve eggs, two *sous*, a goose, weighing fifteen pounds, twelve *sous*—such too was the abundance of these and other articles of food, that after more than 5000 men, Officers and privates, had remained there three weeks, no rise in the demand for these necessaries had taken place.

But to counterpoise these conveniences, they were much harassed by perpetual thefts, contrived by the offenders in such a manner that no rigour of military execution could protect their arms or their horses.—“Every night the inhabitants stole into our camp like rats, and, lurking about, they generally found an opportunity to seize some article of plunder, and carry it away with them. Some of the robbers had been caught in the fact, and sacrificed to the rage of the soldiers on guard. It was hoped that this rigour would prove a salutary example; the guard was doubled, and yet, on the same day, two of the artillery forges were taken off; but the robbers were apprehended and shot immediately. In the night which followed this execution, the horses of the *Aid-de-Camp* of the General of Cavalry were stolen; the General laid a wager that they would not touch any of his property; but the next day his horse also disappeared, and the plunderers had pulled down part of a wall in order to surprise

the General himself, which failed only on account of day-light coming before they were prepared.

Next follows an account of Defaix and Denon amusing themselves with hearing Arabian tales, in order to kill time, and they are described to be similar to the thousand and one stories of the Sultana Scherazade, so well known all over Europe, by the title of *Arabian Nights Entertainment*.—“The Arabs relate stories so slowly, that our interpreters could follow them almost without interrupting them; they abound in extraordinary events and interesting situations, occasioned by high and strong passions—they make use of all the machinery of castles, iron gates, poisons, daggers, rapes, night adventures, mistakes, treachery; in short, all that can employ and appear to render the denouement impossible; and yet the story always finishes very naturally, in the clearest and most satisfactory manner.”

Arrived at Teentyra, or Dindera, its modern name, our Author is struck with astonishment, and enters into all the particulars that are well calculated to gratify any individual, or the whole Society of Antiquaries, and in *three plates* gives different views of the present state of the famous temple; these views have a most picturesque effect; at the same time they afford an idea of the situation of the ancient city, which was built on the borders of the desert, on the lowest level of the Libyan chain, the foot of which is washed by the waters of the inundation of the Nile, at the distance of a league from its bed.

The elevation of the portico, and the inner door of the Sanctuary of the Temple, Plates XIX. and XX. inserted with the descriptive narrative from p. 66 to 71, are the most sublime and beautiful representations that the eye can behold. A short extract from our Author's learned and scientific dissertation on the various architectural ornaments and other decorations of this stupendous monument of antiquity may not be unacceptable to our readers.

“In no place had I ever been surrounded with so many objects to elevate my imagination—they imparted on my mind the respect due to the sanctuary of the Divinity, were the open volumes, in which science was unfolded, morality dictated, and the useful

useful arts promulgated; every thing spoke, every object was animated with the same mind. The opening of the doors, the angles, the most private recess, still presented a lesson, a precept of admirable harmony; and the lightest ornament on the gravest feature of the architecture revealed, under living images, the abstract truths of astronomy. Painting added a further charm to sculpture and architecture, and produced, at the same time, an agreeable richness, which did not injure either the general simplicity or the gravity of the whole. To all appearance, painting in Egypt was then only an auxiliary ornament, and not a particular art; sculpture was emblematical, and, if I may so call it, architectural. Architecture, therefore, was the great art, or that which was dictated by utility; and we may from this circumstance alone infer the priority, or at least the superior excellence, of the Egyptian over the Indian art, since the former, borrowing nothing from the latter, has become the basis of all that is the subject of admiration in modern art, and of what we have considered as exclusively belonging to architecture; the three Greek orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. We should, therefore, be cautious of entertaining the false idea, which is so prevalent, that the Egyptian architecture is the infancy of this art, since it is, in fact, the complete type."

From Dindera, General Desaix and his army, accompanied by Denon, proceeded southwards, following the direction of the Nile, in a course opposite to its current; and in making a sharp turn round the point of a projecting chain of mountains, they discovered, all at once, the site of the ancient city of Thebes, in its whole extent: this abandoned sanctuary, surrounded with barbarism, and again restored to the desert from which it had been drawn forth, enveloped in the veil of mystery and the obscurity of ages, whereby even its own colossal monuments are magnified to the imagination, still impressed the mind with such gigantic phantoms, that the whole army suddenly, and with one accord, stood in amazement at the sight of the scattered ruins.

"I took a view," says Denon, "of this first aspect of Thebes along with the spectacle before me, the knees of

the enthusiastic soldiers served me as a table, their bodies as a shade—the situation of this town is as fine as can well be imagined; and the immense extent of its ruins convinces the spectator that fame has not magnified its size; for the diameter of Egypt not being sufficient to contain it, its monuments rest upon the two chains of mountains which are contiguous, whilst its tombs occupy the vallies towards the west, far on into the desert. Four large Hamlets divide amongst them the remains of the ancient monuments of Thebes, whilst the river, by the sinuosity of its course, seems still proud of flowing amongst its ruins."

Here, we have to lament the irregularity of placing the engraved views in this volume. The Necropolis of Thebes, or city of the dead, and the view of the great Temple of Karnac, one of the four Hamlets, is referred to by the author at p. 86, but they are only to be found at p. 190 and 192; and the final, full explanation of all the Plates in the work, is referred to form a kind of supplement to the *third volume*; the curious and attentive reader must therefore have the whole work and the maps open before him, to enable him to trace every subject in a regular series of connexion; we cannot suppose it to be so confused in the original. To the above mentioned explanations we refer the reader, and shall follow our traveller to the end of his journey, noticing, as we pass on, the most striking particulars and anecdotes relative to this part of the country, of which our author has given the first modern description.

At the right, adjoining to another of the four villages—Medinet Abu, he found a vast palace, built and enlarged at various times: the lower part of this palace, which abuts against the mountain, is the most ancient in its construction, and is covered with hieroglyphics cut very deep, and without any relief; and in the fourth century, the Roman Catholics converted it to a church, adding two rows of pillars in the style of the age, to support a covered roof.

Esneh, the ancient Latopolis, is the last town of any importance in Upper Egypt; Murad Bey, the most formidable enemy the French had to encounter, had evacuated this station only a few hours before the arrival of their cavalry. This precipitate retreat gave

gave Denon an opportunity to examine its antiquities, and its present state, without molestation. Some remains are still visible of its port or quay on the bank of the Nile, which has often been repaired, but, notwithstanding all that has been done for it, still remains in a very miserable condition. The town contains the portico of a Temple, which appeared to be the most perfect monument of ancient architecture. This portico is very well preserved, and possesses a real richness of sculpture: it is composed of eighteen columns with broad capitals, the columns are noble and elegant, the plan and elevation of the whole furnishes two elegant views. The next object of admiration was the magnificent temple of *Apollinopolis Magna*, at Etfu, commanding the river, and the whole valley of Egypt; our author describes it as being in high preservation, and surpassing all that he had yet seen in Egypt, or elsewhere. This building is a long suite of pyramidal gates, of courts decorated with galleries, of porticoes, and of covered naves, constructed, not with common stones, but entire rocks; a part of the population of the village of Etfu is contained in huts built in the courts, and around the fragments of the Temple; which, like swallows' nests in our houses, defile them without concealing or injuring their general appearance; of this superb edifice, two views are given, one of which is the largest and most complete plan in the whole work; the drawing was made on the return of the army to Etfu, on its march to Lower Egypt. See Vol. II. Plate XXVIII. p. 278.

Let us now suspend our pursuit of antiquities, to give place to an affecting anecdote, which exemplifies the different characters of the common soldiers of an army; for we must not suppose that such instances are to be found only amongst the military of any particular nation or country.

After quitting Etfu, the infantry had a desert of seven leagues to cross, and in their march suffered the greatest hardships from the want of food and water; arrived at length at the large abandoned village of Binban, which offered them nothing but a few walls, our author was a witness to a scene which presented a striking contrast of savage brutality and the kindest sensibility.—“Whilst I was looking at our people, whose necessities were as inge-

nious in bringing to light, as the care of the natives had been to conceal, (provisions) a soldier comes out of a cave, dragging after him a the goat, which he had forced out; he is followed by an old man, carrying two young infants, who sets them down on the ground, falls on his knees, and, without speaking a word, points with tears in his eyes, to the young children, who must perish if the goat is taken away from them. But woe, which is both deaf and blind to the distress of others, does not stay his murderous hand for any intreaty, and the goat is killed.—At the same moment, another soldier comes up, holding in his arms another child, whose mother doubtless had been obliged to desert it in her flight from us; and this brave fellow, notwithstanding the weight of his musket, his cartridges, his knapsack, and the fatigue of four days of forced marches, had picked up this little forsaken creature, had carried it carefully for two leagues in his arms, and not knowing what to do with it in this deserted village, seeing one inhabitant left behind with two children, lays down his little charge beside them, and departs with the delightful expression of one who has just performed a benevolent action.”

A march of two days more brought them to Assuan or Syene, the object of their destination, being the extent of their expedition. Here the Soldier forgot his fatigues, not reflecting that to return to a country of abundance, he must again cross the same painful desert which he had just left behind him; but the past is nothing to the soldier, when he can snatch a little present gratification; and of this gratification our author draws so pleasing a picture, that we cannot resist the inclination to present it to our readers; and, as it is peculiarly characteristic of a French army, it may be a question worthy of being discussed by the impartial historian of the late war—whether the extraordinary success of the French is not to be attributed in some degree to that happy turn of mind here described?

“Our first employment was to get ourselves comfortably settled. The second day of our establishment, there were already in the streets of Syene, tailors, shoe makers, jewellers, French barbers, eating-houses, and *restaurants* (houses of entertainment for th

officers), all at a fixed price. The station of an army offers a picture of the most rapid exercise of every resource that industry can furnish; every individual sets all his abilities to work for the general advantage; but what peculiarly characterizes a French army is, to establish superfluities and amusements at the same time, and with the same care as necessities; thus we had gardens and coffee-houses, in which we amused ourselves in games with cards manufactured at Syene. At one entrance of the village is a walk with straight rows of trees pointing to the north (to Europe); our soldiers here set up a mile stone with this inscription—*Route de Paris, No. onze, cent soixante sept milles, treucent quarante*; it was some days after having received a distribution of dates for their whole allowance, that they entertained such pleasant or philosophical ideas. Nothing but death can put a period to *valour combined with gaiety*, the greatest misfortunes cannot effect it.

At Syene, the Nile makes its first entrance into Egypt, and this was a subject highly meriting the pencil of the artist; accordingly, Citizen Denon has given a beautiful view of it, which we could have wished to have seen on a larger scale, approaching nearer to the French plate in the original work; and it might have been accomplished on the same plan as the view of the magnificent Temple of *Apollinopolis Magna*, already mentioned.

In the vicinity of Syene are two beautiful islands; the first, *Elephantina*, became at the same time the country house, and the palace of delight, observation, and research, of our curious antiquary, who thinks he must have turned over every loose stone, and questioned every rock in the island. Two views of temples in this island accompany the descriptions of these, and various other relics of antiquity.

Philoe, the other island, they were obliged to take by force, the inhabitants refusing to let the French land on it, until after an ineffectual resistance, they took possession, and a new field for speculation presented itself to our author. A plan of the island, and of the temples remaining on it; copies of the hieroglyphics painted on the ceilings, and of various fragments of Egyptian architecture, are the fruits of his researches, and the labours of his pencil, in six visits to this island; the

most ample and satisfactory descriptions being the constant attendants on the engravings. This island was once the entrepot of a commerce of barter between Ethiopia and Egypt; and wishing to give the Ethiopians a high idea of their resources and magnificence, the Egyptians had raised so many sumptuous edifices on the confines and natural frontier of their empire, Syene and the Cataracts. In the road towards Philoe by land, across the desert, they met with several large blocks of stone covered with hieroglyphics, as if they were put there for the amusement of passengers. One of the most singular of these presents the form of a seat cut out of the solid rock, with a flight of steps to climb up to it, and the whole ornamented with hieroglyphics; the greater number of which are executed with great care. The representation of this sculptured Granite rock, near Philoe, is given in an elegant engraved print facing p. 149. Vol. II.

The termination of the march of the French through Egypt, was inscribed on one of these granite rocks beyond the cataracts of the Nile. It appears that the army remained upwards of three weeks in this delightful part of Upper Egypt, for it quitted Syene, on its return towards Cairo, the latter end of February, the same month in which it arrived there. Denon embarked on board a small skiff, that he might have a better opportunity of viewing some places on its banks which he had not yet seen, and of revisiting others more leisurely than he had been permitted to do, when the army was advancing by hasty marches, to come up with Murad Bey, whom they now learnt was also returning to Lower Egypt, by the left side of the river through the desert, by way of El Coseir, on the borders of the Red Sea. To the remaining Chapters of Vol. II. viz. from Chapter XV. to Chapter XVIII. and to Chapter XIX. XX. and XXI. of the third and last Volume, in which will be found the author's arrival at Cairo, we refer the lovers of antiquity and natural history, and those readers who are either interested in, or may be amused with, the military operations of armies; and shall take our leave of this work of uncommon merit, with a further account of such of the Plates as have not been mentioned in the course of our Review.

Plate

Plate I. Fig. 1. The west side of the Island of Riba. Fig. 2. A view of the town of Malta. Fig. 3. The interior of the grand harbour, the citadel of Valetta on the right, and the batteries of fort St. Angelo on the left. Fig. 4. A view of Alexandria, taken in its whole extent from east to west.

Plate III. Fig. 1. A general View of the Islands of Malta, Goza, Cumino, and Cuminoto. Fig. 2. A View of the great harbour of Alexandria. Fig. 3. A View of Salmia in the Delta. Fig. 4. The entrance of the great harbour of Malta. Fig. 5. Fort St. Angelo, and the old city. Fig. 6. The north-west side of the island of Corsica. Fig. 7. The French fleet and convoy on their passage to Egypt, passing under the east side of Sardinia.

Plate IV. Fig. 1. An inscription upon the listel of the entablature of the gate of Kous. Fig. 2. A perspective view of the village of Kous. Fig. 3. Pompey's pillar. Fig. 4. Cleopatra's needle. Fig. 5, 6, and 7. A species of Patera of very fine yellow baked earth, found in the tombs of the Kings of Thebes. Fig. 8. A figure of a Vulture very frequently met with in Egyptian sculpture. Fig. 9. An augural staff.

Plate V. Fig. 1. The Pharos of the Port of Alexandria. Fig. 2. A general view of Alexandria, taken from the Minarets of the Mosque of St. Athanasius. Fig. 3. The arrival at Rosetta.

Plate VI. Fig. 1. A bird's eye view of the peninsula of Aboukir. Fig. 2. The Tower of Abumandur, near Rosetta. Fig. 3. The village of Demichalat. Plate VII. Fig. 1, 2, and 3. Different views of the Pyramids. Fig. 4. A View of the city of Cairo. Plate VIII. Fig. 1, and 2. Views of the Pyramids of Sacarah and Gizeh. Plate IX. A side view of the Sphinx. Plate X. The entrance to the galleries of the Pyramid of Choops.

Plate XI. Fig. 1. A View of Old Cairo, or Fostat built by Amru. Fig. 2. The Khalydge, or Canal, which conducts the water of the Nile to Cairo. Plate XII. Fig. 1. Bulac, a small town near Cairo. Fig. 2. The tombs of the Caliphs. Plate XIII. Fig. 1, and 2. The Pyramid of Meidum, and the Pyramids of Sacarah, as seen from the Nile. Plate XIV. Ruins of the Temple of Hermopolis, or the great city of Mercury. Plate XV. One of the

tombs of Lycopolis. Plate XVI. A scene in an Egyptian hot-bath. Plate XXII. Fig. 1. A view of the village of Luxor, and its monuments. Fig. 2. A view of one of the Temples of Thebes. Plate XXIV. Fig. 1. A general view of Thebes. Fig. 2. Plan of the Temple of Luxor. Plate XXV. The entrance of the village of Luxor. Plate XXXVI. Head quarters of the French army in the tombs near Nagadi. Plate XXXVII. Fig. 1. A view of the convent of the Chais. Fig. 2. The town of Bathenel Baccara, of the Cow's belly. Plate XXXVIII. An Arab Council near Samatah. Plate XXXIX. Elbequier, the largest square in Cairo. Plate XL. Fig. 1. Part of an ornamental frieze in the inner Typhonium of Apollinopolis Magna. Fig. 2. An inscription taken from the door frame of a small monolithic temple of black granite at Kous. Fig. 3. A procession of Egyptian Divinities, sculptured on the frieze of the gate, which is beneath the portico of Apollinopolis Magna, at Edfu. Fig. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Different groups of sculptured figures, &c. Plate XLI. A miscellaneous collection of subjects, drawn separately as they were met with, particularly a variety of serpents from Latopolis. Plate XLII. An Egyptian barber in his shop. Plates XLIII, and XLIV. Arms and Accoutrements of the Mamelukes.

Plate XLV. Fig. 1. Represents part of the triumph of Belosiris, Olympeyas, Memnon, or some of the conquering Monarchs of Egypt, while Thebes was the seat of empire. Fig. 2. A Santon, a kind of idiot, who is pitted during life, and revered after death. Fig. 3. A noble lady in her Haram dress. Fig. 4. An inhabitant of Dair, in the kingdom of Nubia, who brings the negroes into Egypt. Fig. 5. Represents the earth in the power of Typhon. Plate XLVI. Fig. 1. A view of the desert with a camp of Bedouins. Fig. 2. A machine for drawing water to irrigate the land, after the inundation of the Nile. Plate XLVII. A boy's school. Plate XLVIII. Fig. 1. Head of a Bedouin Arab. Fig. 2. Head of Koraim, Sherif of Alexandria. Fig. 3. A Jew of Jerusalem. Fig. 4. The Bishaw of Aboukir. Fig. 5. A young Arab Prince. Plate XLIX. Fig. 1. A young Mameluke in grand costume. Fig. 2. An Almee of Egypt, (a dancing girl) her

her robe is of fine cloth, her shift of gauze, her turban and girdle are shawls. Fig. 3. A Mameluke in his war dress. Fig. 4. The costume of a merchant. Fig. 5. A lady walking through the streets. Plate L. A Feast in a Harem. Plate LI. A miscellaneous collection of hieroglyphical figures. Plate LII. Fig. 1. A group representing some event of war. Fig. 2. 3. 4. and 5. Priests, and other sculptured figures in temples, and on tombs. Plate LIII. Fig. 1. A bas-relief, sculptured on a ceiling in the temple of Tentyra. Fig. 2. A group which covers half the ceiling of the same temple. Fig. 3. A large picture in bas relief, occupying the whole of one side of the sanctuary of the temple of Oneph. Plate LIV. Contains a number of subjects painted principally in the tombs of the Kings of Thebes, descriptive of music, arms, domestic utensils, furniture, and instruments of arts, particularly of agriculture, in all 36 figures.

Plate LV. Part of a manuscript found in the covering of a mummy. Plate LVI. Part of another manuscript; both these plates have likewise representations of mummies and idols. Plate LVII. A view of the inner court of the great temple of Apollinopolis. Plate LVIII. Fig. 1. The plan of the small apartment on the roof of the great temple of Tentyra. Fig. 2. A representation of a planisphere on the ceiling of the same. Plate LIX. Represents two compartments of the Zodiac, taken from two opposite plat bands of the portico. Plate LX. Various sculptured figures in different temples, of the God-cat, two winged horses, &c. Plate LXI. Four fragments of historical bas-reliefs, sculptured on the outer walls of the temple of Karnac. Thus have we slightly sketched the subjects of the numerous well executed engravings, which are separately and fully explained in Vol. III. from page 129 to p. 276. M.

The Elements of Book Keeping: Comprising a System of Merchants' Accounts, founded on real Business, and adapted to modern Practice; with an Appendix on Exchanges, including the recent Alterations. By P. O. Kelly, Master of Finsbury Square Academy, London.

THE author of this simple yet comprehensive system of Book-keeping, under the modest title of *Elements*, has rendered an essential service to the commercial part of the community, by this masterly performance, which combines theory with practice, and precision with utility, in one slender volume. The work consists of three sets of Books. The first explains the elements of single and double entry, in a concise and simple manner. The second is a further and more complex exercise in double entry, arranged according to the theories generally taught in schools; and, like these, founded on imaginary transactions: but the third set is founded on real business; that is, the materials which compose this system, have been selected from the books of different Merchants, and arranged according to the most approved practice of the first Counting-houses." In this part, therefore, we searched for proofs of the superiority of the plan to those previously extant; and after a careful investigation, and

consulting a very able Book keeper, in the actual service of one of the first mercantile houses in London, whose experience has been meliorated by constant and varied operations through a long series of years, we are enabled to give it a decided preference. This system does not consist in any change of the principles of Double-Entry, but in the adoption of Subsidiary Books, and in the classification of similar accounts—arrangements which greatly promote perspicuity, precision, and dispatch. The whole plan is clearly explained, by examples and illustrations, from page 39 to 167. Next follows Shipping accounts, and averages exemplified. The Appendix on Exchanges has the advantage of being regulated by the most recent regulations, according to Lloyd's List, July 1, 1802, that is to say, according to the acknowledged concurrence of the Merchants of London, subscribers to Lloyd's Coffee-house, whose mercantile transactions are carried on with all the commercial cities of Europe, and the course of the different monies of exchange settled, together with the Par, Usance, and Days of Grace, with respect to London. A more useful book cannot be put into the hands of young men daily arriving from the country, and advertising by various means, to those whom

whom it may concern, that they want situations as clerks in counting houses. It may be recommended, also, to others who are deficient in merchants' accounts, from a limited knowledge of arithmetic, as taught in the lower class of schools. And it may even serve as an useful guide to enable the Masters and Managers of great commercial concerns to investigate the accuracy and fidelity of their book-keepers, clerks, or apprentices, to whom the department of keeping their accounts is confided. M.

Figures of Mosaic Pavements discovered at Markfords, in Lincolnshire. Folio.

MR. SAMUEL LYSONS is the Author and Publisher of this important work, which exhibits the plates mentioned in the title-page, as the beginning of a work in which it is proposed to include figures of the most remarkable Roman Antiquities discovered in Great Britain, under the title of *RELIQUIÆ ROMANÆ*, to be published in separate parts. Mr. Lysons' industry and intelligence on the subject of antiquities naturally leads us to indulge expectations of the future execution of the remainder of this work, of which the present part forms an excellent specimen.

Miscellaneous Translations and Imitations of the Minor Greek Poets. By T. B. S. Merritt, Esq. 8vo.

These translations and imitations from Musæus, Moschus, &c. are executed with so much elegance as to claim unqualified praise. They are simple, tender, and delicate, and furnish the English reader with a happy specimen of the beauties of several of the Greek poets.

THE PLEADER'S GUIDE, a Didactic Poem, in Two Books: Containing, the Conduct of a Suit at Law, with the Arguments of Counsellor Bore-um and Counsellor Bore-um, in an Action between John a-Gull and John-a-Gudgeon, for Assault and Battery at a late contested Election. Book II. 8vo.

The first book of this whimsical and entertaining publication appeared several years ago, and shewed marks of its coming from the school of the celebrated "New Bath Guide." The present performance is said to be the avowed work of one of the sons of that engaging Author. It boasts the same pleasantry and amusing satire, the same flow of versification, and the same spirit. It will, in fact, suffer little even by a comparison with the *Adventures of the Blunderhead Family*. On this occasion, we may observe, that the mantle of Elijah has certainly fallen on Elijah.

Le Lecteur François: ou, Recueil de Pièces, en Prose et en Vers, tirées des Meilleurs Ecrivains. Pour servir à perfectionner les Jeunes Gens dans la Lecture; à étendre leur Connoissance de la Langue Française; et à leur inculquer des Principes de Vertu et de Piété. Par Lindley Murray, Auteur d'Une Grammaire Angloise, &c. One Volume. 18mo.

To those who have seen Mr. Murray's "English Reader," and the "Sequel" to that work, we need only say, that the present volume is compiled on a similar plan, and with the same degree of attention to purity of sentiment and elegance of composition. The extracts are chiefly drawn from the best French writers of the age of Louis the Fourteenth.

The Compiler professes he has paid particular attention to the orthography, which, he says, will be found to be strictly agreeable to the latest edition of the French Academy's Dictionary; and in the task of selection he has spared no pains to render his book equally interesting and instructive to young persons.

At the end of the work we find some very pleasing and satisfactory biographical notices (in alphabetical arrangement) of the numerous writers to whose works Mr. Murray has resorted for the materials of his *Lecteur François*: it is honourable, at once, to his taste and industry.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

— 864.

— ὅτι καὶ διὰ τοῦτο

Χίρων μέγας τέρψινος ἀφίεται κτίσις.

THE travels of Menelaus are here foretold. His arrival at Siris, and at cape Lacinium, forms the sub-

ject of these lines. By the recesses of Lacinium the poet means that portion of the hill, which Thetis had reserved

for

for a grove, and had¹ assigned to Juno's protection. Here the rites, instituted to the memory of Achilles, were celebrated by women lamenting, and attired like mourners. These rites were not performed sub dio; but in Juno's temple, which was erected in this grove, or shrubbery, φυτοῖσιν ἐξησκημένοι. Temples were usually built in groves; and both are frequently mentioned together.

Ταῖξασθαι ἡνῶτε καὶ ἄλσια διηρήντα.

Κτίσαι is here, and in another place, used by Lycophron in its customary sense, condesc; and not, as Canter renders it, in the sense of *inhabitandum*. For the poet is not speaking of *peopling* the land; but of the designation of a certain portion of it to a particular purpose. He has already told us, that the women, appointed to perform the rites, were natives of the country. If so, the country was peopled before the rites were instituted. *Habitandum* therefore is in every view inaccurate. The Scholiast's interpretation is, *κτίσαι ἀρχαίον*. But this construction requires, that ἀρχαίον should not have been understood, but expressed. The reader will observe in the words *χέρσου μέγαν ἀντίδουγγα*, a redundancy, not usual with our author. *Ἀντίδουγγα* does itself imply a cape, or craggy cliff. Thus, speaking of Titon, a promontory in Thrace, Lycophron calls it

ἀντίδουγγέ Τίτωνος. This view of the passage creates a suspicion, that *χέρσου* has properly no place here. Were it allowable to substitute *σηκόν, κτίσαι* would then be followed by its proper case, and Lycophron's own words, *σηκόν μέγαν*, would be retained. For thus he writes at v. 927. *σηκόν μέγαν δαιμαίνεις** and at v. 959. *σηκόν μέγαν δαιμαντο*. Still the sense is incomplete. For it is evident from the causal adverb *οὕκα*, that Lycophron meant to assign a reason, why these women were not clothed in purple, fringed with gold. He was preparing to tell his readers, that splendid apparel was inconsistent with an office, that required them *αὐὰ πινδῖν*. Yet thus we read: these women were not dressed in gay garments, because Thetis gave Juno the hill to build upon. Thus the close of the period does not correspond with its commencement. A line, that should follow, seems to have been lost. Perhaps our poet's own words, at v. 8;9. with only a slight variation, will complete the sense, and supply the deficiency.

— — — — — οὕκα* ἢ θεῶν θεός
Σηκόν μέγαν ἀντίδουγγα δαιμνται κτίσαι,
*Εν ᾧ γυναιξὶ τεθμός ἐστ' αἰὲν ἔχειν.

— — — — — quoniam deæ deæ
Cedem magnam cacumen donat ad-con-
dendam,
In quâ mulieribus mos est semper lugere.

R.

SONNET ON SURVEYING THE REMAINS OF ABER CONWAY CASTLE*, IN CARNARVONSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

BY THOMAS ENORT SMITH, OF HAMMERSMITH.

Ye age-struck towers, amid whose
mouldering walls,
By Time shook low, and hastening to
decay,

Around whose arch-bent heights and
pillars grey,
Deck'd with rude moss, the green-
leav'd ivy crawls,

Cheering

* It was in the full beauty of a summer's morning, when Nature wore her robe of loveliness, and one wide flush of verdure, illumined by the beams of the rising sun, hung a smile upon every feature of the surrounding landscape, when, having quitted the pallet of repose, and inhaled the sea breeze freshness on the smooth sandy beach of Abergele, I bade adieu to that pleasant and neat spot situated on the holom of Cambrian retirement, to pay a visit to the ancient and romantic town of Aber Conway, in North Wales.

Having

Cheering your loose worn rugged features bare, And o'er Art's ruins flinging Nature's grace.	Your rich-carv'd front and high-raised roof sublime, Deep buried now they sink beneath the storm,
Ye who once wont your awful brows to rear, Though vain the eye now studious seeks to trace	Shook by the whirlwind of devouring Time ; Relentless Power ! who conquering sits elate,
Beauty's full grandeur in her Gothic form,	And yields all human greatness up to Fate.

ESSAYS

Having passed through a country finely diversified with the garb of sylvan variety, I arrived at the distance of the place of my sojournment, which is twelve miles, I found myself standing on the last ground of the county of Denbigh, which is here disunited by the wide flowings of the river Conway from the shores of Carnarvonshire ; on whose side, fronting the water's edge, where I stood, rose its noble castle, with its bold turrets, while its walls extended like an amphitheatre, embracing in its ancient arms the whole of the town of Conway, which thereby acquired a peculiarly compact and romantic appearance, although bending beneath the weight of many centuries, and exposed to the dissolving touch of the slow wasting elements, as well as worn by the cankering tooth of secret gnawing time. This edifice still maintained an air of supreme grandeur, and has experienced a premature downfall, chiefly by the cowardly assaults it has met with from the rude hand of civil violence, as the huge undecayed fragments torn from its base plainly exhibit, where the ground, on which these cumbrous heaps repose, appears like a second Stonehenge laden with "Weights immovable by man." It is built upon a rocky foundation, close to the water's brink, whose surface appears darkened by the overhanging shade of its naked towers, which cause the traveller to look up, as he surveys the quivering of their watery images in the waves below, fearful lest the pile itself is sliding from its wearied base, and on the point of overwhelming him beneath its falling ruins.

I experienced a great treat, in the landscape of full-blown summer that presented itself before me, where every charm that belongs to pastoral perfection shewed themselves in endless variety throughout this exuberant vale. Nature here has selected a choice spot to display her favourite embellishments ; and man, I perceived, had fully improved them by the best graces of cultivation. On every side around, save where the broad green bosom of the Irish Ocean shewed itself to the right, and travelled onwards, with its waves, till they were lost in the blue haze of distance : on every side else was displayed every combination of richness and elegance to be found in the rural and picturesque. The three fruitful daughters of the Earth, Ceres, Flora, and Pomona, were teen hand in hand throughout this narrow but extensive fertile tract, distributing their various gifts. Corn-fields, orchards in full bloom, and meadows variegated, like the rainbow, with flowers of every hue, filled my senses with ideas of adoration to that Supreme Being who showers down profusion for the use and pleasure of man ; and I could not help exclaiming, in the language of the sublime Milton,

These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good,
This universal frame, thus wondrous fair.

The scenery, if no where partaking of those masculine features of grandeur and confusion which the neighbouring regions of the English Alpine, Snowdon, exhibit, and which the genius of a Bassano or Salvator Rosa would delight to pourtray, was in all parts highly finished, and smoothed down by the polish of cultivation ; and when the setting sun began to light up the landscape with his evening smile, a tint of rich mellowness threw a soft lustre, harmonising all around with the liveliness of light sinking gradually into the soberness of shade, which a Gairborough or a Willson, a Poussin or a Claude, might have delighted to have transfused into their pictures, and which was capable of producing an equal masterpiece of art to any of those that have ever been delineated by either of their glowing pencils.

On being wafted across the Ferry, the locality of the scene brought to my mind those two lines which sprang from the Theban lyre of Gray,

On a rock, whose haughty brow
Frowns o'er old Conway's foaming flood.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY XXI.

"Who can but love the sex? whoever hates them is a stranger to Virtue, Grace, and Humanity."
AGRIPPA.

LET it not be imagined, because the Author of these Essays has chiefly devoted the labours of his pen to men and morals, that the fair-sex have not been at times the objects of his contemplations; he has the utmost respect and regard for them; and is of opinion, that their delicate manners and conversation constitute what may be properly called *les delices* of society. He frankly avows, that he, as well as others, has often been bewitched with their soft allurements and attractions, and that a silk stocking, or a white petticoat, have occasioned him, at times, much serious disquiet; a pair of blue eyes have frequently produced a palpitation of the heart; and the wisest resolutions have been melted away on the glimpse of a bosom of snow. He confesses, however, that he has never been much in danger from the present fashion of female dress, resembling the naked draperies of the Roman women; he would even prefer the *Invisible Girl* to those Godivas who would scarcely, from their being grown so common, attract the notice of a Peeping Tom from Coventry; indeed it is probable, that if that curious character were in being, he would not be prevailed upon to stir from his shopboard for the sight.

After all, drest or undrest, women are the lovely objects of our regard and attention.

There is not a more unnatural character than a Mysogynist, or woman-hater.

Plutarch wrote a large volume *De Virtutibus Mulierum*.

Sweet society of woman, how much do we owe of happiness to thy soft influence? How much are our cares abated, and our anxieties hushed to rest, by the side of a lovely female, inquiring into our solitudes, and

with smiles and persuasive consolation alleviating misfortune and removing difficulties; a wife, a sister, a friend. Let the Lords of the creation say what they will, they would be poor creatures without the Ladies of the creation, after all.

The society of woman serves admirably to soften the strong features of our national character, and to fit us for the tender offices and duties of humanity.

It becomes us, then, to consider them with affection and esteem, and on all occasions to be ready to protect them from the insults and power of man, and the consequences of his artifices; and, whenever we are struck with the personal charms of a handsome woman, to remember, that the gratification of a sensual passion will be the total ruin of the object that we admire.

There is not a more beautiful sight than a young and accomplished maiden, grown to the full possession of the charms of nature, and with the excellencies of the mind, "like the polished corners of the temple;" her morals pure, and her person chaste; modest, yet sensible and witty; governed, in all her actions, by principles engraven so strongly on her mind, as not in the smallest instance to allow her to swerve from the precepts of virtue; every stage of her life is gradual improvement. She is a wife, and adorns, with becoming dignity, the table of her husband, smiling cheerfully on his guests, and inviting them to the pleasures of rational conversation. By her economy she manages his domestic affairs, the most faithful steward of his household. The next stage is yet more gratifying; it is the mother; fresh streams of love and tenderness flow with the milk from her

I could not observe any reality of likeness to the above images, which our British Pindar has here drawn; the course of the river, as it empties itself into the Irish Channel, being remarkably smooth and regular, its mirror surface not being interrupted by any of those chasins or rocks such as break its uneven progress amongst the dreary dells and hollow declivities of Snowden.

Hammer Smith, 8th November 1802.

T. E. S.

her breast, and she is more amiable than ever; her infants grow up to be men and women; and in the next stage, Time marks her features with his iron hand, yet they become not deformed; mildness and serenity give their accustomed graces, and she is lovely even in age. She dies tranquil, at peace with the world, and leaves to her children the richest legacy she could bestow, a good example.

Such an example, one would think, would present the beauties and advantages of virtue in such enchanting colours as at all times to settle and determine the wanderings of the female heart in her favour; for the difference of the situation of the victim to an unfortunate attachment is a melancholy reverse that needs no comment.

Above all other mischiefs, that of conjugal infidelity ranks the first: the desire that permits the crime of adultery is destructive of its object; and the accomplishment of the wish is the beginning of despair. By adultery, the husband is bereft of his companion, the wife of her prerogatives, of her honour, and of her children; the children of their mother, the seducer of his friend; all the ties of relationship are snapt asunder, and the interests of the parties broken up. Adultery is an irreparable mischief, which no time can cure, no expedient remove; not the last event of Providence, that reconciles even enemies, the Grave, has power to close upon this scene of ruin, the consequences of which remain to the third and fourth generation.

Would to Heaven that man, in his career of pleasure and dissipation, would for an instant imagine the fatal consequences of fashionable vice! then would the wife of his friend become his sister, and the innocent girl that he would have betrayed, his wife.

It is possible to be a man of gallantry, without purchasing the remorse or practising the arts of seduction, as my honest friend Bob Ogle proved in a life spent in the service of the Fair.

Bob Ogle was a very good-natured, high-spirited fellow, of an easy deportment, good address, and a great deal of small talk; he had a handsome person, and was, in short, the very man for the Ladies. But though woman, lovely woman, was his constant theme, and the object of his adorations, yet Bob loved them with an honest intention,

and considered them as the delight of society and the charm of conversation. Poor Bob, in the course of his love adventures, ever viewed seduction with horror, and considered adultery as a cruel interruption of the peace of a whole family, that could never be put to rights: he possessed the truest principles of humanity, and would not have been the instrument of creating a moment's uneasiness in the breast of any fellow-creature; yet, to own the truth, Bob liked a pretty girl; he used to say, that a lively wench was the best cordial for low spirits; that the touch of the hand only of a fine woman was worth a hundred of Perkins's Tractors; and that a salute was the best species of medical electricity; that a great cause of human happiness was the having an agreeable object to look to; and that if it were a sin to love the sex, he was a sinner past all redemption.

Innumerable were the love adventures that Bob was engaged in from his youth; gallantry was his favourite passion. When a school-boy, he displayed his particular attention, at the age of thirteen, to a pretty Miss only twelve, which excited the resentment of a rival about the same age; who was, however, by dint of Bob's superior address, dismissed for ever.

Bob's admiration of the sex increased with his years, and numerous, indeed, were the young Ladies who were, at times, the objects of his attentions; many were the scrapes he got into with the papas, and various the wholesome lectures he received from the mammas of the parties: but Bob meant no harm; and if he was very warm, he was also very inconstant; so that his passion seldom lasted above a week: he was often in danger of being involved in a licentious amour; but he had a heart that put him to rights on such occasions, and a true Epicurism of pleasure that abhorred giving or receiving pain.

At the age of twenty-one, however, Bob carried all before him: he had bought himself a commission in the Regulars, and, by the help of a fine figure and a regimental coat, he became the favourite of many a woman of fashion, and was invited to every party: but Bob's pocket could not keep pace with his gallantry, and card-money was an inconvenient tax upon his income.

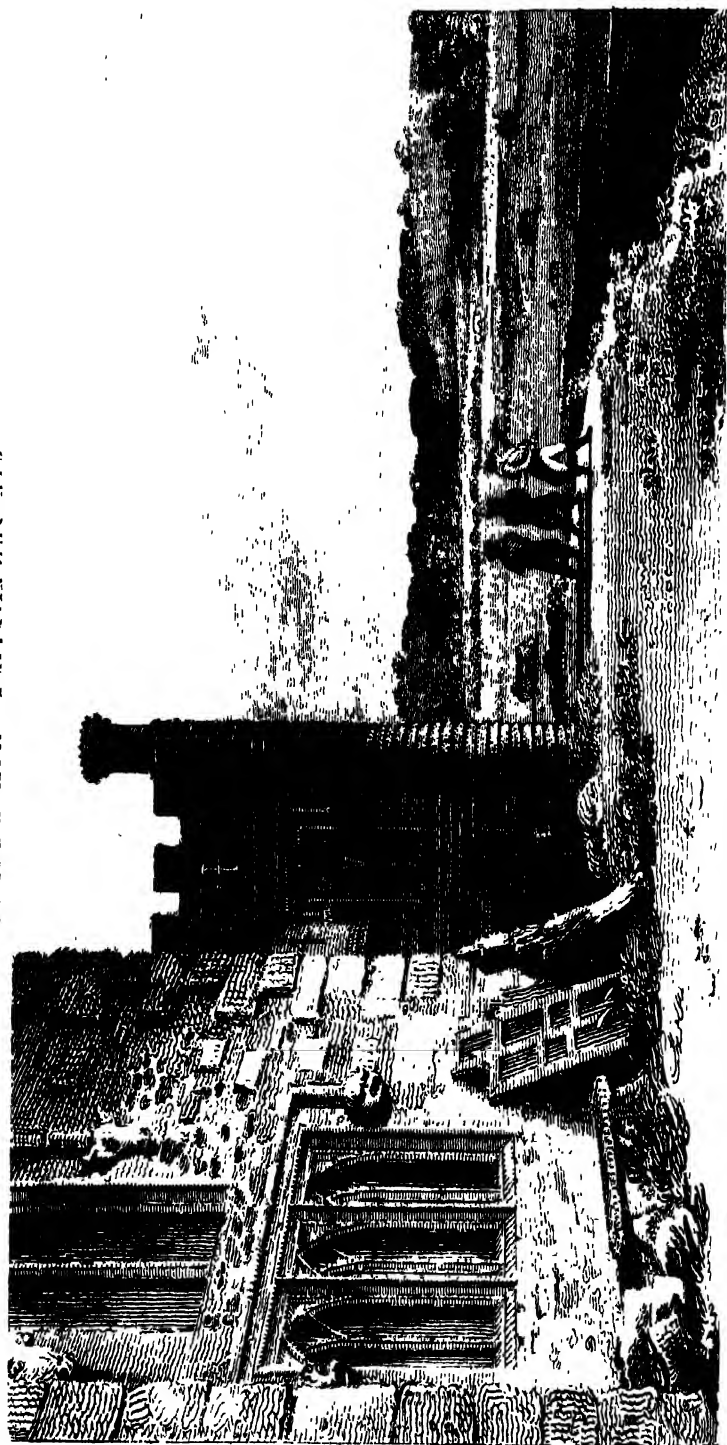
Bob sold his commission, and prudently employed the little money he had left in business: he was now a Russian merchant, and had a counting-house in the City: this opened him a new field of gallantry. Bob was now among the City dames, and was soon invited to Mrs. Vinegar's ball, at which were present all the Eastern beauties, and among the rest Miss Sophia Cinnamon, daughter of an eminent grocer; the accomplished Miss Cecilia Shrub, the niece of a great distiller; and pretty Miss Agatha Toothbrush, the sister of a capital ivory-turner in the Poultry. Bob diverted himself with them all, and talked love at a vast rate; but he found the young Ladies bent upon something more serious than mere gallantry, and the epithet "Husband" always put him in a fever.

Bob only kept to business long enough to enable him to purchase an annuity, with which he contented himself for the rest of his life. Bob, however, never forsook his gallantries: he had his charming Countess, his pretty Landlady, his lovely Marquise, his black-eyed Chambermaid, his handsome Brunette, and his beautiful Gipsy; while the walls of Bob's dressing-room were adorned with numberless portraits of the lovely objects of his attentions.

Bob, however, sometimes got into awkward scrapes in the course of his intrigues, such as being shut up in a coal cellar, dropping from a first floor window at the risk of his neck, and meeting the father instead of the daughter at the time and place appointed, which was by no means a very pleasant affair. Besides this, Bob had five actions against him for supposed breaches of promise of marriage, and employed a Solicitor for the sole purpose of defending what he called his *Le de jure*.

Among the principal of his misadventures was one that happened at the Play. Bob observed a beautiful female in a box opposite to him, and conjectured at first that she was a *fille de joie*; but upon engaging her into conversation, he found that he had entertained a wrong opinion; and that, though she spoke with freedom to a stranger on the merits of the performance, she had an elegance of manner that ranked her considerably above any common woman; her re-

marks convinced him that she had wit and the advantages of education. This was just the intrigue that Bob wished for, and he could scarcely contain his spirits on the occasion: when the play was over, he insisted on seeing her to a coach; and took care, in his way through the lobby, to request that she would permit him to see her home: this she declined, and only desired he would procure her a carriage: all the hacks were however engaged, it having begun to rain, and he accompanied her along the streets as far as Charing-cross, when she entreated him to leave her, as she was within a few doors of her own house, and did not wish him to attend her any further. Bob, in his usual style, supplicated for an appointment, and obtained a promise that he might call upon her the next day, if he pleased, at twelve o'clock precisely, which condescension was accompanied by a card that she drew from her pocket. Bob was in ecstasy, and kissed her hand with all possible rapture at parting. In an instant he was at the door of his own lodging, which was not far off; and no sooner was it opened by Molly, who held the candle in her hand that was to light him to bed, than he eagerly snatched the dear card from his coat pocket, and fixed his enamoured optics on a—Blank. Bob stood for a moment motionless, and then whirled himself round with such impetuosity that in an instant sent the tin flat candlestick, with its contents, consisting of a variety of candles ends, the five-all and snuffers, into the next gutter, to the astonishment of poor Molly, who stood aghast with alarm. Bob sallied forth like a giant on his course, or a tyger robbed of his prey, or even the archfiend himself, seeking whom he should devour. In vain, however, did he retrace the steps that he had made; in vain did he explore the windings and turnings of Cockspur Street; nothing was seen like the lovely and false incognita. Numerous, indeed, were the Phantasmagoria dressed in white that skimmed along Leicester-fields and Chapel-bourn-alley, but his lovely spirit was not among them. Bob only grew more enraged from the disappointment, and prowled in every quarter on a full gallop, in his haste to overtake the object of his search. In the pursuit, he ran against a poor old woman



A VIEW OF THE NEW TOWER AND PART OF THE GREAT KITCHEN WINDOW OF
Arundel Castle, Sussex.

The Seat of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

Engraved by S. Kneller from an Original Drawing by L. V. and F. S.

woman returning home with a remnant of unloafed sprats; and, by a sudden jerk, launched the basket into the air with such infinite dexterity, that in an instant the little fish appeared as it were swimming in the ocean of mud collected in the highway in all directions. At last, as Fortune would have it, he was brought up, in his career by a machine known on winter nights, containing nice hot spice gingerbread, which came in contact with his legs, when the whole apparatus, the Gingerbread Merchant and all, were at once overturned in the kennel; the fire of the oven and my friend Bob's flame were presently extinguished, and he lay a considerable time before he could get assistance, being much hurt in the attack that he had made upon the barrow. Wet and weary, Bob returned to his lodgings; and, after making some excuses to Molly for his behaviour, and a ready story to account for the plight he was in, he went up to his room, and threw himself upon the bed, cursing his evil stars, and glooming with vexation. Often has Bob told me, that he never could altogether get the better of that disappointment, and that he would give half his fortune to find out the handsome devil that had played him the trick.

My friend Bob never married: he used to say, he loved the whole sex,

and they were all his sisters. Nothing could be more harmless and pleasant than his species of intrigue: he was a prodigious advocate for Platonic love; and, in short, could not do any thing in life without a woman. At one time he had a mighty desire to attain perfection in the French tongue, and actually kept a mistress, who was a native, purely for the purpose of teaching him the language. Bob never went into a shop where there was not a female; and in the common occurrences of life used to say, that he defied all powers but love. Bob was the friend of the sex: he comforted them in their troubles, assisted them in their wants, protected them in their journeys, guarded the steps of innocence, and recalled the wanderer to domestic comfort and happiness: yet, after all, Bob liked a pretty girl. Bob Ogle was, in short, tender, benevolent, and generous; lively, gay, and careless in his pleasures: his regard for the fair sex remained till he was grown grey in the service, when, as usual, he sought every handsome woman he met, and offered them his assistance, at every opportunity, to help them over a stile, or across the road. And when he died, the worst that the enemies of Bob Ogle could say was, that he loved a pretty girl.

— B.

ARUNDEL CASTLE.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

IN our Magazine for September 1799 [Vol. XXVI. p. 151] we gave an engraving from a South-East View of Arundel Castle, and at the same time promised a View of the New Tower which has lately been built; and a part of the Great Kitchen window: a promise which we now perform.

To the account of this very ancient structure which was given as an accompaniment to the former Plate, we now add the following particulars.

It has been before said, that the Castle, Seigneurie, and Honour of Arundel, was fixed, in the reign of Henry VI. in the family of William Fitzalan.

The great grandson of this William dying in the 22d year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Castle became, by his will, the property of his daughter Mary; who, marrying Thomas

Duke of Norfolk, came the Castle and title into that family, in which it has ever since remained.

This building was, from extreme age, falling into a rapid decay; but the present Duke has within these few years rescued it from ruin; and with that liberality and taste for which he is so justly celebrated, will, when the work is completed, render it one of the most beautiful edifices in the Kingdom. Its old ruined walls are now repaired with the finest Portland stone, the ancient style of the building, with the large windows, and grotesque ornaments to the moulding and entablatures, preserved; and the room finished in the true Gothic style. The place is now also equally convenient and elegant. The place it is not so

mostly portraits of the Howard family; and in the great hall is a fine painted glass window, representing Solomon (a portrait of the present Duke) with a cup in his hand, inviting the Queen of Sheba, who sits at table, to partake of the entertainment. Near the Keep of the Castle his Grace has some very fine Hudson's Bay owls, an eagle, and some other foreign birds. The annexed VIEW represents one of the New Towers on the Terrace facing the river Arun.

The Castle was originally, as we have heard, a complete mile in compass; and in the civil wars was thought to be of such importance, that a fierce contention was held between King Charles and the Parliament army for

the mastery of it. It was first summoned by Lord Hopton, who obliged it to surrender in three days time; but Waller, hastening from London with considerable forces, beat up Lord Hopton's quarters by the way, and then, marching to Arundel Castle, soon took it, and allowed the garrison quarter.

Arundel Castle is, by favour of the noble owner, constantly open for public inspection, without any restriction; and from the top of the Tower is a most extensive view of Goodwood (the Duke of Richmond's), Slindon (Lord Newburgh's), the Sea, Little Hampton, Bognor, and Chichester Harbour, to the right; Worthing to the left; and an extent of country for several miles round.

LORD MONBODDO'S DEFINITION OF POLITENESS.

IN the first place, a general benevolence, or love of mankind, which makes what the French call the *politesse naturelle*, and without which politeness is mere form and etiquette. Now, there are men of this age who have not in their nature the philanthropy of a Newfoundland dog, who will not bark or growl at a stranger who comes to his master's house at a proper time, but, on the contrary, will fawn upon him, bidding him, as it were, welcome to the house. Nay, I know men who are not only wanting in general benevolence, but have not that attachment to anyone of their own species which every dog has to his master. Secondly, A polite man must know the company in which he converses, and what measure of respect is due to each of them. For an undistinguishing civility, without regard to rank, worth, sense, or

knowledge, is not politeness. Thirdly, He must be so much of a philosopher as to know himself, and not assume more in regard to any of the particulars above-mentioned than belongs to him. In one word, he must not be vain; for vanity, though it may be concealed for some time, will break out upon certain occasions, and give great offence to those you converse with. And, lastly, a man, in order to be polite, must have the sense of the *pulchrum & decorum*, and of what is graceful and becoming in sentiments and behaviour, without which there is nothing amiable or praiseworthy among men. And as this sense is the foundation of all virtue, it was not, I think, without reason, that the Stoics reckoned politeness, or *urbanity*, as they called it, among the virtues.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

OCTOBER 25.

AT Drury-lane Theatre, was revived the Burletta of *Midus*, written by Mr. Kane O'Hara, in ridicule of some Italian Operas of the last century. This was a favourite Afterpiece in the days of Beard, Shuter, and Duntall, and has been got up on the present occasion with a considerable degree of expence and splendour. Some very grand machinery

is introduced, particularly in the opening scene of Mount Olympus, where the Gods are represented seated amid the clouds, in full council. Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, Venus, and the whole of the *Dieu Majores*, appear magnificently and appropriately attired. After Jove has executed his vengeance upon Apollo, and hurled him to the earth by a thunder-bolt, he resumes his throne, and the celestial

lestials ascend to the upper heavens. For the execution of this movement, a false stage has been constructed, the breadth of the *proscenium*, and very deep; which rising, elevates their godships in a most majestic manner. The clouds gradually gather round them, and at last they vanish altogether from the sight of astonished mortals.—This piece of machinery has extraordinary merit. The last scene, exhibiting Mercury and the Muses, is also beautiful.

As the main musical strength of the House was employed, it will not be wondered, that the Piece has had a very successful run. The principal characters were thus cast: *Midas*, Mr. Suett; *Apollo*, Mr. Kelly; *Jupiter*, Mr. Sedgwick; *Sileno*, Mr. Dignum; *Pan*, Mr. Caulfield; *Daphne*, Mrs. Mountain; *Nysa*, Mrs. Bland; and *Myths*, Miss Tyrer.

30. A New Comedy was presented at Covent Garden Theatre, from the pen of Mr. Reynolds, under the Title of "DELAYS and BLUNDERS;" the Characters being as follow, and thus represented:

Henry Sapling	Mr. LEWIS.
Sapling - - -	Mr. MUNDEN,
Paul Postpone -	Mr. FAWCETT.
Lieutenant St. Orme	Mr. SIDDONS.
Sir Edward Delauney	Mr. MURRAY.
Lord Orlando De Courcy	Master BYRNE.
Privilege	Mr. SIMMONS.
Robert Grange	Mr. EMERY.
Honorina	Mrs. H. JOHNSTON.
Mrs. St. Orme	Mrs. LITCHFIELD.
Lauretta St. Orme	Mrs. H. Siddons.
Mrs. Sapling	Mrs. MATTOCKS.

The scene of action lies in Herefordshire. Lieutenant St. Orme was married 18 years before the opening of the play, to the daughter of the late Sir Frederick Delauney, contrary to the wish of her father. Discarded by him, the Lady goes with her husband to America, where they live some time in comfort, but, owing to St. Orme's ill state of health, fall into embarrassment and distress. Their daughter, Lauretta, in order to support her parents, goes upon the stage; and Mrs. St. Orme, with a hope of softening her father, returns to England, but finds him inflexible. He, however, keeps her in his house, deceives her into a belief that her husband has taken a mistress, and induces St. Orme to believe that his wife is insane, to account for her not returning to America, and to prevent him from following

her. One of the letters which St. Orme sent to Sir Frederick, written upon a presumption that his wife was deranged in mind, earnestly entreats him to confine her. This passage, which is the effect of connubial solicitude, is cruelly misconstrued by Sir Frederick, who induces Mrs. St. Orme to consider it as the result of treacherous and barbarous infidelity on the part of her husband. At length, St. Orme, anxious to behold his wife, returns to England, and demands a sight of her from her father, who refuses to let her husband see her, or know where she is confined. St. Orme in agony presents a pistol, and demands satisfaction. In the struggle that ensued, the pistol went off, and lodged its contents in Sir Frederick, who dies soon after. The only person present on this melancholy occasion, is Lauretta. St. Orme is taken up, and imprisoned, and, at the opening of the Play, he is about to be tried for the murder of his father-in-law. Lauretta retires into a place of obscurity, in order to avoid the horrid necessity of giving evidence against her father. The prosecution is carried on by Sir Edward Delauney, the nephew of Sir Frederick, who has left him all his fortune on the death of Mrs. St. Orme. Sir Edward has placed Mrs. St. Orme under the care of Farmer Nightshade, a despicable minion of his purposes, and she is closely confined in his house. Henry Sapling, a spirited and amiable officer in the British Navy, is the particular friend of St. Orme, and, as the haunt of Lauretta had been discovered by the perseverance and vigilance of Sir Edward's agents, Henry procures her a male disguise, and recommends her as a servant to Nightshade. At the command of Nightshade, Lauretta sings a melancholy air, expressive of the unhappy state of her fortune. The sound reaches the ear of Mrs. St. Orme, whose exclamations in consequence engage the attention of her daughter, and the latter suddenly takes off the chain from the door, and releases her. A tender interview ensues, but the Farmer opposes their departure from his house. Henry Sapling again fortunately appears, and takes them away under his protection. St. Orme is brought to trial, but for want of a witness against him is acquitted. He instantly hastens to Sir Edward's to demand his wife, and the latter rejects his entreaties. Mrs. St. Orme is, indeed, averse to see her husband, being prepossessed against him by the false charges of her late father. Lauretta, in order to

rare compunction in the mind of Sir Edward, has a painting of a veiled virgin buried alive, illuminated, as it bears some resemblance to the state to which he had doomed her mother. Sir Edward, with much agitation, but at length with harden'd insensibility, rebuts the appeal of the picture and at last Mrs. St Orme rushes into the room, and Sir Edward then gives way to feelings of contrition, resolves to furnish her all the hereditary property she has, and relieves the feelings of St. Orme by assuring him, that Sir Frederick killed a natural leath.

Such is the melancholy part of this play. There is another plot relative to Mr. and Mrs. Sapling. The former had been ruined by a Country Squire, but is re-established, as he terms it, into a fashionable Gentleman, by his wife, who encourages the views of Mr. Privilege, a man who lives by what wits he possesses, and by the aid of a few trifling, but fashionable talents, is enabled to procure a fashionable subsistence. The wife intends to let Privilege marry her husband's ward Honoria, and step-mother assents to this disposal of her hand. Honoria, however, is attached to the generous Henry Sapling, the nephew of her guardian. Henry is also very much attached to her, but is connected with a pretended woman of quality, Lady Sentitive, who is in fact a rapacious woman of the town. The audience only hear of Lady Sentitive, as they only hear of Mrs. Grundy in Speed the Plough. But the great Agent of the Piece, by whose PLAYS and REVERIES, most of the events are promoted and retarded is Postpone, an Attorney, a man who is supposed to be divided between business and pleasure, and who, by the slightest call of the latter, is induced to neglect the most important concerns. After a multiplicity of ludicrous incidents which we will not venture to describe, Privilege is defeated in his attempts to obtain Honoria by marriage. Henry's mistress, Lady Sentitive, who, he thought was dying with grief on account of his absence, goes off with an Irish Officer, and Henry and Honoria, with the consent of her guardian, are to have all their virtues rewarded in marriage.

With all the eccentricity of Mr. Reynolds's other pieces, the present Comedy is both more lively and more instructive. The most striking character of the comic part is, that of *the Fool*, an honest attorney, called a lawyer, a character of the present, who is to assist a

subpoena, from which he is diverted by the music of a sylvan fête. The struggle between the man of business and the man of pleasure, and the tantalizing emotions of the distressed lawyer, are inconceivably ludicrous, as well as his abrupt seizure of, and decampment with, Mr. *Privilege*, instead of *Lavinia*, uttering the quaint legal phrase, "Court sits—Witnesses called."

We are no great friends to the mingling of tragic distresses with the light scenes of comedy, or the broader ones of farce. The idea of bringing a man to trial for the murder of his father-in-law, and the confinement of a Lady to a fictitious charge of insanity, are certainly matters of too serious and melancholy a kind for the comic drama, and nothing, we think, but the success of the German School could have induced Mr. Reynolds to shut his eyes against propriety so much as to make them the subject of a Comedy.

The Play, however, though we do not think it the best of Mr. Reynolds's productions, being admirably performed in all its parts, was received with great applause, except only in the scene where the young puppy Peer was introduced, which as being thought rather indecorous and wholly unnecessary to the conduct of the Piece, received tokens of disapprobation.

Mr. Lewis's entrance, the first since his serious indisposition, (see page 291) was greeted with such general and reiterated applause, as must have amply convinced him of the hold he has on the affections of at least the play-going part of the public.

The Prologue was delivered by Mr. Brunton, and the Epilogue by Mrs. Matthews, who gave effect by her *varietés*, to one of the most feeble and pointless strings of couplets that we ever heard.

NOV 1. On the performance of the above Comedy for the second time, the *bally caricature of Lord Orlando de Courcy* was omitted; and some not very decent lines in the Epilogue, respecting Balloons, left out. This deference to public opinion was not lost on the audience, who testified their approbation of the improvement.—A ludicrous circumstance, however, occurred toward the close of the Epilogue. One of the deities in the Gallery, being justly offended at the length and dulness of the composition, most naturally assumed the voice of an ass, and began braying in so ludicrous a manner, that the feelings of

Mrs.

rs. Mattocks were outraged; and, amid convulsions of approving laughter, the Epilogue was driven unfinished from the Stage. It has since been withdrawn*, the following concluding lines being now tacked to the end of the Comedy:

HONORIA.

"Then crown our pleasures with your genial praise; [delays.
Blame not our blunders—pardon our All aid my suit.

HENRY.

——— Let me your favour court;
A married Sailor hopes you won't spoil sport.

SAPLING.

So does a Fox hunter—a *finisht* d man.

MRS. SAPLING.

My, Ladies look—refuse him if you can.

MRS. ST. ORME.

And we entreat you.

POSTPONE.

——— Yes, and Paul Postpone,
Your smiles are fees for all his labours done.

Each chearing nod demonstrates he has And ev'ry clap's a glorious six and eight pence, [great sense,
[laws—

Then take the hint; and, 'spite of critic We'll to an English Jury trust our cause."

12. At Drury-lane Theatre, a MR. FOOT*, made his first appearance on the Stage in the arduous character of *Hamlet*. He possesses a good manly person, about the middle size. His conception of the part was generally just; and he judiciously varied his manner with the various feelings by which the character is successively animated. His enunciation also is correct, and free from any provincial habits. So far we are justified in applauding the attempt; and his reception by the audience was very flattering. Two objections, however, remain to be made against Mr. Foot's personification of *Hamlet*: his walk was ungraceful, and his action, particularly in the first two acts, redundant. His voice also is either in

itself (as appeared to us to be the case) too weak to be effectively employed in so large a Theatre; or he had wholly mistaken its pitch; for when he performed those scenes wherein the dialogue is merely of the conversation kind (as in a part of the scene with Ofrick, &c.) his voice was scarcely audible in the centre of the pit; and when, on the other hand, he attempted to exert it into exclamation, it was harsh and dissonant. A few lessons from the *maitre de danse* will easily polish Mr. Foot's demeanour; and, perhaps, practice may beget a due modulation of his voice; in which case we really think that his natural abilities will render him a very respectable performer. —The Bills soon after announced him as intending a second appearance in the same character.

13. At Covent Garden, a new Afterpiece (rather affectedly called a *Melo-Drame*) was presented for the first time under the title of "A TALE OF MYSTERY," the Characters being as follow:

Count Romaldi	Mr. H. JOHNSTON.
Francisco	Mr. FARLEY.
Bonamo	Mr. MURRAY.
Stephano	Mr. BRUNTON.
Malvoglio	Mr. CORY.
Montano	Mr. CLAREMONT.
Michelle (a Miller)	Mr. BLANCHARD.
Pero (a Gardner)	Mr. SIMMONS,
Selina	Mrs. GIBBS.
Flametta	Mrs. MATTOCKS.
Villagers, Soldiers, &c.	—Scene, Savoy.

The Scene lies at a Village in Savoy. A person named Francisco has been received into the house of Bonamo, who, knowing nothing of his story, is not disposed to harbour him any longer. Francisco had been deprived of his tongue, but was able to deliver his thoughts in writing. Flametta, Bonamo's old female servant, had found Francisco about eight years before the opening of the Piece, in an expiring state, mangled by rustians; and by the assistance of Michelle, a neighbouring miller, the

* On the following night, when the Comedy was finished, Mr. Fawcett came forward, and said, "Ladies and Gentlemen—The Epilogue was advertised to be spoken this evening, only through the mistake of the printer: as it did not meet your approbation, it is withdrawn. Mrs. Mattocks therefore hopes, that you will indulgently dispense with her undertaking the irksome task of again attempting to recite it." Perhaps a similar instance of the theatrical damnation of an Epilogue, on the second night of repetition, is not on record.

† This gentleman, we understand, received a good classical education at Winchester College, served an apprenticeship as a Compositor to Mr. Deputy Nichols, and was lately in business as a Printer in Crane Court, Fleet-street.

wretched man was preserved. Bonamo hearing this account, and persuaded by his son, and the rest of his family, resolves to continue his protection to Francisco. Count Romaldi, at this time arrives, for the purpose of concluding a marriage between his son and Selina, the supposed niece of Bonamo, to which Bonamo assents, though he knows that his son Stephano and Selina are devoted to each other. Romaldi starts on seeing Francisco, who discovers equal emotion, and hurries away. Romaldi is soon joined by his servant Malvoglio; and as they know that Francisco is to sleep in Bonamo's house, they resolve, in the dead of the night, to kill him. Selina overhears the wicked design, and gives information to Francisco. The assassins approach, but Francisco, who is prepared with pistols, for some time prevents them from executing their purpose. At length, under a persuasion that he has too much humanity to fire, they rush upon him; but the screams of Selina, who has been upon the watch, bring all the family into the room, and Francisco is preserved. Bonamo's suspicions are then so strongly roused against Romaldi, that he resolves to break off the intended marriage, and to give Selina to his son Stephano. Romaldi departs in anger, declaring that unless Bonamo alters his mind before ten o'clock the following morning, he shall repent. Bonamo despises this threat, a rural *fête* takes place, and the lovers are on the point of being married, when at the appointed time a letter comes from Romaldi, affirming that Selina is the daughter of Francisco, and annexing a certificate of her birth, in proof of the assertion. Francisco is then considered by Bonamo as a wretch who had profaned the bed of his, Bonamo's, deceased brother. Francisco and Selina are then discarded. Stephano resolves to follow them, but is confined by his father.—A benevolent Lawyer in the neighbourhood confirms the account that Selina is the daughter of Francisco; but proves that she is the offspring of a secret marriage, and that she is obtained by Bonamo, as his niece, by the artifice of Romaldi. It appears that Romaldi is the brother of Francisco, and that he contrived to get the latter into the hands of the Algerines, and when he escaped, by the assistance of Malvoglio, way laid him, cut out his tongue, and left him as they supposed, dead. The cry is now up against Romaldi and Malvoglio, and

the officers of justice pursue them and take the latter. Romaldi flies to the very spot where he and his accomplice had committed their horrid butchery on Francisco. The honest Miller who protected Francisco affords a refuge to Romaldi, but afterwards perceiving a scar on his right hand, one of the signs by which his person was described, suspects him. Romaldi, however, induces the honest Miller to protect him, rather than involve in danger one who may be innocent. At length, Francisco and Selina arrive at the same spot, and the horror they discover at the sight of Romaldi induces the Miller to run for the officers of justice. In the mean time, Romaldi offers his pistol to Francisco, that he may revenge himself for all the injuries he has suffered. Francisco, who had remained in concealment rather than impeach his brother, throws away the pistol. Romaldi then attempts to escape, but is taken by the soldiers. Bonamo and the rest of the characters assemble; and as Romaldi seems to repent of his villainies, the Piece concludes with the restoration of Stephano and Selina to each other, and the avowal of an intended application for mercy in behalf of Romaldi.

This Piece is an alteration, by Mr. Holcroft, of a French Drama called "*Seline: ou, L'Enfant Mystère*," which met with great success at Paris. It is a pleasing mixture of novelty and interest, comprising incident, dialogue, music, dancing, and pantomime, and has since continued almost uninterruptedly to be performed to crowded Houses with unanimous applause.

The music, by Dr. Busby, is admirably expressive of the various passing scenes; and in the Overture, which was rapturously applauded, a sportful use has been made of extraneous sharps and flats, with the happiest effect.

We have scarcely ever seen a Piece better performed; the dumb eloquence of Farley, and the varied deportment and expression of H. Johnston, are equal to any thing that we have witnessed on the mimic scene.

The dresses are superb, the scenery is finely picturesque; and the dancing of young Bologna, Duhois, King, and Mrs. Wybrow, with the hornpipe of the infant Byrne, gave a pleasing relief to the sombre hue of the rest of the piece.

17. A New Musical Farce, called "*A HOUSE TO BE SOLD*," was presented

sent for the first time at Drury-lane, of which the *Dramatis Personæ* were as follow :

Captain Kelson	Mr. DOWTON.
Charles Kelson	Mr. J. BANNISTER.
Belfield	Mr. KELLY.
Melchisedec	Mr. WEWITZER.
Hawser	Mr. SEDGWICK.
Matthew	Mr. SUETT.
Servant	Mr. WEBB.
Mrs. Dorville	Mrs. SPARKS.
Charlotte	Mrs. DE CAMP.
Fanny	Mrs. BLAND.

Charles Kelson, a young officer in the navy, and his friend Belfield, a composer for the Italian Opera, are travelling to Plymouth : when within a few miles of their journey's end, they find their money run short. They walk a part of the way, but at length, overcome with fatigue and hunger, they seat themselves on a bench, near the door of Mrs. Dorville's house, which is situated in a village about fifteen miles from Plymouth. Mrs. Dorville's house, and the grounds adjoining, are to be sold ; and the travellers seeing a bill to that effect posted on the house, Charles Kelson resolves to gain a dinner, and perhaps a night's lodging, by pretending to be a purchaser. The scheme succeeds, and Mrs. Dorville, delighted in the expectation of selling her house, and mistaking Charles Kelson for his uncle Captain Kelson, of Plymouth, invites the young adventurers to stay till the next day. They are recognised by Matthew, a fottish servant of Mrs. Dorville's, who had seen them walking on the road ; he is, however, bribed to silence. Charles Kelson accedes to the terms proposed by the old Lady for the purchase of the house, and she produces a written agreement, which he signs. It now appears that Charlotte, the niece of Mrs. Dorville, is attached to Belfield. The two travellers are again nearly discovered by Charlotte's surprise in meeting her lover so unexpectedly ; Charles Kelson's address relieves them from this embarrassment ; but a more serious event threatens him in the arrival of Captain Kelson, who intends to bid for the house himself. Charles too begins to feel that he is involved in an alarming difficulty, by binding himself to purchase a house for five thousand pounds, without a shilling in his pocket. Chance, however, extricates him from this critical situation. Melchisedec, a Jew, who has made a fortune by selling slops to sailors,

has long wanted to purchase Mrs. Dorville's house at a low price. Finding that it is now sold, he offers Charles an advance on his purchase. The young sailor, finding his anxiety to buy, talks to him of planting trees and building a wall to obstruct the view from Melchisedec's house, and at length so far works on the Jew, that he agrees to give him an advance of three thousand pounds for his purchase. This sum of three thousand pounds Charles destines as a wedding gift to Belfield and his constant Charlotte ; and the generosity of the young sailor is rewarded by his uncle, Captain Kelson, who restores him to favour, and declares him heir to his fortune.

This entertainment is an alteration by Mr. Cobb from a French Farce called "*La Maison à Vendre* ;" but the characters, as well as the manners, have been naturalized to our own country.

Taken as a whole, we think it equal in merit to most of the musical farces that we have seen brought forward for three or four years past ; at least it is untainted by any of the extravagant caricature on which farce too often relies for success. *Charles Kelson* is drawn with consistency and precision, and was admirably supported by Bannister. The *Jew*, by Wewitzer, must be noticed as a chance, natural, and truly comic performance. *Charlotte* is the character next in interest and importance. She is a lively mad-cap, whose head is full of dancing and singing, and who sighs for the enjoyment of these and other pleasures which the town affords. In personating this character, Miss De Camp gave some imitations of figure-dancing and Italian singing, in the caricature style, which excited much laughter and applause.

The scenery is rural and picturesque ; but the music, which is chiefly the composition of Mr. Kelly, is its great ornament. The overture abounds in sweet and pleasing movements, judiciously varied and contrasted, not straining at difficulties, and attempting to surprise by execution, but flowing in an easy course, and speaking to the heart. The same character prevails through the airs and duets.

The Farce received much applause, has since had a very successful run, and we doubt not will become a stock-piece.

19. At Covent Garden, *Mrs. Litbfield* performed, for the first time, the character of the *Widow Brady*, in *The Irish Widow*, gave the brogue well, and supported

ported the part throughout with considerable *eclat*. This is certainly too good a farce to be laid aside (as it had been for several years); the parts are in general well cast; but, on a future representation, we should think it improved if *Mr. Emery* took the character of *Keckfy* instead of that of *Whittle*.

In the course of the month, *Mr. Pope* has appeared at Drury-lane in three of

the characters that had been usually represented by *Mr. Kemble*, that of *Leontes* (*Winter's Tale*), *Leon* (*Rule a Wife, &c.*), and the *Abbé de L'Épée* (*Deaf and Dumb*); in all of which he is entitled to very honourable mention; indeed, had not *Mr. K.*'s performance of them been seen, that of *Mr. Pope* might have met with unqualified approbation.

POETRY.

COUNT UGOLINO.

FROM DANTE, CANTO XXXIII.

Dante, conducted by Virgil, is supposed to visit the infernal regions: there he sees the figure of a man gnawing a skull with savage joy, and, struck with horror, inquires the causes of his dreadful fury. Thus ends the 32d Canto; the 33d opens in the following manner.

Rous'd by my words—he gaz'd with
frenzied stare, [the hair,
And ceas'd his horrid meal—then with
Which hung in clotted masses down the
head, [wildly said—
Cleansing his blood-smear'd jaws—he
Thou bidst me deeds of direst woe declare,
Which, but to think of, is itself despair;
Yet if my words can fix this traitor's
shame,
And blast with infamy his hated name,
Tho' scalding tears bedew my anguish'd
face, [trace.
I shall with joy my cruel wrongs re-
Thy features are to me unknown—the
same [seest these dark
The means by which, 'fore death, thou
Abodes: thy speech a Florentine should
mark— [name:
But, so or not, Count Ugoline my
And he whose skull I gnaw, O stranger,
know,
Was once a Prelate, and my mortal foe,
Ruggiero call'd—he stopp'd and gave a
groan— [known,
I shall not tell, for they on earth are
By what vile arts he won me to his
pow'r—
But how he agoniz'd my dying hour—
How the fell monster lengthen'd out my
fate— [my hate.
Hear thou—and judge if not deserv'd

The dismal dungeon where immur'd we
lay [yield his breath,
(Where many a starving wretch muft
And which, from me, is call'd the Cave
of Death), [day,
Thro' its dead bars t'admit the darken'd
Had just begun—when, by my woes oppress'd,
I sunk at last to sleep and troubled rest;
Troubled indeed! for dreaming I beheld
Sights which my future horrid fate unveil'd. [height,
Methought I stood upon the hills, whose
At Lucca, hides the Pisan plains from
sight; [fiend race,
There Ghaland, Sismond, and the Lan-
Prepar'd with him, the master of the
chace, [rude;
To hunt the wolf amid these mountains
A wolf and whelps they rous'd, and
quick pursued, [shouting fir'd;
With fiercest dogs, whose rage their
Soon they o'ertook the panting prey—
that tir'd [no more—
And faint from swift pursuit could run
Then with fell bite their bleeding sides
they tore, [pi'd.
And all beneath their cruel tooth ex-
Starting I woke—and heard my children
weep, [sleep.
And call for bread in anguish as they
Sure thou wilt shed it, if thou hast a tear,
Thinking on that hard fate which now
my fear
Forebaw—The customary hour drew near
When they were wont to bring our
wretched fare; [not dare
Yet, by our dreams forewarn'd, we did
Expect the usual food.—I heard a sound,
Not as of doors which on their hinges
creak,
But the harsh grating bolts. I look'd
around
On my poor children—but I did not
speak—
I did

I did not weep—despair my tears had dried—

They all were weeping—and my Anselm cried, [stern !]

“ Father, dear father, do not look so Still not a tear—I felt my temples burn— That day was past, and all the dreadful night, [light

In deathlike silence—’till the next day’s Began to dawn again—then, when I saw Four wretches brought to life and such despair [gnaw

By me—to frenzy rous’d, I ’gan to My unoffending hands, and tear my hair— They, thinking it was hunger, rose, and laid, [dead—

“ Eat our flesh, father—we must soon be And happier we shall die, if we relieve Your pangs—eat—and the life you gave receive,” [gloom—

To stop their cries, I sat in fullen Why did not then the gaping earth entomb [word

And aid our sufferings ? Not one more That and the next succeeding day was heard, [teous cry,

On the fourth morn, Gaddo, with pi- Exhausted, said, “ Help, father, or I die !”

I had no help to give—and by my side, Whilst I gaz’d vacantly, he struggling died. [none,

Within the next two days—all, one by Expi’d—the sixth day saw me left alone— My dungeon strew’d with death—my eye light gone. [place,

For three days more I grop’d about the Call’d on their names, and took a cold embrace— [do.

Then famine did—what *not* despair could He ended here the story of his woe ; And his grim eyes, of feeblest rancour full, [the skull,

With tooth, like famish’d wolt, he seiz’d

THE RETREAT TO THE COTTAGE OF MON REPOS.

A POETICAL OLIO.

BY JOHN, THE HERMIT.

(Concluded from page 295.)

OCCASIONAL POEMS, WRITTEN AT THE COTTAGE ; WITH INSCRIPTIONS IN THE GARDEN, &c.

XVII.

Dura’s Vale ; or, The Bard’s Complaint.
Written after visiting my native Place,
in the Month of July 1802.

O STRANGER ! should my plaintive lyre

Thy soul with sympathy inspire ;

And should’st thou wish to learn my tale,
Go ask—but not in *Dura’s* vale !

Yet have I told it o’er and o’er,
And spread the tale to ev’ry shore !
Alas ! unheeded in the gale,
It floated down my *Dura’s* vale !

Yet *Dura’s* is my native stream !
Her green banks were my earliest theme ;
There first I told my hapless tale,
All, all forgot in *Dura’s* vale !

Go ! speed thee to the east, the west ;
Go ! ask each Muse delighted breast ;
Of strangers learn the artless tale ;
But ask it not in *Dura’s* vale !

Go ! ask old *Thames*, for he has heard,
And knows my story, word by word :
To thee he will repeat the tale
Thou’lt ask in vain in *Dura’s* vale !

Or should’st thou, fond of science, stray
Where *Isis* rolls her classic way,
Thou’lt hear it in the passing gale :—
—But ask it not in *Dura’s* vale !

Or should kind Fortune chance to guide
Thy steps near *Esq*, by *Edin’s* side,
There Pity will repeat the tale
Thou’lt ask in vain in *Dura’s* vale !

Yet once did Pity haunt her stream,
And sooth’d with hope my plaintive theme.

There first I listen’d to her tale,
Ah ! now unheard in *Dura’s* vale !

There, first, the taught my heart to feel,
And mourn o’er woes I could not heal !
We mix’d our tears o’er many a tale ;
O’er griefs, remote from *Dura’s* vale !

And when my hand possess’d the pow’r
To soothe Misfortune’s lingering hour,
Thou might’st have heard me, in the gale,

Sing the glad tidings down the vale !

And am not I the only Bard,
O *Dura* ! that paid thee due regard ?
The *Muses* hint, in my sad tale,
Heard the fond praise of *Dura’s* vale !

And much the hope inspir’d my breast,
That *Dura* yet might grant me rest,
When, weary of each distant dale,
I sought repose in *Dura’s* vale !

I oft, with philosophic mind,
Strive to forget that vale unkind ;
But still, in ev’ry warbled tale,
Is heard the name of *Dura’s* vale !

Perhaps some future day, when I
Embosom’d in the earth shall lie,
Too late for me, alas ! my tale
May find its way to *Dura’s* vale !

Then

Then some kind friend, perhaps, will
 say,
 "Why did we scorn his tender lay?
 "Ah! why, too late, regard the tale
 "Of him, the Bad of *Dura's* vale?"
July 15th, 1802.

XVIII.

*Funeral *.*

SO'ER small memorial left behind,
 Recalls a buried friend to mind,
 Or soon, when clos'd *Ijse's* transient
 scene,

All would forget that we had been!
 Go, then, my *Book*! when I am gone,
 And be my monumental stone
 Why do we weep o'er *Petrarch's* woes?
 Why visit, pilgrim-like, *Isaiah's*?
 Why bend our oft impatient feet,
 To view the walls of *Paraclete*?
 Because the *Pen* had power to save
 Their stories from *Oblivion's* wave!
 What now of *Petrarch's* love remains?
 Of *Petrarch's* hopes? of *Petrarch's* pains?
 Of rapturous *Eloisa's* bliss?
 A little, senseless *Book*, like this!
 Still can th' unconscious page inspire
 Each melting thought, each warm desire
 Awake to sympathy the soul,
 And bid the storms of *Passion* roll!
 Hail, then, O *Pen*! O thou shalt be
 A type of *immortality*!

Go! little volume! and relate
 The rigours of thy master's fate!
 Display the labours of his head,
 And tell how much his blood shed,
 Whilst, prone beneath *Mars's* sway,
 He bled the lingering hours away!
 Go! little volume! go! and prove,
 His heart with *Pity* warm, and *Love*.
 Amidst affliction's wintry storm,
 O still with *Love* and *Pity* warm!
 Go! little *Book*! or soon, alas!
 Ere a few rolling seasons pass,
 My friends, so weak are human ties,
 May cast me from their memories:
 Save when, recall'd, by chance alone,
 By the frail record on my stone!
 A poor memorial! form'd to tell,
 Nought but my birth, and when I fell!
 Go! little *Book*! when I am gone,
 And be my monumental stone!
 Then when this heart, extinct its heat,
 No more at *Passion's* call shall beat,
 Cold, *Julia*! cold to *Love* and thee,
 Ah! its sternest part of *Fate's* decree!
 Then when these eyes, no longer bright,
 Are closed in everlasting night!

And when this hand that strikes the lyre,
 Shall wake no more its wonted fire,
 And when this tongue, for ever mute!
 No more shall warble to the lute:
 Then, on thy page, my friends will find
 A faithful picture of my mind!

JOHN, THE HERMIT.

*Cottage of Mon Repos,
 Village of Sturry, near
 Canterbury, Kent, No-
 vember 6, 1802.*

ERRATA, in our last, page 293, col. 2,
 line 8, of the "Poetry," for "Produce"
 read "Produced." Page 294, col. 1,
 line 17, for "Close to their ears," read,
 "Close to their seats." Ibid line 21,
 for "But all is silent now," read, "But
 all is desert now."

TO AMBROS PITMAN, ESQ

ON HIS SONNET IN THE EUROPEAN
 MAGAZINE FOR MAY 1801.

SWEETLY, O PITMAN! hath thy Muse
 dehu'd [mind.
 Th' exalted virtues of a *CARRIER'S*
 In humble strains one craves to touch
 the lyre,
 And such thy question—tho' poetic fire
 Glows not therein—yet shall bright Truth
 impart [tear part.
 It here may be found thy portrait's coun-
 Let me then lead thee to this distant
 scene, [sitium!
 Where *GANGES* rapid rolls his *hallow'd*
Here, not by *virtue* more than *blood*
 allied
 To him who justly art thy Muse's pride,
 He lives *below'd*—should I his worth re-
 heave,
 'T would be a repetition of thy verse.
 The virtues which *there* claim a world's
 applause [LAW'S *!
 Are *CARTILR'S*—*because* they would be

ON SILEP.

THE sun descends behind the western
 clouds, [ray,
 His beams departing shed a weaker
 The veil of night his glorious splendour
 shrouds, [away.
 The stars appear to chase his light
 What deep, what universal silence reigns!
 Which brings reflection to the penive
 mind; [mains,
 No noise disturbs these silent lone do-
 Save where the tuneful nightingale you
 find.

* This poem was, originally, prefixed to a manuscript volume of the Author's
 works.

† Charles Law, Esq nephew to John Cartier, Esq.

Now Ev'ning, gentle Goddess, with her
train, [arrive ;
Reflection, Silence, Darkness, now
No lights throughout the silent world
remain, [horn drive.

Save that which we from Cynthia's
The weary peasant homeward plods his
way, [try hear ;
Worn out, fatigued by noon-tide's sul-
The oxen, weary with the labour'd day,
Repair to some cool place, their lov'd
retreat.

Morpheus begins to spread his charms
around ; [ness, lies
Mankind, fatigued with toil and busi-
In the soft arms of sleep-delightful bound,
All nature to th'accustomed covert
hies.

Reading.

E. ULMI.

ADDRESS TO A CHAFER.

I.

WHEN slow dull hours protract the
ling'ring night, [light,
And wintry gloom debars the beams of
Low in the ground thy undigested form
Shuns Borcas' rufian blasts, and howling
form.

II.

When new-born Maia ushers in her train,
And vegetation smiles along the plain,
With spring thy form, reviving from the
earth, [birth.
Is rous'd to life, and claims a second

III.

Short is thy triumph, scarce has Vesper's
gale

In milder zephyrs stol'n along the dale,
When, as thou sit'st to taste the sweets
around, [ground.
Some truant lays thee prostrate with the

IV.

What more is man ? The pageant of a
day [away.
Is born from dust, just flits, then dies

Reading.

R. S.

ON A HAPPY MAN.

OH ! knew he that his happiness was
true, [you,
Who far from public rage, alone with
His fair Melissa, spurning every strife,
Drinks the pure blessings of a rural life !

What, if no hoarded store of wealth
supply

A gilded show of envied luxury ?
What if the dome is wanting, whose
proud state [gate ?

Emits a herd of flatterers from its

What if no purple robe, of various fold,
Catches the gaze of fools with circling
gold ? [soul

Peace yet is his : no hope can raise his
To crave the vanity of high controul.

Rich in content, and rich in Nature's
boon, [noon ;

He toils thro' morning, and he rests at
And tho' he toils, his toils are such as
live

Free from each care anxiety can give.

The fertile lands his easy labours pay,

A mere subsistence for the present day.

To-morrow's wants ne'er taint the joyful
hour ; [pow'r,

The fears of future ill the rich o'er-
And, midst the gaudy feast of promis'd
joy,

E'en spoil enjoyment, and the relish cloy.
Not such is Damon ; for when Heav'n
descends [bends ;

In wat'ry torrents, and the corn o'er-
When summer reddens, or when au-
tumn's rime [prime ;

Blights the full ear, and blasts it in its
Content is he each evil to forego,

Nor feels from Fortune what mankind
call we. [truth,

See round him dwell plain innocence and
Unullied beauty, and unbroken youth.

" Calm contemplation and poetic ease "

Teach ev'ry object, ev'ry sound, to
please. [behest,

Fix'd in his heart he owns this high
What Heaven gives, is given for the
best.

Reading.

C. B.

VERSES,

BY THE REV. C. W. E——N,
On the Inoculation of his only Child, by
Dr. Hull, of Manchester, with Vac-
cine Matter.

SLEEP on, sweet Cherub ! on thy mo-
ther's breast ; [rest !
May guardian angels tranquilize thy
May hov'ring spirits watch my darling
boy,

A father's and a doating mother's joy.

Sweet Charles ! unblemish'd, spotless in-
nocence, [pense,

O'er thee thy parents hang in fond sus-
See thee, unconscious of impending harm,
Raise, smiling, to the lance thy little
arm.

Oh ! fatal wound ! if, by loud Fame be-
guil'd,

We sacrifice to art a lovely child,

A babe, by nature form'd with ev'ry
grace,

Playful and merry with his jocund face.

Sure

Sure no unlook'd-for shock awaits his
frame !

Sure no malignant poison will inflame

His youthful blood beyond the reach of
skill ! [ill.

He sleeps, dear babe, and fears no latent

But yet a mother's sighs will sometimes
heave ; [grieve.

But yet a mother's breast will sometimes
On his flush'd cheek she sees the crimson
glow ; [throe.

Alarm'd she views the wild convulsive

Her ears on tiptoe listen to each gasp,
Whilst her encircling arms her darling
clasp. [cheat

Each throb that issues from his infant
Meets a responsive echo in her breast.

Oh ! may a mother's care, she cries,
succeed ! [indeed "

Robb'd of my child, " I am bereav'd
Still may I nurse the idol of my heart,

And shield him from Contagion's ve-
nom'd dart.

Charles is my only child—a direful fate
Hurl'd my poor Mary * to her last re-
treat. [breath,

Cropp'd like the lily, she resign'd her
And hasten'd prematurely to her death.

Sweet blighted bud ! But let me not re-
pine,

A happier and a better lot is thine ;
Where thou art gone, no subtle scheme
is plann'd

To cheat Dis temper, and arrest his hand.

The wish is selfish, but Charles must not
go,

And leave his mother to unceasing woe ;
Tho' to his seraph sister he cou'd fly,

Wasted on airy pinions to the sky.

Sure 'tis no crime to hold what God has
giv'n,

Tho' I detain a Cherubim from Heav'n.
If 'tis a crime to keep my darling here,

† May " the recording Angel drop a tear."

Wicksted Hall, near
Whitchurch, October 1, 1802.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 16.

THE Lord Chancellor entered the
House at half past two o'clock ; and
having taken his seat upon the Wool-
sack, informed their Lordships, that his
Majesty, not thinking fit to be person-
ally present on that occasion, had
issued a Commission to certain persons
therein mentioned, for holding a Par-
liament, which Commission they should
hear read.

His Lordship, with the Archbishop
of Canterbury, and the Duke of Port-
land, having taken their seats as Com-
missioners immediately below the
throne, Sir Francis Molyneux, Usher
of the Black Rod, was ordered to com-
mand the attendance of the Commons,
who accordingly appeared at the Bar,
preceded by their principal Clerk, Mr.
Lee.

The Lord Chancellor, after making

a similar communication to what he
had stated to the Lords, ordered the
Royal Commission to be read ; which
proceeding being gone through, he
further stated, that he had it in com-
mand from his Majesty to inform them,
that as soon as the Members of both
Houses were sworn in, his Majesty
would communicate to them his rea-
sons for calling the present Parliament ;
and that, in the mean time, it was his
Majesty's pleasure that they should
proceed to the choice of a Speaker,
and that they should present a proper
person to fill that office, in the House
of Peers, exactly at two o'clock to-
morrow, for the purpose of his receiv-
ing the Royal approbation.

The Commons having then retired,
the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishops
of Canterbury and York, the Bishops
of London and Durham, and about

* This poor little creature died in convulsions soon after its birth, owing to a
fright its mother received from being nearly overturned in a carriage.

† Sterne.

twenty other Peers, took the usual oaths, and entered their names in the roll of Parliament.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Pelham, and Lord Walsingham, having taken their seats as Royal Commissioners, ordered the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Commons, in pursuance of his Majesty's command.

The Commons entered a few minutes afterwards, preceded by

Mr. Abbott, who, advancing to the Bar, informed the Commissioners, that the Commons having proceeded to the election of a Speaker, their choice had fallen on him; but when he reflected on the arduous duties of that office, and his own inadequacy to discharge them, he must request that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to order the Commons to proceed to a new election.

The Lord Chancellor, after passing the compliments customary on such occasion, on the abilities of the Speaker elect, and the wisdom displayed by the Commons in their choice of Mr. Abbott a second time, declared his Majesty's approbation of that choice.

Mr. Abbott, in reply, professed to entertain the deepest sense of the Royal favour shewn him by this approbation of his election a second time. He claimed, on behalf of the Commons, the privilege of freedom of speech, freedom from arrest, and all other privileges enjoyed by the House of Commons, under his Majesty or any of his predecessors. He at the same time begged that his conduct, if he should apparently commit any errors, might receive the most favourable construction on the part of his Majesty.

The Lord Chancellor then stated, that the Commissioners had it in command from his Majesty to confirm all the ancient privileges of the Commons, and assured the Speaker that his conduct should always experience the most favourable construction.

The Commons having retired, Lord Keith was introduced as a British Peer of the same title, and took the oaths and his seat. About a dozen other Peers were also sworn in.

[The House was occupied in swearing in the Peers till]

TUESDAY, NOV. 23,

which being the day appointed for opening the new Parliament, and proceeding to the discharge of public

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business, his Majesty went in state to the House, and, being seated on the Throne, the Commons attended at the Bar. Upon which his Majesty opened the Session with the following most gracious Speech:—

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" It is highly gratifying to me to resort to your advice and assistance after the opportunity which has been recently afforded of collecting the sense of my people.

" The internal prosperity of the country has realized our most sanguine hopes: we have experienced the bounty of Divine Providence in the produce of an abundant harvest.

" The state of the manufactures, commerce, and revenue of my United Kingdom is flourishing beyond example; and the loyalty and attachment which are manifested to my person and government afford the strongest indications of the just sense that is entertained of the numerous blessings enjoyed under the protection of our happy Constitution.

" In my intercourse with foreign Powers, I have been actuated by a sincere disposition for the maintenance of peace. It is nevertheless impossible for me to lose sight of that established and wise system of policy by which the interests of other States are connected with our own; and I cannot, therefore, be indifferent to any material change in their relative condition and strength. My conduct will be invariably regulated by a due consideration of the actual situation of Europe, and by a watchful solicitude for the permanent welfare of my people.

" You will, I am persuaded, agree with me, in thinking that it is incumbent upon us to adopt those means of security which are best calculated to afford the prospect of preserving to my subjects the blessings of peace.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your zeal and liberality in providing for the various branches of the public service, which it is a great satisfaction to me to think may be fully accomplished without any considerable addition to the burdens of my people.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I contemplate with the utmost satisfaction the great and increasing

D d d

benefits

benefits produced by that important measure which has united the interests and consolidated the resources of Great Britain and Ireland. The improvement and extension of these advantages will be objects of your unremitting care and attention. The trade and commerce of my subjects, so essential to the support of public credit, and of our maritime strength, will, I am persuaded, receive from you every possible encouragement, and you will readily lend your assistance in affording to mercantile transactions, in every part of my United Kingdom, all the facility and accommodation that may be consistent with the security of the public revenue.

"To uphold the honour of the country, to encourage its industry, to improve its resources, and to maintain the true principles of the Constitution in Church and State, are the great and leading duties which you are called upon to discharge. In the performance of them you may be assured of my uniform and cordial support; it being my earnest wish to cultivate a perfect harmony and confidence between me and my Parliament, and to promote to the utmost, the welfare of my faithful subjects, whose interests and happiness I shall ever consider as inseparable from my own."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 16.

A GREAT number of Members took the Qualification Oath, in the Long Gallery, before the Lord Steward of the Household. After the ceremony, these Members entered the House, and took their places accordingly.

At half an hour past two o'clock, Sir Francis Molyneux, Usher of the Black Rod, came down, and summoned Mr. Ley (the principal Clerk at the table) and the Members to repair to the House of Lords in order to hear his Majesty's Commission read.

Mr. Ley, in obedience to this command, accordingly went to the House of Lords, attended by the Members. Having returned, and taken his seat at the table,

Sir William Scott rose, and spoke nearly to the following effect:—Mr. Ley, it is with the most complete confidence and entire satisfaction that I now presume to address the House upon the subject recommended to its immediate attention, by his Majesty's most gracious Message. The choice of a Speaker is the first and highest function of this House, as it is no less than the selection of a man to watch over and protect the valuable rights of the Commons of the United Empire. The talents which constitute the qualifications for such an exalted office, are not, in general, easily met with; they cannot be expected to exist in a combination of all the energies of the mind, had not experience demonstrated the contrary in several recent

instances, which must be well known to many who now hear me. The man who fills this high station, ought to cherish the true old English spirit of loyalty, an inviolable and rooted attachment to the person and government of his Sovereign, an affection for the ancient constitution of his country, and a love of rational improvement and gentle correction. He ought also to entertain an unconquerable aversion to those wild principles of error, the melancholy effects of which Europe has lately had such occasion to lament. At the same time, he must possess a mind capable of expansion, of comprehending the most complicated and extensive subjects, and of descending to those of the most minute and particular nature. He ought to have a most jealous and scrupulous regard to the privileges of the House, firm in resisting solicitation, conspicuous for polished manners in private, and in public affairs for dignity of demeanour, blended with that suavity of temper so essential for softening the asperities of office. To these indispensable requisites I must add, that the most general and extended knowledge must be attached. In looking round the House, enriched by talents of the most shining and brilliant nature, I see many in this dignified assembly who, although not bred to the law, have exhibited abilities of the most transcendental description. It would be extremely arduous and difficult for the House to choose a President, merely upon supposed merits, grounded upon eulogy or the warm wishes of friends.

Fortunately

Fortunately the House is not left to chance in this important decision; on the contrary, it is most happily led in its choice, by that sure and unerring criterion, experience. I have a Right Hon. Gentleman in my eye, whom many Members of the present will recollect, with every sentiment of gratitude, to have filled the chair of this House, during a part of the last session of the late Parliament. His services upon that occasion must be estimated as of the highest kind, and surely they must challenge the highest applause, as they gave the most ample and satisfactory earnest of his future exertions in the discharge of his arduous and important duty. His late services have given an authentic and decided seal to the late Parliament sufficient to console them for the loss they had sustained in being deprived of the exertions of his predecessor (Lord Redesdale). The Right Hon. Gentleman to whom I have alluded, is characterized by in dusty most severe, attention minute and unbounded, knowledge most extensive and profound, principles truly constitutional, private elegance and urbanity of manners, and public dignified demeanour. There is no occasion for me to indulge in panegyric. —He comes forward upon this occasion peculiarly distinguished by these qualifications, fortified and strengthened by experience in the chair, deeply versed in the forms of the House, and entering into the highest veneration for the usages of Parliament. I now move, Sir, I hat the Right Honourable Charles Abbott be called to the chair as Speaker of this House.

Mr. H. Lascelles, in a short speech, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Abbott.—Unquestionably, Sir, to be recommended to fill the chair of this House, is the highest honour which can be conferred on any Member of this assembly. Although such recommendation may take place through the kindness of that Member's friends, in such a case it becomes every man to be diffident of his abilities. The little experience I have had in the chair, has however taught me the necessity of a deep and comprehensive knowledge of business, at the same time that it has convinced me extreme vigilance is necessary for defending the rights, usages, and privileges of Parliament, as the only basis of all true

liberty. It is very true, that in the discharge of this high office, much matter may be found in the Journals, by which considerable knowledge may be obtained, but it is a striking remark that no man, however he may be ably qualified for the task, can do the duty of the chair, unless he is supported by the confidence of the Members. If any man has not that confidence, he certainly ought not to aspire to that dignity, or if he ever should obtain it, being destitute of that firm confidence and reliance, he ought not to retain it for a single hour.

Sir W. Scott and Mr. H. Lascelles then led Mr. Abbott to the chair.

The Speaker then addressed the House.—Placed for the second time in this high office, I feel penetrated by the deepest gratitude, but I humbly trust that the House will rather feel inclined to judge from my conduct while I retain this honour, than from any professions I can make.

Lord Castlereagh then congratulated the Speaker in a very elegant though short speech, upon the choice which the House had just made, which he was happy to say, met with the most cordial approbation. He should, however, be wanting in respect to the House, did he not also most sincerely assure them, that the choice they had made, reflected the highest honour on their discernment. When the late Parliament had been deprived of the talents of their late worthy Speaker (Lord Redesdale) they had called the present Right Hon. Gentleman to the chair from a thorough conviction that in every respect, he was worthy of their choice. The House had this evening adopted the same line of conduct, and it His Majesty should be graciously pleased to approve of the election just made, the House would certainly feel the most lively joy. He concluded by moving that this House do now adjourn till to-morrow.

The motion was put and carried.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17.

The Speaker (Mr. Abbott) came to the House about two o'clock, but not attired in his robes, and very soon afterwards the Usher of the Black Rod summoned the Members to the House of Lords.—They accordingly went up, headed by the Speaker, and on their return, the Speaker acquainted them

that he had been in the House of Peers, where his Majesty, through his Commission, had given his approbation to their election of a Speaker; that he had, according to ancient usage, claimed by petition to his Majesty, all the rights and privileges of the Commons House of Parliament, freedom of debate, freedom from arrest in their own persons, and in those of their servants; that his Majesty should construe all their proceedings in the most favourable manner, and that they should have access to his Majesty's person when occasion might require. His Majesty had been graciously pleased, by his Commissioners, to give his assent to all these demands in the most ample manner.

He then addressed the House, and stated that he had only to repeat his

most sincere gratitude for the honour they had done him in placing him in the chair. He must remind them, that the only way for him to discharge his duty with dignity and effect, was by a strict attention and obedience on their part to the forms of Parliament, which, the more they were considered, would be the more readily obeyed.

A great number of Members were then sworn in, after which the House adjourned.

The House was occupied in swearing-in Members till Tuesday, November 23, when the House attended the House of Peers, to hear his Majesty's speech.

[In both Houses, the Address passed unanimously, after a Debate which shall appear in our next.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The HELVETIC DIET to Citizen BONAPARTE, First Consul of the French Republic.

"CITIZEN FIRST CONSUL,

"THE Proclamation which you did us the honour to send to us on the 30th of September, by Citizen Rapp, your Adjutant-General, arrived at Schwitz on the 6th of October.

"We could have wished that the letter we took the liberty of sending you, General First Consul, on Sept. 30, could have reached you sooner: it contains a faithful exposition of the present state of Switzerland. Permit us to send you enclosed a duplicate of it, and to entreat you to receive it favourably. It will prove to you, that the movements which have taken place in Switzerland are not the result of a spirit of party, and that the Swiss Nation has no other object in view than to make use of the right which the claims of giving herself a central and cantonal Constitution, founded on her position and her wants—a sacred and precious right, which you deigned yourself to insure her by the Treaty of Lunéville.

"Switzerland would long since have been tranquil, if the Members of the Helvetic Government, those obscure metaphysicians, had consulted the real state of affairs, instead of obstinately attaching themselves to theoretic attempts, as erroneous as they are expensive.

"The violence with which they have tried to impose their system upon the de-

mocratic Cantons, the civil war they have organized to attain their end, directed at first against those Cantons, then against all Switzerland, the unexampled severity with which they have done it, have produced a discontent equally general and just, and a determined and avowed will to shake off this insupportable yoke.

"It is not then, General First Consul, an affair of party; it is the sacred cause of humanity; it is the general wish of a whole nation, which has given us our power and our instructions; of a nation which you yourself wished to free, and which has been ill-treated and irritated contrary to your intentions.

"Yet that nation, we render ourselves guarantees, will never abuse the liberty it claims. The Swiss have nothing more at heart than to attain a state of repose, in which, under the shield of a mild and just Government, each inhabitant may enjoy his property and his existence. We are convinced that we shall arrive at that essential object of all social order, from the moment our will and our efforts shall be no longer fettered.

"General First Consul, all Europe admires in you the Supreme Head of an immense power and empire, which, without doubt, according to your own views, will be directed to the good of humanity; your magnanimity assures us, that you will not make use of it against a people who only desire what you have made them hope,

hope, and who only wish what they believe themselves authorized to do by yourself.

"Penetrated with eternal gratitude, the Swiss Nation will do its endeavour to deserve the good will of the French Government; and will fulfil all the duties which are imposed upon it by the desire of cultivating good neighbourhood.

"It is with the most distinguished respect that we remain, General First Consul,

THE DEPUTIES OF THE HEL-
VETIC DIET.

Schweitz, Oct. 3, 1802.

TREATY BETWEEN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, PRUSSIA, AND BAVARIA.

The First Consul of the French Republic and the Emperor of Russia having offered their mediation for the arrangement of the affairs of Germany, and having made known to the Imperial Diet, by their declaration of the 18th of August 1802, the Indemnities which they thought should be adjudged to each Prince in consequence of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Luneville, the King of Prussia hastened to conform to the plan presented, and, in taking possession of the States adjudged to him, confined himself scrupulously within the limits assigned in the declaration.

The Emperor of Germany having, on his side, announced the intention of causing its different possessions to be occupied, the King of Prussia, the First Consul, and the Emperor of Russia, have spontaneously hastened to make known to him, that it was not at all becoming that his troops should pass the limits assigned by the declaration, or that they should occupy any territory but that appointed for the indemnification of the Archduke Ferdinand.

Yet, without regard either to this declaration, made collectively at Paris to the Imperial Ambassador by the Minister of the three Powers, nor to that which has been made at Berlin by the Count de Haugwitz to M. de Stadion, the Austrian troops have taken possession of Passau, and his Imperial Majesty has informed the Diet, by his Plenipotentiary, that he would not withdraw his troops, unless the countries occupied by the other Princes were in like manner evacuated, which is an indication that his Imperial Majesty sets no value on the declaration of the Mediating Powers, and that he regards it as void.

In consequence, the King of Prussia and the First Consul engage themselves to reiterate in concert, at Ratibon and Vienna, their efforts to cause the plan presented to be adopted by the Germanic Body, and to be ratified in its whole extent, but particularly so far as it guarantees to the Elector of Bavaria the preservation of his possessions on the right bank of the Inn, and as far as it secures to him the town of Passau.

And if, contrary to their hopes and their united interposition, the Emperor, taking advantage of the possession of Passau, should refuse to evacuate it within the period of sixty days appointed for the deliberation of the Imperial Diet, the Governments of Prussia and France pledge themselves to combine their efforts with those of Bavaria, to secure the latter the preservation of her ancient domains on the right of the Inn, as well as the possession of Passau, and the entire indemnity which has been adjudged to her.

Done at Paris, September 5, 1802.

(Signed) FALLEYRAND.

MARQUIS DE LUCCHESINI.
(ET TO.)

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Our papers are principally occupied with details relative to the intended visit of the First Consul to the different ports of the Republic. The Prefect of the Department of the Seine has published a notice on this subject, in which, alluding to the First Consul, he says, "It is to him you are indebted for victory, peace, the return of good morals, order, and the laws—to him whose activity, equally indefatigable in peace as in war, undertakes one labour after another, and who devotes his life to your happiness." Shortly after he adds, "the name of this Hero fills the world; strangers flock to see him from the extremities of the earth. Every where, at home and abroad, his words are received as oracles of wisdom; he has become the common Arbiter of Nations and of Kings!"

The First Consul set off for Rouen this day, accompanied by his wife. The object of his journey is stated to be to visit the manufactures of the Department of the Lower Seine.

The French Committee of Arts and Sciences appointed to prepare a work on the subject of Egypt, at the expence of the Government, are proceeding in their labours with great activity. The work is expected to be very splendid.

Oct.

OS. 31. The First Consul arrived at Rouen on the 29th, at half past four in the afternoon. He was met by all the Civil Officers beyond the gates of the city: The carriages of the Minister of the Interior, the Generals and the Prefects, who accompanied him, led the van of the procession. In the Consul's carriage were Madame Bonaparte and General Songis; the cavalry which escorted them was composed of eighty young men, natives of Rouen. In the evening the residence of the Consul, and the avenues to the city, were illuminated. After dinner he walked into the gardens with Madame Bonaparte, and his suite, when artificial fire works were exhibited at the old Palace. On arriving at that part of the terrace nearest the people, he stopped, and seemed to labour under a grateful emotion on receiving the testimonies of their affection. On the following day he visited part of the environs of Rouen, in company with some General Officers, and escorted by a party of the National Guards. During this excursion he attended the heights of Mont aux Malades and Mont des Sapins, and after making some remarks on the civil and military history of Rouen, returned to his palace, where Mass was performed by the Archbishop. After this religious ceremony had been gone through, the Mayor and his Officers presented certain presents, according to ancient custom, on similar occasions, they consisted of 40 boxes of dried sweetmeats and 40 bottles of wine. On presenting them, the Mayor delivered an Address, the object of which was to express the gratitude and admiration of himself and his fellow-citizens, for the advantages which they had derived from the Consular Government. The Address is, of course, couched in the usual style of French adulation; it praises the Consul for collecting in the field of victory the olive of peace, re-establishing the edifice of morals on the basis of religion; &c. &c. On addressing Madame Bonaparte, the Orator said, "Condescend to accept, Madam, through me, their spokesman, the respectful homage of the inhabitants of Rouen. What unlimited right, Madam, have you to our gratitude; you, who discharge the debt of patriotism by contributing to the happiness of the Hero who is dear to us all." Bonaparte

then gave an audience, when the Mayor of Rouen delivered the keys of the city, on returning which, the First Consul answered, "I cannot entrust the keys of the city of Rouen better than to the worthy Mayor who is at its head, but the keys, which I shall never entrust to any body, are those of the hearts of all the inhabitants of Rouen and of this department." The Prefect of the Police then presented the different Civil and Military Officers. He replied to each of the speeches that were addressed to him, and conversed with all the Deputations, particularly with the criminal and civil Tribunals, on the necessity of speedy decisions; with the country Mayors, on the respect which ought to be paid to the laws, and on the preservation of good morals; with the Clergy on the virtue of charity, and on the spirit of peace, moderation, and good will towards men. with the Tribunal of Commerce he entered into some minute details respecting the trade of Rouen in particular. This levee lasted six hours.

The first Consul and his suite left Rouen on the 5th. Before his departure, he gave 50,000 francs to the Hospital for the purchase of linen, and 12,000 to form a Soup Establishment on the plan of Count Rumford. He presented snuff boxes, &c. to the different Mayors and Archbishops.

Lord Whitworth, the British Ambassador, arrived in Paris on Sunday the 14th.

Don Ferdinand, the Infant of Parma, died of a liver complaint on the 5th October.

By an order from the French Government, the Duke de Choiseul was arrested at Calais on his return to Paris. This unfortunate Nobleman had come to England to give up more than 800l per annum, which he held as a gift from our Government. This is the 4th or 5th time he has been doomed to confinement since the Revolution.

Toussaint, the African Chief, it appears has been removed from Paris, to a dungeon in the Isle of Elba.

Accounts recently received in France from St Domingo are stated to announce the death of General Leclerc, and the extension of disease and revolt throughout the island. The breach of faith practised against Toussaint, and 4 or 5000 of his followers, has naturally excited

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

excited distrust amongst the rest, who appear to embrace every occasion to escape from the power of their new masters.

Another Black General, named Bel-lazer, who had submitted to the French in St. Domingo, and had been admitted into their service and confidence, has revolted, and joined the insurgents. There are accounts, *via* America, to the end of September, at which period the brigands were increasing in numbers and in confidence. They have burnt some small towns about Monto Christo, and in the Eastern part of the island were almost unopposed.

The disgrace of Bonaparte's private Secretary has been the subject of much conversation at Paris. The facts which led to this circumstance are thus stated in a private communication: "Bourrien, the Secretary, whose passion for money is so well known as to have become proverbial, formed a connexion with the house of Coulon and Co. and put into the concern *one million five hundred thousand livres*, for which he was to receive interest at the rate of three per cent. per month, or 36 per cent. by the year, their being no law in France to prevent usury. The authority of Bourrien's situation, his known wealth, and the publicity of his connexion with the house, gave the concern great respectability. After a length of time, B. suddenly withdrew his money, but left the interest due on his advances, amounting to upwards of 40,000*l.* sterling, in the hands of the house. This was a great blow to the concern: they still, however, managed to make good their payments, till B. suddenly demanded his interest. The creditors then repaired in a body to the Prefect of the Police, to whom they represented their case, stating that they had given credit to the house chiefly on the strength of Bourrien's stability, who, by withdrawing himself, had defrauded the creditors. The Prefect directly sent an account of the transaction to the First Consul, who ordered B. to restore the 40,000*l.* He at first hesitated; but the First Consul told him, if he did not *instantly* comply, he would send him to the *Bicetre*, and there leave him to rot! B. knew too much of *French law* to hesitate. The 40,000*l.* was instantly re-embarked in the concern. B.'s disgrace followed, and his erasure from

the list of Councillors of State will complete his punishment.

Means are taking by the Missionary Societies for the extension of Methodism in France. Some Missionaries are now there, and their success is represented as being considerable.

It appears that the Dutchy of Parma has been placed at the disposal of the French Republic. This event has taken place, in virtue of a Convention concluded between France and Spain, on the 21st of March 1801, by which the States of the infant Duke were to devolve to the French Republic on his decease. This Prince having died on the 9th ult. the First Consul has decided that the exercise of the sovereignty is transferred to him and his coadjutors by right. With this view, he has suddenly appointed Moreau de St. Mery, the French Minister at Parma, to act as Administrator-General of the States of Parma, Guastalla, Piacenza, &c. This Minister has in consequence published the following Proclamation:

I. From the 9th October all the rights and powers attached to the Sovereignty in the said States of Parma, Piacenza, Guastalla, &c. belong and remain to the French Republic.

II. The Provisional Regency established the same day that his Royal Highness the Infant Duke of Parma died is suppressed.

III. All the Functionaries of the old Government shall continue provisionally, and until a new order expresses their functions.

IV. The public acts of whatever nature, shall be made out in the name of the French Republic, and shall bear a double date, viz. that of the calendar of this Republic, and that of the old calendar.

V. No act of public administration or legislation, shall have any validity, unless it emanates directly from us, or is clothed with our approbation.

VI. We enjoin all the public functionaries, without exception, under their responsibility to increase their zeal and activity, to labour conjointly with us to maintain good order, and public tranquility, to secure the triumph of justice, without which there is no society, and to preserve among a people, worthy of all our cares, the respect which it owes to its Magistrates, as also the sentiment of happiness to be governed by France.

VII. The

VII. The present decree shall be printed, published, and posted up in the usual places, and enregistered in the different Offices through the whole extent of the States of Parma, Piacenza, Guastalla, &c. in order that it may be known by every body, and that all may conform to it in every respect, &c.

(Signed) MOREAU SAINT MERY.
Parma, Oct. 23.

A private letter from Barcelona speaks in terms of admiration of the entry of their Catholic Majesties into that city. This journey excited the attention of all the kingdom, and attracted a vast concourse of people from every part; it was splendid in the extreme, and perfectly characteristic of Spanish *grandezza*. The King's suite comprised about 4000 persons, and was preceded by 500 light waggon, drawn by mules, carrying their clothes, &c. The triumphal car, in which the Royal Pair entered the town, was covered with sheets of gold, sustaining at top a crown of diamonds of immense value. The car was drawn by Knights richly dressed, and followed by the guards splendidly attired. The procession lasted upwards of two hours, and the enthusiasm of the people on the occasion was excessive. On the day following their Majesties went to hear Mass, when the crowd was so great, that several persons were crushed to death.—Eight thousand persons dine daily at the King's tables, and the expences are discharged in specie, a frigate having been sent round with several millions of piastres for the purpose.

A voyage of discovery to the South Seas, at the expence of the Spanish Government, by Don Murtis, is in agitation.

The Madrid Gazette mentions the intention of the Spanish Government to send two scientific gentlemen to London to act in concert with the African Society in exploring the interior of Africa.

The King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, has issued an Ordinance directing the occupation of the Bishopric of Osnaburgh, which was allotted to his Majesty by the plan of Indemnities in perpetual Sovereignty.

The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, arrived at Vienna on the 21st ult. His entry into the capital was announced by several discharges of

artillery. During his stay at Vienna, he was presented with the Order of the Golden Fleece, made proprietor of the Austrian regiment of Weezay Hussars, and appointed a General of Artillery in the Austrian army. The Grand Dutcheff is at Dresden; but his Royal Highness did not, as expected, visit her previous to his return to Petersburg.

A German mechanic has invented an instrument called an Anemocorde, which wonderfully imitates the human voice.

A Decree has lately been passed at Vienna, relative to all Public Libraries and Reading Institutions, by which any works of Voltaire, Rousseau, Bayle, Helvetius, &c. are forbidden to be given, or lent to read.

Amongst other measures adopted by the Swiss Patriots, the Council of Education, provisionally established at Lucerne, has banished from the schools all the new elementary books: it has forbidden the philosophy of Kant to be taught in them, and ordered, for the re-establishment of good morals, that the scholars should resume their mantles.

The Archduke Charles quitted Prague on the 27th ult. where he has been received with every possible mark of distinction. His departure was announced by the discharge of 108 pieces of cannon.

An article in the Dutch papers, which have arrived lately, states, that Sir J. B. Warren had his first audience of the Emperor Alexander on the 3d ult.

Advices from Petersburg, of the 15th ult. mention, that the Officer who invented the story of a conspiracy against the life of Alexander I. and wounded himself with a pistol, to give more sanction to his invention, has been tried by Special Commission, which not only found him guilty of the charges preferred against him, but sentenced him to be quartered alive by four horses. This sentence, however, was changed by the Emperor into perpetual banishment to Siberia.

The Algerine Navy at present comprises 15 cruisers, carrying from six to 48 guns, and fifty gun-boats;—there are likewise about 200 sail of cutters, of from 20 to 30 tons burthen. The Military consists of about 7000 Turks, 6000 Half-Turks, and 50,000 Militia. There are now in Algiers upwards of 1500 Christian Slaves.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER 26.

W. CODLIN and *J. Reed* were tried at the Admiralty Sessions in the Old Bailey, charged with sinking the Adventure brig, off Suffex, in August last, after insuring her to the amount of 900*l.* for the purpose of defrauding the Underwriters; and *G. Easterby* and *W. M'Farlane*, were charged on the same indictment for procuring the other prisoners to commit the said felony. The Counsel for the prosecution, after enlarging upon the nature of the crime, entered into a sort of history of the vessel. The brig sailed in the month of July from London to Yarmouth, without taking in her cargo, and at this time policies were effected on her. At Yarmouth she took in goods to an inconsiderable amount, and about ten tons of ballast. At this time a Mr. Storrow was supercargo, but it would appear that he never intended to pursue the voyage. The ship proceeded to the Downs, where Storrow left it, and was succeeded by the prisoner Reed. While she lay at the Downs, a person of the name of Douglas, who was Mate, was taken ill and left her; and Codlin instead of appointing a man in his stead, who was capable of performing the duties, made choice of a person of the name of Cooper, who was ignorant of navigation. The prisoner Codlin, conscious that the object of the voyage was not Gibraltar nor Leghorn, but that the Adventure should find her grave before she left the British coast, told him his duty would not be very arduous. There were frequent opportunities for the ship sailing, but Codlin pretended that the wind did not suit, and that he waited for letters. He spoke of her as a ship that was unfit to cross the Bay of Biscay, and that she should soon be destroyed. When she got to Brighton, Codlin went on deck, and observed to Cooper, that he was a clumsy fellow, and could not get into the locker of the cabin to bore the holes to destroy her: he ordered Cooper to go, telling him he would find the instruments in the cabin; and, in order to avoid creating an alarm, he took care to employ all hands in taking in the sails, and on such duties as precluded the possibility of their hearing what was going forward. After this larger holes were made by the same person. To keep up the farce, signals

of distress were made, on which some boats came off from Brighton, but the Captain would not suffer any of the persons to come on board; he had just before declared, that the vessel should go to the bottom. The ship being afterwards weighed up and brought in, an order was issued to apprehend the Captain; but the Proprietors, Easterby and M'Farlane, having arrived at Brighton before the Officers of Justice, pledged themselves that the prisoner should be forthcoming when called on. They however connived at his escape to London, whence it was intended he should proceed to Hamburg under a fictitious name. Invoices had been made out for goods, some of which had never been put on board: others, which had been shipped, were afterwards relanded, and were found in the apartments of Codlin. The Counsel then proceeded to call his witnesses. T. Cooper, a sailor belonging to the vessel, deposed as to her sailing, &c. After the witness left Deal, the Captain told him they would not be in her 48 hours longer. He then deposed to the facts stated in the opening, relative to the boring of holes, and the consequences. J. Morris, a cabin-boy, stated, that being sent to one of the cabin lockers by the Captain, he heard the water rush in, and gave the alarm; but the Captain refused to believe him, and the next morning he flung himself up with the mate in the cabin, and would not suffer the witness to enter. Several other witnesses deposed, that the Captain would not suffer them to assist when the vessel let in the water. Mr. Storrow stated, that he had a meeting with the Proprietors and Captain: they wished him to proceed from Yarmouth to Gibraltar, and, after selling part of the cargo there, to sink the vessel in the Mediterranean, that they might recover for a partial loss. Captain Douglas, on the part of the Underwriters, described the manner in which the holes were made, the apprehension of the prisoners, &c. An insurance-broker proved that he had effected insurances on this vessel at different times between June and July, by the demise of Easterby, to the amount of nearly 500*l.* Another broker proved that he insured the same vessel for 400*l.* A Custom-house Officer who took an inventory of the property

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on board when the ship was weighed up, proved that she did not contain half the goods entered in the bills of parcels. A number of other witnesses were examined, whose testimony was similar to what we have already given. The last evidence produced was a paper which contained a notice from Easterby and M'Farlane to the Underwriters, of their abandonment of the ship and cargo. The defence for the prisoners was, that they had no intention of committing a fraud: the fact of sinking the ship not being sufficient to prove such an intention; as no claim had been made for the sum insured. In behalf of the prisoner Reed, it was contended that he, being only a supercargo, had nothing to do with the management of the vessel, a supercargo not coming under the description of a person belonging to the ship. M'Farlane in his defence, said he had served his Majesty 28 years, 26 of which he had been abroad. Mr. Erskine, on the part of Easterby, made an eloquent speech to prove that the Admiralty Court was not authorized to take cognizance of any crime committed by a person who never went out to sea. Several witnesses were called, who spoke in high terms of the prisoners. Lord Ellenborough then summed up the evidence; after which the Jury found all the prisoners guilty, except Reed. Sentence of death was immediately passed upon Codlin, and the others were ordered from the bar, to wait the opinion of the Judges on Mr. Erskine's objection.

26. At night, as Captain Scott, of a merchant vessel, was going with his wife on board a ship off the Tower, in attempting to step from a vessel alongside across the intervening space, Mis Scott missed her step, and fell into the River. The mate (a brother of Captain S.) precipitated himself into the flood, in hopes of saving her; the Captain also plunged in, but, owing to the darkness of the night, and the tide setting strong, the exertions of both proved abortive. The lady and her husband were drowned; and the Mate, almost exhausted, was rescued by the crew of an adjoining vessel.

28. Mr. Abraham Newland appeared on the Stock Exchange, to deliver the answer of the Bank Directors to a requisition of the Loan holders to postpone the period of Redemption of the Loan to the month of June or July next. He announced the following as the resolution of the Bank, viz. that the redemption

should be made, 40 per cent. on the 1st of January, 30 per cent. on the 18th of February, and 30 per cent. on the 18th of March.

The remains of Mrs. Bridges, the chimney-sweeper, whose cruelty we have had occasion to mention*, were buried in Mary-le-bone Church-yard on Thursday, and attended with every mark of public ignominy. The end of this wretched woman was as infamous as her life. Having sold the lease of her house and stock in trade to the widow of another sweep for 70l: she, just before her death, raised 45l. by selling the same property to another person, without apprising him of a prior engagement. Her impious conduct previous to her decease is too shocking to describe.

30. At the Old Bailey, *Briscoe, Denham, and Baker*, were indicted for the murder of T. Pamplin, on the 4th inst. in Compton-street, Clerkenwell. *Baker* was acquitted, and the others found guilty of *Manlaughter*.

A new institution has been established in London under the title of *The British School*. Its purport is to afford an opportunity for Artists to display such of their productions as they intend for sale, and to contribute towards the support of themselves and their families in case of sickness and death.

A letter from Neath, dated the 26th, states, that a smart shock of an earthquake was experienced at Carmarthen a few evenings ago. The phenomenon caused much alarm; many hundred people assembled in the streets, with a firm conviction that the ancient prophecy, which predicted the destruction of Carmarthen by an earthquake, was about to be fulfilled. The same letter adds, that Mr. Buiet † disguised with aërostation, has become a strolling player, and appeared last week at Swansea, in the character of *Lord Ogley*.

Nov. 1. During the performance of *Perouse* at the Pieston theatre, when the hero fired at the Indian, the wadding entered the thigh of the latter, and caused a mortification, which on the Thursday following terminated his life. The deceased was Mr. James Bannerman, of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh.

2. At the Old Bailey, *Francisco* (a Tyroler) was indicted for shooting at Mr. Mullan in Lombard-street. Mr. M. deposed, that on the 16th ult. the prisoner came into his shop, and presenting

* See Page 317.

† See Page 286.

sent a pistol, demanded his money; the prosecutor not immediately complying with his request, and another person coming in, the prisoner fired, when the ball passed through the waistcoat, and penetrated the wall to the depth of half an inch. Mr. Minet, a merchant, deposed, that as he entered the shop, he heard the prisoner say "money," and conceiving him to be a robber, he attempted to seize him, when he presented a pistol, but the witness stooping down, he fired at the prosecutor, and ran out of the shop. The prisoner, in his defence, presented a paper, in which he did not deny the outline of the evidence: he declared, that he had not the smallest intention of killing the prosecutor: he said, the pistol went off by accident; that his sufferings drove him to madness, having for some time had neither food nor a dwelling; he had provided the pistols for putting an end to his own existence, and had proceeded to St. James's Park for that purpose, but was prevented by there being a lady and child walking in the remote part which he had fixed upon. He concluded with asserting, that this was his first crime, and that he would bear his fate with resignation. The Jury, after half an hour's consultation, found the prisoner Guilty, *Death*.

10. Mr. Steele, proprietor of the lavender-water warehouse in Catharine-street, Strand, was found murdered on Hounslow Heath. He went on Friday last to Bedfont, where he had a plantation of lavender, to give instructions to his men: but, not returning at the time appointed, his friends, after exploring different parts of Hounslow Heath, found him buried under a bush: part of his forehead was entirely cut away, and his head wounded in many places, as was conjectured with a bayonet. On his return from Bedfont, he could not procure any kind of carriage, consequently was proceeding to town on foot. His boots and hat were taken away, and his pockets cut entirely off.

20. On Tuesday Sir Richard Ford issued a warrant, and Revitt, at the head of a strong party of the London, Surry, and Kent Fencibles, proceeded to the Oakley Arms, in Oakley-street, Lambeth, where they found Col. Despard, and thirty-two labouring men and soldiers, English, Irish, and Scotch, the whole of whom they took into custody on suspicion of a treasonable conspiracy. On the following morning they were all taken before

the Sitting Magistrates at Union Hall. The examination lasted nearly eight hours; the result of which was, that the Colonel was committed to the County Goal: twelve of his associates, six of whom are soldiers, were sent to Tothill Fields, and twenty to the New Prison, Clerkenwell.—Thursday afternoon, Colonel Despard, heavily ironed, accompanied by his wife, and one of the soldiers, was brought to Lord Pelham's Office, where several of the Cabinet Ministers were assembled. He underwent an examination, and was committed to Newgate. On Friday morning the Privy Council again met, and Colonel Despard underwent a short examination. He was fully committed to Newgate, for seducing some of the Guards from their duty; the number, however, of those who have been seduced, does not amount to more than ten. No proof has yet appeared that this assembly entertained any design against the life of the King, as was at first reported; but their meetings have been held with great secrecy, and their numbers are very considerable. In the Borough there were seven divisions, and eight sub-divisions; the time and place of their meeting were kept secret till within a few hours of their assembling. The allurements held out to the soldiers was, that great sums of money were expected from France, and that, on their accomplishing their object, they would be allowed 3s. 6d. per day for life. Among the papers found in the possession of the prisoners were seditious tracts and songs, one declaratory of certain Rights, with a copy of the Oath taken on becoming a Member. It begins with—"Constitution, Independence of Ireland and Great Britain, Equalization of all Civic Rights."—Then follows an assurance that the Members will unite to maintain the families of all those heroes who may fall in contending for their rights. The words of the Oath run nearly thus:—"I A. B. do hereby swear to endeavour, to the utmost of my power, to obtain the objects above stated, and that neither fears, rewards, nor punishments, shall compel me to resign those rights and privileges which the Supreme Being, in his bountiful goodness, has given to all men; and that no force whatever shall induce me to give information in the business.—So help me God!"

The following are the names of those who have been committed to the different Prisons: *Newgate*, Edward Marcus Despard.

E c c a

Now

New Prison, Clerkenwell, J. Francis, T. Jackson, alias Phillips, D. M'Geae, T. Broughton, E. Russell, J. Price, and W. Lander. — *Tatill-Fields Bridewell*, J. Wood, J. Ganer, T. Newman, J. Connolly, J. S. Wratten, D. Tendall, C.

Dry, J. Blake, J. Vincent, P. Pollard, O. Byrne, alias J. Lambert J. Doyle, A. Baily, S. Chaffon, L. Sheridan, C. Whitchelo, M. O'Neil, G. Wade, S. Smith, J. Emblin, C. M'Cooty, J. Wheeler, and C. Pendle.

MARRIAGES.

COLONEL RICHARD TAYLOR to Miss J. J. Justamond.

The Rev. Thomas Cope Marsham, vicar of Kew and Peterham, to Miss Maitland, eldest daughter of the Hon. General Alexander Maitland.

John Burton, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Bowman, of Muffets.

Henry Williams Riven, esq. captain in the 18th regiment of foot, to Miss Arabella Fitzpatrick, of Cork.

Dudley North, esq. to Miss Pelham, eldest daughter of Lord Yarborough.

The Rev. William Philpot, of Kew, to Mrs Lewis, of Richmond.

The Rev. William Pochin, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to Miss M. C. Green, of Lawford Hall, Essex.

Loid Rinning, son to the Earl of Hadington, to Lady Maria Parker, daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield.

John Crofs, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Miss Margaret Hyde, of Aidwick, in Lancashire.

John Erskine, esq. to Miss Mary Mordaunt.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

OCTOBER 3.

THOMAS COTTON, esq. of Haigh Hall, near Wakefield.

7. William Rayhould, esq. of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

John Heathcote, esq. brother of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, by the overturn of his curricule.

9. John Zuill, esq. aged 67, many years a merchant at Liverpool.

11. At Denny Loanhead, the Rev. John Walker, of the associate congregation there, in his 79th year.

12. At Handworth, Staffordshire, the Rev. Thomas Lane, rector of that parish.

13. At Woodford, in the county of Waterford, Robert Uniack, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Waterford militia.

14. At Hammersmith, Mr. Stephen Randall, aged 76.

15. Thomas Rawlinson, esq. of Lancaster. His death was occasioned by being thrown from a gig on his horse taking fright near Burton, in Kendall, on the 12th instant.

Mr. Joseph Strutt, a distinguished artist, and author of several valuable antiquarian works.

At Falmouth, aged 62, Richard Pidgeley, esq.

16. The Rev. Thomas Bell, one of

the relief ministers of Glasgow, aged 68.

17. Mr. John Grove, of Stanmore, in his 80th year.

18. At Peterhead, Major John Ramsay, late of the Scots brigade.

19. At Stamford Hill, Mr. Daniel Bell, in his 77th year.

At Waltham, in Leicestershire, aged 76, Anthony Forman, esq. of the ordinance department of the Tower of London.

Lately, at Kew, George D'Auber, esq. late captain of the 11th light dragoons.

21. At Southampton, Charles Winston, esq. of Dominica.

22. Dr. Samuel Arnold. (See p. 341.)

Robert Thistlethwayte, esq. of Southwick place, Hampshire, and late member for that county.

26. At Taunton, Captain W. Corfield, late of the 47th regiment, aged 42.

The Rev. John Fairfax Francklin, rector of Attleborough, Norfolk.

John Scott, esq. one of the magistrates belonging to the public-office, Marlborough-street.

27. At Bristol, the Rev. Dr. Henry Hunter, minister of the Presbyterian meeting, London Wall, translator of Lavater, &c. &c. (See page 328.)

At Edinburgh, the Rev. William Paul, minister of St. Cuthbert's.

28. The

28. The Rev. Stebbing Shaw, F. S. A. rector of Hartsham, Derbyshire, author of the "History and Antiquities of Staffordshire."

Mr. Constable, surgeon, of Woodford. Lately, at Datchett, James Hydock, esq. aged 65.

29. In Norton-street, Portman-place, Mr. Samuel Paterfon, in his 77th year, well known and respected by the literati of his own and other countries for his extensive knowledge of books in most languages and sciences, and in his private life revered and esteemed for his social and domestic virtues. Further particulars of him in our next.

30. Edward Bull, esq. of New Ormond-street.

31. Mr. B. P. Ludlow, surgeon, of Melksham, near Bath.

Nov. 1. Mr. Paul Agutter, of Aldermanbury.

James Mac Vicker Affleck, M. D. of the island of Jamaica.

3. Sir Walter Vavasour, of Haslewood, Yorkshire, bart.

At Bath, Robert Bissett, esq. of Madeira.

The Rev. J. Towers, rector of Billingborough, aged 90. It is singular that there have been only two incumbents on this living for upwards of a century. Mr. T. as well as his predecessor, having held the situation upwards of fifty years.

4. At Wickited Hall, in Cheshire, Mrs. Ethelston, wife of the Rev. C. W. Ethelston, rector of Worthenbury.

Mrs. Pybus, widow of John Pybus, esq. of Cheam, Surry.

At Preeton, Lancashire, Mr. James Bannerman, late of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, in consequence of a wound he received in the thigh while performing in PAROUSE.

5. At Wrexham, Major Gower, of the marines, brother to Sir Erasmus Gower. In the delirium of a fever he precipitated himself from a two pair of stairs window, and was killed on the spot.

At Newmarket, Richard Woodthorp, esq. late assistant inspector of his Majesty's troops in the island of Jersey.

6. At Camberwell, Mr. John Barrett Corbett, surgeon, late of Brosely, Salop.

At Hadley, in her 75th year, Mrs. Monro, relict of the late Dr. Monro.

Lately, the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, senior fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

7. At Bush Hill, Captain Joseph Somerset Briggs, of the royal navy.

8. At Ely, Mrs. Underwood, wife of the Rev. Mr. Underwood, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Knowles, prebendary of Ely.

9. Miss Eliza Harris, daughter of Thomas Harris, esq. aged 15 years. The circumstance attending this young Lady's decease was particularly affecting. Her anxious parents were assisting her up stairs, not without hopes of her recovery, when she expired in their arms, without a struggle, or any observable indication of pain.

At Trimley, Suffolk, Captain Beauchamp Newport Cooper, esq. of the eastern regiment of Norfolk militia.

Lately, Robert Winter, esq. of the Pipe Office, aged 75.

11. At Deanis Leate, Dorsetshire, Sir William Lewis Andre, of Bath, bart.

Donald Murray, esq. of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.

12. Joseph Hankey, esq. of Poplar.

13. At Windfor, in her 87th year, Mrs. Sumner, relict of Dr. John Sumner, provost of King's College, Cambridge.

Mr. Martin Robinson, of Red Lion-street, Holborn.

16. William Coney, esq. of Winchester-place, Pentonville.

Mr. Thomas Pearce, brewer, at Milbank.

18. Mr. Moses William Staples, late a banker in Cornhill.

19. In the 68th year of his age, after an illness of six days, Mr. Sewell, bookseller, of Cornhill, respected and regretted by all who knew him. It "an honest man's the noblest work of God," such a one was John Sewell, who, with some harmless eccentricities, possessed a mind and spirit, of which the energy and value could only be duly estimated by those who were admitted to his familiar acquaintance. His shop was the well-known resort of the first mercantile characters in the city, who were used there to feel more of the freedom and ease of their own parlours, than the restrictions of a house of trade; yet such was the effect of long-established method, that, perhaps, in all London, a shop could not be named, in which so much business was daily transacted with so little bustle or ostentation. Mr. Sewell succeeded Mr. Brotherton in the same house wherein he died, and in which he had resided 53 years, and was, we believe, the oldest Bookseller in London. He possessed, besides his professional judgment of books, a tolerable knowledge of

of mechanics, and the art of ship-build-
ing, understood the nature and properties
of timber, and was the founder and
zealous promoter of a Society
for the Improvement of Naval Archi-
tecture. He was also the occasion of a
most beneficial improvement being made
some years ago in Cornhill, a place which
had sustained prodigious losses by con-
flagrations. Finding that a difficulty
of gaining a ready supply of water was
in itself casts the cause of the mischief
extending, he conceived the idea of a
tank, or reservoir, to be laid under the
cobble pavement of the street, which,
being always kept full of water, is a
perpetual and ready resource in case of
fire happening in that vicinity. In proof
of his loyalty and public spirit, we need
only say, that he was one of the first sup-
porters, and named on the first Com-
mittee, of the Loyal Association, at the
Crown and Anchor, in 1792, by the
operation and influence of which, the
Nation was preserved from the ruinous
efforts of Republicans and Levellers;
and when the Kingdom was alarmed and
confounded by the mutiny in our fleets, he
drew up, and at his own expence circu-
lated "Proposals in detail, for a Marine
Voluntary Association, for manning in
person the Channel fleet, the ancient and
natural defence of Old England." The
object, however, was happily rendered
unnecessary by the return of our brave
framen to reason and their duty. To
say more of Mr. Sewell might seem su-
perfluous; to have said less, had been
injustice to his memory.

DEATHS ABOARD.

APRIL 7. At Madras, Lieutenant-
Colonel Sheriff, of the 7th regiment of
native cavalry.

In his way from India to Egypt,
Thos. Ogilvie, esq, son of the late Sir
John Ogilvie, bart.

OCT. 23. At Amsterdam, a Jew
named Levy, who had long been cele-
brated for his perambulations. He had
attained the advanced age of 100 years,
two months, and 27 days. He has left
21 children, and 27 grand children. He
preserved all his faculties to the last
hour of his life. It is singular that
his mother, Judith David, attained the
age of 105 years, two months, and 26
days. Her brother Von Leyden, died
upwards of 109 years of age, and in
his hundredth year he performed a jour-
ney on foot from Leyden to Catwick
on the Sea.

OCT. 30. At Paris, Monsieur De
Calonne, in his 69th year. (See an ac-
count of him, with a portrait, in the
European Magazine for April 1789,
p. 267.)

Count Philip Charles D'Alvensleben,
the Prussian Minister of State, at Berlin.
He was born the 12th of December, 1745,
at Hanover, where his father was Privy
Councillor of War, and where his grand-
father had been Minister of State. His
education was in a great measure com-
pleted during the course of the seven
years war. He participated, at Mag-
debourg, in the lessons of the two Princes
of Prussia, Frederic William II. after-
wards his Sovereign, and Frederic Henry
Charles, brother to that Monarch.
From that epoch may be dated the friend-
ship which he formed with his young
friends. After having terminated, in
1770, his studies at the Academy of
Halle, he dedicated himself to the Bar,
and was appointed Referendary to the
Chamber of Justice at Berlin, where he
acquired the reputation of a man of bu-
siness, and great industry.

On the 1st of January 1774, he was
appointed Gentleman to His Royal
Highness Prince Ferdinand. On the
29th of September 1775, he commenced
his diplomatic career, being then ap-
pointed Envoy Extraordinary to the
Court of Saxony; he was decorated at
the same time with a Chamberlain's
Key. His talents and his personal
qualities gained him general confidence
and esteem, and merited the approbation
of his Sovereign, particularly in the
War of the Succession, during which
he was the centre of the Correspondence
between the King and the Allied
Court of Saxony, the King's Army,
and that of Prince Henry. After having
filled, for twelve years, the situation
of Minister at the Court of the Elector
of Saxony, the King, Frederic William,
confided to him several important mis-
sions. He was sent to Paris in 1787.
At the commencement of the following
year, he was appointed Envoy Extraor-
dinary, to the Republic of the United
Provinces, and at the end of the same
year he came to London in the same
quality. In 1790 he was recalled from
England, when the Monarch, full of
confidence in his capacity, appointed
him, on the 1st of May, 1791, a Mi-
nister of State, of War, and of the Ca-
binet; he took upon him the Foreign
Department, and was engaged in all
the important affairs which have since
occupied

occupied the attention of that Cabinet. In 1792 he was created a Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle; in 1793, at the Coronation, he alone was created a Knight of the Order of the Black Eagle, and in 1800 was raised to the dignity of Count.

On the 23d of October last, at Vienna, in the 80th year of his age, General Jerningham, nephew to the late Sir George Jerningham, Bart. of Colsey, in Norfolk. He served upwards of 50 years in the Imperial service, and was Chamberlain to the Empress Maria Theresia, and to the Emperors Joseph, Leopold, and Francis.

Lately at Bristol in Pennsylvania, a female Slave named Alice, aged 116 years.

She was born in Philadelphia, of parents who came from Barbadoes, and lived in that City until she was ten years old, when her master removed her to Dunk's Ferry, in which neighbourhood she continued to the end of her days.

She remembered the ground on which Philadelphia stands, when it was a wilderness, and when the Indians (its chief inhabitants) hunted wild game in the woods, while the panther, the wolf, and the beasts of the forest, were prowling about the wigwams and cabins in which they lived.

Being a sensible intelligent woman, and having a good memory, which she retained to the last, she would often make judicious remarks on the population and improvements of the City and Country; hence her conversation became peculiarly interesting, especially to the immediate descendants of the first settlers, of whose ancestors she often related acceptable anecdotes.

She remembered William Penn, the proprietor of Pennsylvania, Thomas Berry, James Logan, and several other distinguished characters of that day.

During a short visit which she paid to Philadelphia, last fall, many respectable persons called to see her, who were all pleased with her innocent cheerfulness, and that dignified deportment, for which (though a Slave and uneducated) she was ever remarkable.

In observing the increase of the City, she pointed out the house next to the Episcopal church, to the southward in Second-street, as the first brick-building that was erected in it, and it is more than

probable she was right. In that house, she said, she had seen the first church, she said, was a small frame that stood where the present building stands, the ceiling of which she could reach with her hands from the floor.

She was a worthy Member of the Episcopal Society, and attended their public worship as long as she lived. Indeed, she was so zealous to perform this duty, in proper season, that she has often been met on horseback, in a full gallop, to church, at the age of 95 years.

The veneration she had for the bible, induced her to lament that she was not able to read it; but the deficiency was in part supplied by the kindness of many of her friends, who, at her request, would read it to her, when she would listen with great attention, and often make pertinent remarks.

She was temperate in her living, and so careful to keep to the truth, that her veracity was never questioned; her honesty also was unimpeached, for such was her master's confidence in it, that she was trusted at all times, to receive the ferriage money for upwards of forty years.

This extraordinary woman retained her hearing to the end of her life, but her sight began to fail gradually, in her ninety sixth year, without any other visible cause than from old age. At one hundred she became blind, so that she could not see the sun at noon day.

Being habituated from her childhood to constant employment, her last master kindly excused her from her usual labour; but she could not be idle, for she afterwards devoted her time to fishing, at which she was very expert, and even at this late period, when her sight had so entirely left her, she would frequently row herself out into the middle of the stream, from which she seldom returned without a handsome supply of fish for her master's table.

About the one hundred and second year of her age, her sight gradually returned, and improved so far, that she could perceive objects, moving before her, though she could not distinguish persons.

Before she died, her hair became perfectly white, and the last of her teeth dropt round from her head at the age of 116 years.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR NOVEMBER 1892.

Bank	Specie	Per Cent	Per Cent	New	Long	Short	Omni	Unp.	Imp.	India	India	India	India	Irish	Irish	English
Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	Ann	Ann	Ann	3pr C	Ann.	Stock	Stock	Stock	Stock	5pr C	5pr C	Lott. Tick.
1	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
2	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
3	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
4	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
5	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
6	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
7	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
8	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
9	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
10	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
11	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
12	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
13	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
14	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
15	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
16	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
17	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
18	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
19	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
20	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
21	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
22	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
23	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
24	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
25	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
26	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
27	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
28	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
29	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			
30	180	66	84	101	1913-15	1913-15	4	10	10	203	203	203	203			

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

European Magazine,

For DECEMBER 1802.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of SIR HENRY TROLLOPE. 2. A VIEW of a HINDU TEMPLE; and, 3. A BUST of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.]

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS,

AND SOLD BY JAMES ASPERNE,

(Successor to the late Mr. SEWELL)

No. 32, CORNHILL.

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VOL. XLII. DEC. 1802.

F f f

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. B. King, of *Cattle-street*, *Holborn*, who describes himself to be only fifteen years old, would do well to alter his conduct. The fraudulent attempt to appropriate to himself a poem written by *Dr. Grainger*, and printed more than forty years ago, can be productive only of ignominy and disgrace.

The correction of the Sonnet in this month's Magazine came too late; the other shall be attended to.

The piece mentioned by *Themistocles* never came to our hands.

ERRATUM, p. 409, l. 8, for *Samuel Darley* read *Samuel Darby*.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from December 11, to December 18.

Wheat Rye Barl. Oats Beans						COUNTIES upon the COAST					
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	
London	00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	Essex	56	0 35	0 25	4 25	2 33 1
						Kent	56	0 41	0 25	9 24	1 31 9
						Suffex	54	0 00	0 29	0 21	8 00 0
						Suffolk	53	11 38	0 23	9 22	0 29 1
						Cambrid.	53	3 36	8 25	8 18	2 30 10
						Norfolk	54	5 40	0 24	0 21	0 30 6
						Lincoln	55	10 33	1 25	7 18	10 30 7
						York	56	7 40	8 26	7 18	4 36 6
						Durham	60	7 00	0 28	8 19	9 00 0
						Northum.	57	0 40	0 25	4 19	1 40 0
						Cumberl.	73	1 48	9 29	1 21	7 00 0
						Westmor	74	11 00	0 28	0 23	4 00 0
						Lancash.	65	4 00	0 33	1 21	10 00 0
						Cheshire	59	7 00	0 30	3 22	2 43 4
						Gloucestr.	57	0 00	0 23	9 19	9 34 9
						Somerfet	58	1 00	0 25	8 19	8 33 4
						Morimou.	56	9 00	0 25	3 18	9 00 0
						Devon	61	7 00	0 23	8 18	8 00 0
						Cornwall	61	0 00	0 23	2 16	2 00 0
						Dorset	55	0 00	0 24	3 20	1 40 c
						Hants	56	5 00	0 25	2 22	6 35 6
						WALES.					
						N Wales	65	0 42	0 27	4 16	6 00 0
						S. Wales	53	2 00	0 21	11 12	4 00 0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

NOVEMBER.				DAY. BAROM. THERMOM. WIND.			
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
27	29.50	46	N.	11	29.71	41	W.N.W.
28	29.54	47	N.W.	12	30.00	37	W.
29	29.81	42	N.	13	30.04	43	W.
30	29.79	43	N.E.	14	30.10	38	W.
				15	29.73	36	N.W.
				16	29.47	38	N.N.W.
				17	29.60	39	N
				18	30.31	33	W N.W.
				19	30.20	44	N.W.
				20	30.21	46	N.W.
				21	30.19	44	N.
				22	30.24	36	N.
				23	30.27	39	N.E.
				24	30.22	34	N.E.
				25	30.10	35	N.E.
				26	29.94	37	N.W.
				27	29.45	38	S.W.

DECEMBER.			
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
1	29.74	40	N.E.
2	29.67	39	W.S.W.
3	29.49	44	S.S.W.
4	29.55	38	S.
5	29.77	37	N.
6	30.07	33	S.W.
7	29.80	43	S.
8	29.75	32	N.E.
9	29.70	42	N.W.
10	29.68	40	N.W.

European Magazine.



Sir Henry Trollope

Pub. by J. Sewell Cornhill Aug. 1802.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
FOR DECEMBER 1862.

SIR HENRY TROLLOPE.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THOUGH "grim visaged war" has, for the present, "smooth'd its wrinkled front," yet the public mind is by no means impressed with a conviction that hostilities are at a distance. Should this apprehension be verified, the nation has the encouraging certainty of having for its defenders men who have already signalled themselves for conduct and courage, on whom it may confidently rely, and whose exploits already performed may be considered as the earnest of future victories, should contest be again found necessary.

HENRY TROLLOPE is of a distinguished ancient Baronet's family, and being destined for the naval profession, passed through the early stages of it in a manner which showed him worthy of the honours he has since acquired. On the 4th of July 1781 he was made a Post Captain.

In July 1796, being Commander of the *Glutton*, of 54 guns, one of the First Indiamen purchased by Government, he sailed from Yarmouth Roads to join the Squadron cruising off the Texel, under the command of Captain Savage. At one in the afternoon of the 15th, being then four or five leagues from Helvoet, he discovered a Squadron of ships of war, which, on his nearer approach, he perceived to consist of six large frigates, a brig, and a cutter. One of these appeared to mount 50 guns, two 36, and the other three 28 guns each. By the manner in which they manœuvred, and not answering the private signal, Captain

Trollope was convinced they were enemies. Not intimidated by their vast superiority, he instantly cleared for action, and resolutely bore down to attack them. At ten P. M. having got close alongside of the third ship of the enemy's line, he hailed her, and, finding it to be a French Squadron, desired her Commander to strike his colours, which was returned with a broadside. A smart action now commenced within twenty yards, and soon became general; the two headmost ships tacked, and one placing herself alongside to windward, and the other on the bow, the ships altern engaged the *Glutton* on the lee-quarter and stern. In this situation a most furious cannonade was kept up, the *Glutton* engaging on both sides, so near, that her yard arms were nearly touching those of the enemy. In twenty minutes, from the superior and heavy fire of the *Glutton*, the enemy began to sheer off; and from the evident marks of confusion and disorder which appeared on board their ships, could Captain Trollope have pursued them, his gallantry would have been rewarded by a most complete victory. In attempting to wear after them, he found his masts, rigging, and sails, so much wounded and cut to pieces, that all efforts were ineffectual.

At seven o'clock the next morning, by the activity and exertions of his officers and men, the ship was in a state to carry sail and renew the action; the enemy were at this time seen going off steering for Flushing. Captain Trollope continued to follow them till nine o'clock.

shoolest, that we have but a little time to live and to do well; that death at least is certain; that the things which occasion our uneasiness will shortly cease; that the oppressor cannot oppress us long; and that death will disarm adversity of all its power.

It is astonishing how seldom the thought of a departure from present schemes and occupations appears to occupy the attention of men; pleasure or business engage them wholly; and if it were not for the effect of religion, diminished as it is, the impression would seldom arrive until the chill hand of death brought it in its most terrific shape. In every eager pursuit of life, let us remember the beautiful lines of Horace,

"Tu secunda marmora
Locas sub ipsum funus: et sepulchri
Immemor struis domos."

"You provide the noblest materials for the building, when a pickaxe and a spade are only necessary; and build houses of five hundred by a hundred feet, forgetting that of six by two."

True advantage and safety in our concerns, and a proper sense of our situation here, seldom arrive until we reach that time of life when we cease to care for the opinions of the world; it then no longer entraps us with its fashions or allurements; and then we first begin to judge rightly of the value of temporal blessings, and to use them with a discretion that will preserve us from danger and disappointment in this state, and render us not altogether

unfit for a better, of which we may reasonably indulge a contemplation.

Gerradius was one of the old school, a man with a mind above the common rate, who combines no ideas for themselves, but take them ready made from the stock of prejudices which the world is constantly delivering gratis to every passer-by. Gerradius thought for himself; but his strong faculties of good sense were employed for the benefit of all mankind; with him folly stood no chance, and ignorant impudence made no way; the only recommendation to Gerradius was merit, and from him it was always sure to have the tribute it deserved. Gerradius was never afraid to say, "This is good; this is true;" however strong the current might run against his opinion, which stood like an insulated rock in the midst of the ocean, against which the billows of power or prejudice might beat for ever in vain. Gerradius was eccentric in his manners, but was more extraordinary by uniting a benevolence of heart with a strength of judgment always clear and correct. Gerradius is no more! and, in the wretched poverty of worth and talents in these days, has left but few behind who possess such qualities of the head and heart; and those few, wherever they are, are mourners. It is not relations alone who feel the loss of such a man; it is the humanity, genius, and talent of the country that weep over his ashes, and cry out in accents of true concern, "We have lost a friend!"

G. B.

ON THE PRESERVATION OF STORES ON BOARD SHIP.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

I HAVE made some efforts, of late years, towards improving and extending the common methods of preserving stores on board ship; and the result of a few of them I take the liberty of sending to you, for the use of your publication, if thought worthy of notice.

Finding the potatoe the most useful of all vegetables, I have had recourse to every possible means of preserving it. I have found this root most effectually preserved by slicing and gently baking it: after this process it will keep sweet for years. And in this state it is very serviceable to eat as bread,

to boil for various purposes, or to be ground into flour, which may be mixed with wheaten flour, for many salutary and profitable uses. I have a hand-mill on purpose to grind these potatoe slices, and likewise to grind biscuits. I have always been careful in selecting a dry mealy potatoe for this use, particularly that species distinguished by the name of champions. I always order the peel of the potatoes to be scraped off, and the eyes clearly taken out (in the same manner as every judicious cook prepares this root for the table), prior to their being sliced, and dried or baked; and this will remove that strong flavour and

and smell of the potatoes which would otherwise prevail in the flour. Due care should, in this case, likewise be taken in the selection of dry and seasoned casks for the reception of this food, especially if intended to be kept for a long voyage; and to insure a certainty of continuance of dryness, I have generally packed this preparation in what is almost the driest thing in nature, the husks of oats, or what is called meal-seeds, which may be procured in abundance in any of the northern parts of this country; or wherever oatmeal is made.

Another species of preservation I have likewise practised, to good effect, on wheat flour, by carrying it to sea in the state of biscuits rather than in that of flour, and reducing them to flour again by means of my hand mill, as occasion might require. These biscuits, consisting only of fine meal, stowed in casks, in the same manner as the above preparation of potatoes, with a considerable quantity of the dry husks of oats at each end of each cask,

I am your humble servant,

A WEST INDIA CAPTAIN.

Liverpool.

ON SOAP ASHES AS A MANURE.

SOAP-ASHES are, in some measure, as the refuse of bleach fields; they principally, however, consist of lime, which is employed by the soap makers to deprive the alkaline salts of their fixed air, and by that means increase their action upon the oil and tallow. The addition of lime to soap ashes is, therefore, unnecessary; they are generally made into composts with earth and well fermented dung, in the proportion of two loads of dung to one of earth; the ashes are then added, in the quantity of one load to ten of this mixture, taking care to turn and incorporate the whole completely. The quantity necessary for strong clays or deep loams is about ten cart loads of this compost to an acre.

If the dung has been well fermented and properly reduced, perhaps the most profitable way of using this article will be as a top-dressing, harrowed in with the grain; care, however, should be taken, when it is employed in this way, that the caustic quality of the

ashes is properly blunted by a sufficient mixture of dung and earth; for, if this circumstance is not attended to, and dry weather follows the sowing, there will be a considerable injury to the seed.

These ashes, when beat small, may be made into a very rich compost with oil and earth, and used as a top dressing for young crops. In whatever shape they are used, they will be found to destroy slugs and vermin of every description. This quality will render them highly valuable upon lands where the early wheat is injured by the worm. If they are either applied as a top-dressing, and harrowed in along with the seed, or used upon the young wheat in the spring, as soon as the worm appears, the evil will be completely prevented; perhaps mixing it well with the soil at seed-time will be found preferable, as it will have a chance of killing the vermin in the embryo.

CLERICAL ANECDOTE,

The following curious anecdote is given on the authority of a record in the Consistorial Court of Cork. [The Bishop's picture in his Captain's uniform (the left hand wanting a finger), his name, and date of appointment, are also still to be seen in the Bishop's palace at Cork.]

DOCTOR WILLIAM LYONS, who was preferred to the bishoprick of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, towards the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was originally a Captain of a ship, who had distinguished himself so gallantly in several actions with the Spaniards, that on being introduced to the Queen, she told him he should have the *first* vacancy that offered.

The honest Captain, who understood the Queen *literally*, soon after hearing of a vacancy in the see of Cork, immediately set out for Court, and claimed the Royal promise. The Queen, astonished at the request, for a time remonstrated against the impropriety of it, and what she could never think of as an office suitable for him. It was, however, in vain; he said, the Royal

word was passed, and he relied on it. Her Majesty then said, she would take a few days to consider of it; when examining into his character, and finding him a sober, moral man, as well as an intrepid Commander, she sent for Lyons, and gave him the Bishoprick; saying, at the same time, "she hoped he would take as good care of the Church as he had done of the State."

Lyons accordingly set out for his bishoprick, which he enjoyed for above twenty years, with great reputation to himself; but never attempted to preach but once, and that was on the death of the Queen. On that melancholy oc-

caſion he thought it his duty to pay the last honours to his Royal Mistress, and accordingly mounted the pulpit in Christ Church, in the city of Cork; when, after giving a good discourse on the uncertainty of life, and the great and amiable qualities of the Queen, he concluded in the following warm, but whimsical manner:—

"Let those who feel this loss deplore with me on this melancholy occasion; but if there be any that hear me who secretly wished for this event (as perhaps there may be), they have now got their wish, and the Devil do them good with it."

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 221—224.

Αἰμίμων, Ἐνέρχῳ, Φογυλῶς, Φαυτέρῳ,
Λίσσας θοίνης, ἔχῳς ἱμαρτίκας λῦγους,
Σχῆσι, τὸ μὴ πρόβῃζον αἰγῶσαι σάχυν
Κείρετ' ὀδῶτι, καὶ λαφύταις γνάθοις.

Deus, Saltator, Fagutalis, Flammiger,
Leonem ab epulis, plantam implicans viminibus,
Colibebit, ne radicitus perdat spicam.
Tondente dente, & voracibus maxillis.

THE Greeks sailed to Mysia. The reception, which they experienced from Telephus, king of that country, is here foretold. He slew many of the Greeks, and threatened to destroy the whole army. But the interposition of Bacchus, whom they had conciliated by sacrifices, repressed the fury of Telephus, and defeated his intentions. Bacchus, says Cassandra, shall entangle the lion's steps in vine-branches; and thus disable him from rooting up the corn. The language of Lycophron is here, as on other occasions, metaphorical. The commentators complain of a confusion of metaphors. To root up, they have told us, is properly the act of a boar, and not of a lion. It is in truth the act of both; but by a different process. The boar points his ravages immediately at the root; and, turning up the soil with his snout, destroys whatsoever the soil produces. The lion crushes the stems with his teeth, and tears the roots up with them. His devastations begin with the stems, that stand above the ground; not with the roots, that lie beneath it. Still the certain effect of his fury is to

root up. The ferocity of both beasts equally inclines them, and their strength equally enables them *πρόβῃζον αἰγῶσαι*. *Στάφους* is here used in an extended sense; which includes, together with the ear, the stalk that supports it.

But Lycophron has incurred the displeasure of his commentators in another instance. The lion, say they, is represented as feeding upon corn; which is not the food of lions. Nothing is here said about the lion's feeding, or his food. Bacchus, Cassandra foretells, shall restrain the lion Telephus from his *treat*. This treat consisted in the *destruction* of the Grecian army. The lion is not represented as entering into the field of corn in search of *food*, but only with a view to devastation. *Θοίνης, epulæ*, is here used, not in its literal, but in a figurative sense. The utter extinction of the Greeks, τὸ πρόβῃζον αἰγῶσαι, was the intended *treat* of Telephus. The Grecian army is in another place compared to a field of corn. To this image *σάχυν* refers. Lycophron is partial to this allusion. He found it in Homer, and it has been imitated by other Greek poets. R.

MILTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN a small but elegant Work of Criticism, intituled "A Letter to the Rev. Mr. F. Warton on his late Edition of Milton's Juvenile Poems," published in 1785, and ascribed by you*, very justly I believe, to the late Rev. Samuel Darley, is the following passage:

"Towred Cities please us then."

MILTON: *Allegro*.

"Then, that is, at night!"

WARTON.

"An odd time, surely; for TOWRED Cities to please, when they cannot be seen. It is not Milton's wont to throw about his epithets thus at random, I remember, indeed, a party of young students from the University, who skated down the river to Ely, and, arriving there late, would view the cathedral by candle and lantern. But the fact is rather singular; and it may be said in their excuse, that they were educated—*juncti ad littora Cæmii*. THEN serves only, I apprehend, to shift the scene from the country to the town. The description of the morning is inimitable; and Milton must have been a very early riser, as well as an excellent poet, to mark its progressive beauties so distinctly and minutely as he has done. The lark startling the dull night with his song—the dappled dawn—the cock with lively din scattering the rear of darkness, and strutting out before his dames—the poet stealing forth to take his walk by hedge-row elms or hillocks green, to meet the sun (as Gray expresses it) at his Eastern Gate—robed in flames of amber, the clouds dight in a thousand colours, (forgive his liveries)—the plowman, the milkmaid, the mower, the shepherd, all with their proper attributes—the eye catching new pleasures as the sun advances—the discovery of the lawns, fallows, nibbling flocks, clouds resting on the breasts of the mountains, meadows, rivers, towers and battlements bosomed high in tufted trees—form, in the whole, a

picture which is unequalled, and would give new force and spirit to the glowing pencil of Reubens. I think the words, v. 67,—"Every Shepherd tells his tale," are well explained, as in this interpretation (which I own is new to me) the time is precisely marked: "The description of the day is carried on with the same spirit, and the evening closes with a display of rural amusements and rural superstition. We are then carried to town amidst the busy hum of men. We are not to expect here the same entertainment we met with in the country. There is, however, a day-piece and a night-piece; and the evening is passed in a manner most agreeable to a man of taste and reflection, with Jonson and Shakespear, or in hearing soft Lydian airs, married to immortal verse." P. 7.

Now, Sir, with the most unfeigned respect for the author of these strictures, whose learning I reverence, and whose taste I admire, I shall endeavour, in the first place, to show, that Warton's construction is admissible; and, should I be successful in this attempt, I shall proceed with considerable confidence to maintain in the next, that, if admissible, it is by far the most poetical. "The inquiry," we may say, with perhaps still more propriety than Mr. Gibbon †, "cannot be devoid of entertainment, whilst MILTON is our constant theme; whatever may be the fortune of the chase, we are sure it will lead us through pleasant prospects and a fine country."

The only objection expressly alleged against Mr. Warton's construction, is the epithet "*towred*," but there may be thought an indirect reference to two others—the description of the "busy hum of Men"—and the allusion to tilts and tournaments:—and all three may be considered as equally unfavourable to the interpretation for which we are contending. Let us examine, therefore, each of these objections in its order.

The epithet "*towred*" is manifestly

* European Magazine, Vol. XXV, p. 327 (April 1794).

† Critical Observations on the 6th B. of the *Æneid*.

employed to denote populousness and opulence—

"Huge cities and high-tower'd, that well might seem

"The seat of mightiest monarchs" —

Par. 8g. B. 3.

Such qualities as might fit the imaginary cities for those scenes, with which the Poet was preparing to enliven them, and which are by no properties at once so strikingly and so concisely marked, as by the aspiring battlements and pinnacles of castles, churches, palaces, and public buildings. This will hardly be contested. In what then consists the impropriety of referring to these objects for this purpose, at any time, or on any occasion? If not discernible, they still exist; and existing, they must still suggest those qualities which the Poet wished to indicate. But there is no necessity for this concession. Whoever has entered a considerable city in the evening, either by moonlight, or amidst the glare of high rejoicings, cannot fail to have been struck with the magnificent effect of its public edifices, either reposing in silent majesty under the pale but resplendent tint which "sleep" (as Shakspeare so exquisitely describes it) upon the face of nature; or blotting the sky in dark and dubious masses, here and there perhaps illumined with a gleam, but contrasting for the most part, in dusky gloom, with the immediate blaze of lamps and torches. Such objects may be more picturesque and lively, viewed at a distance—(Milton had before so viewed them)—gilded by the morning sun, or trembling in the haze of noon; but they are incomparably more grand and striking, when approached—and the Poet here evidently supposes them near)—under either of the former aspects.

This brings us to the second objection, "the busy hum of Men." Does not this description, it may be urged, very decidedly point out the noontide buzz of populous towns; the indefatigable murmur of Cheapside or the Change? Can such an image possibly agree with the stillness and solitude of night?—With stillness and with solitude such an image is doubtless incompatible: but are stillness and solitude the necessary accompaniments of the close of day? Are they such accompaniments as the inhabitants of crowded capitals are accustomed to

witness? Are they the accompaniments of such an evening as, we contend, the Poet is about to introduce? To secluded peasants, indeed, such an image might well appear unsuited to the evening; but a frequenter of the parties of gaiety and fashion, will surely attest its admirable adaptation to express the first effect upon the ear, of a scene

"Where throngs of knights and barons bold,

"In weeds of peace, high triumphs hold;

"With store of Ladies—"

The busy bee may close his labours with the day: but man, intent on pleasure, holds another language—

"Rigour now is gone to bed,

"And Advice, with scrupulous head;

"We, that are of purer fire,

"Imitate the starry quire.

"Who, in their nightly, watchful spheres,

"Lead, in swift round, the months and

"What hathenight to do with sleep?

"Night hath better sweets to prove—

"Venus now wakes, and wakens Love

"—Come! Let us now our rites begin."

COMUS.

I really see no force whatever in this objection.

In the next and last objection, were it founded on fact, there would not only be force, but a force which could not be resisted—a force decisive of the question. If tilts and tournaments are really introduced as parts of the entertainment in the Town-scene, the time undoubtedly is fixed to day-light. Let us view the passage then.

"Where throngs of knights and barons bold

"In weeds of peace high triumphs hold;

"With store of Ladies, whose bright eyes

"Reign influence and judge the prize

"Of wit or arms, while all contend

"To win her praise whom all commend."

In all this there is indeed a manifest and direct allusion to tilts and tournaments; but nothing, I think, of such a specific description as determines them to be passing at the time. On the contrary there are two expressions which seem purposely introduced to obviate such an interpretation—the knights and barons are emphatically stated to be clad in "Weeds of Peace," whereas a tournament was, in all respects, and particularly in dress and accompaniments,

ments, the express image of war;—and the prize of *virtu* is adjudged as well as of *arms*. Whatever interpretation explained in an easy way these apparent inconsistencies, would merit attention, if not reception, on that consideration alone. Now it appears from M. St. Palaye's *Memoirs of Chivalry*, that it was customary to close these martial exhibitions of our ancestors with a solemn banquet—a supper—called the *Fest of Tournaments*; that at this high festival (the pride of chivalry), all the guests, the dames, the barons, knights, and squires, appeared in their robes of state and ceremony; that, in the course of it, the prize of arms was frequently adjudged; that the parties afterwards engaged in contentions of wit and games of skill; and, that the splendour of the evening was often still farther heightened by the introduction of masques and pageants, after the taste and fashion of the times.

"There let Women oft appear,
"In sashon robe, with taper clear;
"And pomp, and feast, and revelry,
"With mask and antique pageantry."

We have only to conceive ourselves transported to a banquet of this nature, and every circumstance of Milton's description will correspond exactly with the scene into which we are ushered:—there can be little difficulty therefore in admitting, that this is the scene which the Poet designed to exhibit.

Such are my reasons for considering Warton's construction as admissible. It now, therefore, only remains for me to show its superiority in poetical effect: and I confess that I proceed to this part of my task, under the most encouraging expectations of success.

Milton's design in the two charming pieces, the *Allegro* and *Penseroso*, has perhaps been regarded with too much refinement by Johnson*, when he considers it as being, not as Theobald (with still more refinement) supposed, "to show how objects derived their colours from the mind, by representing the operation of the same things upon the gay and the melancholy temper, or upon the same man as he is differently disposed," but rather, "to illustrate, how, among the successive variety of appearances, every disposition of mind takes hold on those by which it may

be gratified." To me the Poet's aim appears simply, to exhibit a succession of such appearances;—are best adapted to interest and engage a cheerful or pensive disposition. But, however this may be, his conduct in the attainment of his immediate purpose, is clear and admirable: he personates, in turn, both characters; and conducts himself through a series of scenes and images most congenial to each. These scenes and these images are not promiscuously chosen: they are exhibited in the order in which they naturally occur, in the succession in which they might have actually been witnessed and enjoyed; and thus essentially contribute to the vivacity and dramatic effect of the piece. In the *Penseroso*, the scene commences in the evening, and is pursued through the next day: in the *Allegro*, it opens in the morning, when first

"—the Lark begins his flight

"And singing startles the dull night," through periods marked by the most characteristic and expressive imagery, true to nature, and exquisitely touched,

"Till the livelong day-light fails."

But the recreations of a country life are not yet exhausted: the spicy, nut-brown ale is introduced; and the rustic beverage is accompanied with tales, which, however scornfully rejected by fastidious pride, are still dear to the imagination of sequestered villagers, till the hour of rest (an early hour) arrives, the whispering winds hush all to slumber, and universal stillness closes up the evening. Then—at this pause—if Warton's interpretation be admitted—the Poet shifts the scene, and from the secluded hamlet, hushed in silence and repose, transports us suddenly, and by an unexpected and awakening contrast, into the midst of luxurious cities, now revelling in the height of their festivities, where he mingles with whatever is most crowded, and brilliant, and exhilarating—the sumptuous feast, the gorgeous pageant, the splendid drama, and the inspiring concert. A transition more animating and delightful never was conceived: it has the same effect as if, after a musical movement gradually retarded in its progress, and melting gently away in a close that dies upon the ear, the whole force of the orchestra should abruptly burst forth in a new key and

* Life of Milton.

to brief measure. The transition is not only exquisite in itself, but its introduction is infinitely happy: it possesses perfectly both the requisites of that "*curiosa felicitas*" which constitutes the fondest wish of the aspirer to elegance of composition—it has all the ease which seems the gift of fortune, with all the justness which forms the triumph of art. After having chased the pleasures of the country through the day, the Poet is naturally led to resort in the evening to cities; and cities, at this juncture, naturally furnish those magnificent spectacles which contrast so admirably with the tranquil pleasures of the day.—Substitute the supposition that the Poet goes over again the same ground in the town, which he had just completed in the country, and—I will not say that the spirit of the piece is destroyed, but I am sure it is

miserably impaired. Every reader of taste will feel the difference: he will abandon, if he be compelled to abandon, the illusion arising from the obvious interpretation of the contested passage, with sincere regret; and will be tempted with the enthusiast in Horace, to exclaim to the sturdy disciplinarians who should force him to such a measure,

— "Pol me occidistis, amici,
" Non servastis, ait; cui sit exterta vo-
luptas, [error."
" Et demptus, per vim mentis gratissimus
Ep. 2, Lib. 2, v. 13.
G. N.

Errata in our Mag. for October last.
Page 283, Col. 2, Line 18 from bottom,
for ready, read ready.
Page 285, Col. 2, Line 19 from top,
strike out the epithet "superior."

VESTIGES,

COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

NUMBER VI.

ON SKULLS.

SPEAKING of the battle of Pelusium, Herodotus takes occasion to observe an extraordinary circumstance of which he was a witness*: the bones of the Persians and Egyptians were still in the place where it was fought; but separated from each other; the Skulls of the latter were so hard that a violent stroke with a stone would scarcely break them; and those of the former so soft, that they could be broken or pierced with the greatest ease imaginable. The reason of this difference (which, from the highest classical authority, strongly marks the distinction betwixt *Black-heads* and *Paper-skulls*) was, that the Egyptians had from their infancy been accustomed to have their craniums shaved, and to go uncovered, while the Persians (whose heads, notwithstanding, I do not hold to have been half so valuable) had them always enclosed in their turbans, or tiaras, which were indeed considered by them as their principal ornaments.

Paying all that deference and respect to the opinion of this philosopher to which it is so eminently entitled, and viewing the contrast to which I have alluded in every light in which it is in the power of my contracted sphere of vision to consider it, I still conceive, that he is mistaken in the cause which he states produced the effect so observable. The experience of many ages has convinced even the most sceptical, that an infinite number of skulls, *extremely soft*, have from time to time appeared upon the theatre of the world, which have never worn either turbans, tiaras, or, what would have kept them quite as warm, hats and wigs; and, *vive versa*, that many heads, *extremely thick*, and consequently hard as *planks*, have been enclosed in these teguments, and have, in fact, been taken as much care of by their proprietors, as if they were as liable to be fractured as egg-shells.

It would I should imagine, in these ingenious times be deemed unphilosophical, should any one assert that the

air, that new field for the speculative traveller, has either an ossifying or petrifying quality; and though we know, with respect to the latter, that such a property is inherent to many sorts of water, yet, waving the instance of Achilles, which must be considered as supernatural, it would be difficult to prove that while the head remained upon *any body*, it ever became harder by bathing*.

These Observations upon Skulls, it strikes me, would make a capital exordium to a *Lecture upon Heads*; and, were I disposed to treat lightly or ludicrously a subject of such *gravity* and importance, I might descant upon the strength or weakness of a number of *Polis*, ancient and modern, which would show in the strongest point of view, that the philosopher had not considered his deduction from the different textures of the Persian and Egyptian Skulls with his usual accuracy; but this will appear evident when I state, that craniums of considerable thickness were known in Greece a very few years after the deluge, or inundation of Ogyges, some of whom were supposed to be

the descendants of the Persians. From the owners of these, it is hinted, that Prometheus, who, by the bye, is the first sculptor upon record, made many elegant models of the human figure of clay†, and afterwards stole fire from Heaven, which had the double property of *baking* and animating them. No one will, I think, question the hardness of the Skulls of these beings, which were made of a kind of artificial stone.

Pheron‡, as he is called by Herodotus, is a thick Skull of considerable eminence on the ancient historical records; he was an Egyptian, therefore his example rather makes for, than against, the opinion of the philosopher. The men and women, so ingeniously formed by Deucalion and Pyrrha, one might, from the materials of which they were composed, suppose had Skulls as impenetrable as any that have adorned the Classical periods: the cranium of Jason was also, I think, tolerably substantial. The Skulls of the Grecian and Trojan heroes exhibit a variety of characters: Menelaus and Paris, for not taking the advice of § Poltis, have been deemed Sap-skulls; Ajax, a Thick-skull; the head of

* A singular proposal was made while the Bridge at Black-friars was erecting, in order to fill, *with propriety*, the niches betwixt the columns upon the piers, which, every one knows, were, by the ingenious architect who conducted the work, designed for the reception of Statues; namely, to procure the bodies of those distinguished patriots, whose political labours had for a number of years caused a violent ebullition in the public mind, as fast as they died, and send them to a Spring then most opportunely discovered in Yorkshire, where, such was its petrifying quality, after a short immersion, they would have been as surely changed into stone, as if they had endured the grief of Niobe, or had had a glance at the Snaky head of Medusa.

Seeing the niches still unoccupied, it may naturally be asked, how it came that a project so *cheap* and *classical* was not carried into effect? To this I can give no answer, but can only lament that *subjects* who had, when living, been so useful, could not by this process, or some other which would have rendered them *equally conspicuous*, have been made, after death, ornamental to their Country.

† The brother of this ingenious artist, Epimetheus, invented the art of making vessels of earth. (Apoll. in Biblio.) Applying the fanatical phrase, *vessels*, also to the works of Prometheus, it might be a curious speculation to inquire which of their efforts has been the most useful to the World? Pygmalion, we likewise understand, thinking the heads of the women of Cyprus had taken a wrong turn, whether with respect to dress or undress we are not informed; he, however, resolved to die a solitary bachelor until he had contrived to make for his amusement the figure of a lady in ivory, with which he became so enamoured, that he gave Venus no rest from his orisons till she animated it. This I should suppose was effected by an antipetrific process.

‡ This is the same with Pharoah.

§ During the Trojan war, there was a King of Thrace, named Poltis, to whom both the Greeks and Trojans sent ambassadors, to require his assistance and advice. To whom he answered, that his advice was, that Paris should deliver Helen, and Menelaus refuse her; and, instead of her alone, they should have of him two fair ladies. The admirable use which Prior has made of this hint from Plutarch may be seen in his *Alma*, p. 50.

Achilles had been petrified in his infancy, yet, when Minerva pulled his red hair, he seemed to have had some small sense of feeling in it. Diomedes and Ulysses might, had I not more than one opinion to produce that contriverts the position, have been deemed *Long-headed fellows*; the latter is said by Plutarch to have been a *Sleepy-head*; Agamemnon was a *Strong-head*, or rather a *Head-strong hero*; Pandarus an *Addle-head*; Troilus a *Paper-skull*; and so of the rest.

The head of Alexander the Great, if we may judge from his eccentric excursions, was of a most dangerous *substance*; which observation will apply to the heads of Pyrius, Demetrius, and a hundred other heroes of antiquity, from Menes downward to Augustus. With respect to the Skulls of more modern times, the system of Herodotus seems to have been exploded, and a new one, which does not appear to be more philosophical, adopted; upon this I shall, in the course of this disquisition, have occasion to advert, but must first observe, that the Goths and Vandals, those ravagers of Rome, Sicily, &c.; those warriors that seem to have transposed that well-known sentence *Cedant arma togæ*; those heroes who acted as fangs to the real, and extinguishers to the metaphorical, flames arising from arts and letters; were certainly the most eminent *Thick-skulls* of the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries.

It will not here be necessary to contrast the hollowness or density of the Skulls of the descendants of Charlemagne with those of the heads of other European nations; and it would be equally useless to inquire into the faculties of their owners, as both the objects of their Wars and their Councils render those properties sufficiently obvious.

Peter the Hermit seems to have been the possessor of a head which, had it not been for the theories to which I have alluded, would certainly have been deemed a *long one*; of what substance and strength those millions of Skulls were composed that he prevailed upon to undertake the Crusades, I must leave the reader to conjecture; having

it only in my power to aid his sagacity by one slight hint, namely, that in those expeditions the word *Religion* was used as we should now use the word *Liberty*, as a stimulus to popular frenzy: which leads me to introduce a story connected with the subject in more points of view than one, as it serves to show how, in consequence of the fascinating but false influence of the latter word, an army of *Black-heads* were led to venture their *Skulls*; and how their said *Skulls* were treated by men who, under the wholesome restriction of law, really possessed this inestimable blessing.

When Charles the Bold (or Rash), Duke of Burgundy, invaded *Switzerland*, in order the more effectually to secure the Liberty of the people, he carried with him many waggon loads of chains and fetters, and having some reasons, with which we are unacquainted, to imagine that the inhabitants of the large Canton of Bern were the most disposed of all the Helvetic body to criticise his (at that period) new notions of Freedom, he issued a Proclamation, threatening, that if they could not comprehend the advantages of his system, or were any ways indocile, he meant to illuminate them by setting their towns and villages on fire, and awaken their *sensibility* by the swords of his legions.

This Manifesto was, by his intended pupils, received with the consternation which it was calculated to excite. Astonishment, in this instance, made them mute.* He mistook their silence for pusillanimity, and, looking upon them as already conquered, he marched his troops into the country with less consideration, and, with respect to the rabble bands that followed his standard, in a more relaxed state of discipline, than even those had been used to observe. When he had beaten in the first post of the Switzers, he gave them notice, that as he had *conquered* them, he would cause a most stately monument to be erected to celebrate his martyrdom. This promise was at length fulfilled, though not exactly in the way that the Duke intended; for it so happened that he had sold the Lion's (or rather, as appli-

* Ulysses is rather thought by the author I have quoted, to have been given to what is termed *Doff's cap*, and that he called, for his night-cap in order to have a pretence to send away the Pizacians who had conducted him.

† Agamemnoni: horkia.

cable to Bern, the Bear's) skin while the beast lived, or, in other words, the spirit of the Swiss, depressed by the Proclamation, revived; upon the exigence of the moment, they summoned their hardy hands, and gave him battle on the plain of Morat, near a town of that name, in the Earldom of Romant, and Canton of Friburg; in which encounter, the greater part of his army was destroyed, and himself obliged to make a precipitate retreat, with a few followers, towards his own Country *.

Upon the plain where this battle was fought, the victors erected a monument with this inscription:

"Invidissimi atque fortissimi Caroli Ducis Burgundiae exercitus Muratum Obsident, contra Helvetios pugnant hic sui Monumentum reliquit, An. 1476."

This Charnel house or (as it is termed by Philip de Comines, in his Memoirs, and Guichenon, in his *Hist. de Savoye*,) Chapel stands, or rather stood, near the bank of the Lake of Morat, in the before-named Canton. The doors were composed of iron bars, through the spaces betwixt which, the Skulls and bones of the unfortunate Burgundians might be seen piled up in somewhat of a regular order, and bleached by time; but it is said, that the number of these Vestiges of the vanity, temerity, and indiscretion, of their Duke was, even at the beginning of this century, much diminished, from the custom of the Swiss, who travelled that way (and indeed some that, stimulated by their parents, who, in relating the warlike deeds of their ancestors, had not forgotten to display this monument of their prowess, made a journey on purpose) picking out pieces of them with the points of their swords: these pieces they used to have tipped with, or set in, copper, silver, and sometimes in gold; they were frequently sold at their Fairs, and commonly worn, both by Calvinists, Lutherans, and Roman Catholics, pendant to their watches, sword hilts, nay, it has been said, to their rosaries, as military relics.

It has been stated, that after this decisive victory, the Conquerors became

more intimately acquainted with the use of silver and gold, as the medium of traffick, from the circumstance of the large quantities of both these species of coin which they found in the baggage of the officers of the slain, and which they carried away by cap-fulls. Whether this acquisition has been ultimately advantageous to them? let moralists determine.

How the Skulls of those warriors, who at the latter end of the 15th century attempted, upon the plan of the Duke of Burgundy, and I fear with far greater success, to illuminate the minds and enslave the bodies of the Swiss, have been disposed of, it is impossible for me to state; with respect to their own carcases, it is known even to a proverb, that, upon certain conditions, they have been at the service of almost every Prince in Europe; and have been left upon almost every field of battle upon the continent for these last four hundred years.

As the Swiss have been so prodigal of their Skulls, one would naturally have supposed that they considered them but of small value; yet this is by no means the case; for it is equally well known, that a very extraordinary price has at times been paid for them, though I never heard that in this kind of traffick any distinction was ever made with respect to their gibbosity, length, thickness, convexity, concavity, density, or fragility; but that, like turnips, they were taken in lots, one with another; and, consequently, the Skull of a peasant was as highly appreciated as that of a philosopher.

Having, at least for the present, done with exotic Skulls, I must consider briefly (for a folio would not suffice to discuss the point minutely) those of our own country; and, as two opposite examples will tend to the elucidation of the subject as well as two hundred, I shall therefore first observe, that in the city of Coventry (as it must have occurred to many of my readers) stand two ancient Churches, near, as if they were built to rival, each other†. In the vaults under one of these, I some years since discerned, from the Church yard in which they are both erected, a great number of Skulls, piled

* This Duke of Burgundy fell in a battle which he fought against the Duke of Lorraine the year after, viz. the 5th of January 1477: his body was honourably buried at Nancy, which he had besieged.

† One is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; the other to St. Michael.

to the very roof in a tolerable methodical arrangement. The operation of time upon these was as conspicuous as upon those of the Burgundians; they being, like them, bleached to a considerable degree of whiteness. Assuming that this large collection of human vestiges was the last remains of some of the former inhabitants of the City, I could not help revolving in my mind, how quietly the heads of males and females, old and young, friends and enemies, were laid together! I could not indeed carry my ideas so far back as to suppose that any of these Skulls had ever belonged to the heads of the *Parliamentum Indolentorum**, once held in this City, and so termed from the exclusion of Lawyers from its debates; or that which was likewise held here, which had, if possible, an object still more mischievous in view, namely, the attainder of the Duke of York, with the Earls of Salisbury and Warwick, and which, from its effects, obtained the epithet of *Parliamentum Diabolicum*†; but I did conceive, what I think will be scarcely called in question, that the Skulls, now so quiet and harmless, had once contained brains and tongues that had at times contrived, both in municipal and military contests, to set the whole neighbourhood in confusion; that they had acted, at different periods, capital parts in the attack or defence of the City; that they had given energy to the arms of rebels, and to the pens of addressers! What a variety of countenances, it then occurred to me, had been moulded upon those blocks! With what a variety of passions had they been brightened, animated, agitated, and deformed! Looking upon this great mass of mortality, and tracing, in idea, the situations and circumstances of the bodies to which these vestiges had once belonged through the active periods of their existence; who, it struck me, could avoid morosizing upon their present quiescent state? and properly

appreciating the importance that, in the general system, ought to be attached to those contentions for fame, fortune, power, or any of the various propensities which are the frequent stimulants of the human race; the gales and breezes, the storms and whirlwinds, which operate upon human existence; and which, like the effect of many of the anomalous eruptions in the physical world, when they have spent their force, leave the breath that produced them to mingle with the atmosphere, and the bodies they agitated to sink quietly into that earth of which they were once the disturbers.

In the more particular pursuit of the subject of this speculation, I must secondly remark, that having had several opportunities to hear the late Dr. Hunter explain the theory of his brother, Mr. John Hunter, upon the human Skull, it has always struck me that it was one of those eccentric, and therefore in many instances favourite, ideas concomitant to men of genius. The Doctor, referring to his brother's hypothesis, did not attempt, like the philosopher whom I have quoted at the beginning of this Article, to form any conjecture respecting the means by which the cranium was rendered thick or thin, hard or soft‡; he did not explain to his pupils that it would be more to the advantage of their brains, to have them defended by a bone of an inch in thickness, than one as thin as a leaf of gold; but he insisted that the human genius was to be marked by the elevation or depression of the human Skull; as an instance of which, he used to produce upon the table of the lecture room, the Skull of a White Man, the Skull of a Negro, that of a Monkey, and lastly that of a Dog; these were the only examples which the Doctor thought it necessary to exhibit, in order to elucidate his brother's hypothesis; but I understand that the latter gentleman had carried

* 6th of Henry the Fourth.

† 37th of Henry the Sixth. It appears that the acts of this Parliament were repealed, and every thing done under its authority reversed by the 39th of Henry the Sixth, 1460.

‡ Yet the Doctor, in the course of this lecture, always exhibited a human Skull, upon which (in consequence of disease) an excrescence had grown of a very considerable size, something resembling a mushroom. It appeared, upon inspection, to be perforated in many parts, and to be composed of cells, in some degree resembling those of a honeycomb; the brain was consequently sphacelated, yet the patient lived!

his ideas upon the subject much further, and had a variety of specimens of each of these, and many other human and animal species, eminent either for their sagacity or their stupidity. Yet this doctrine, ingenious as it certainly was, like every other theoretical suggestion, unsupported by facts the result of experience, is liable to be overturned in a moment by two ancient, and two thousand modern, instances; of the two former, I need only direct the attention of the Reader to the portraits of Socrates* and Æschylus, the intaglios of which have come down to us in seals. This divine philosopher, and sublime poet, must, according to the system alluded to, have been as remarkably stupid as we know that they were ingenious; for it appears that their skulls were depressed, as if (which is the case with those of negroes) they had been moulded by the plattick hand of their mothers, and so bald that it is well known that an Eagle, which has ever been esteemed a quick-sighted bird, took the head of the latter for a stone. With regard to the modern instances at which I have hinted, the observation or recollection of every reader will furnish him with facts too obvious to require to be pointed out, and too numerous to be here detailed on which will completely overthrow the theory of the speculator.

Since the writing of the preceding passage I have seen, in the Gentleman's Magazine, the same theory of Skulls explained, I will not say elucidated, by Dr. Gall; extracted from the *Clef du Cabinet* and the *Journal du Soir*; in which this learned Gentleman seems to consider the hypothesis of my late ingenious and scientific friend as a new discovery: now, although I am of opi-

nion that however curious the suggestion might have been, it certainly never was a very useful or valuable one, I must contend that it was indigenous to this climate, and promulgated, as I have observed, by Dr. Hunter near five-and-twenty years since; but having perhaps, for so long a series of years laid dormant, it is caught up by some philosophical cormorant, and comes forth, like the suit of Settle, in the *Dunelm*,
 "Old in new state, another yet the same."

It will, however be proper to hear the substance of what these two celebrated literary productions, which I have mentioned, say upon the subject. In these papers it is stated, "that the doctrines of this learned German are not only curious by the celebrity that has been given to them, from their being prohibited from being publicly taught at Vienna†; but are remarkable for their results. As the brain, the Doctor thinks, is moulded by the Skull, he also imagines that he has found, in the conformation of the cerebrum and cerebellum, an explanation of the moral and intellectual faculties of Man; and, for a rule deduced from this general principle, establishes the convexity or depression of the Skull as a criterion upon which he founds his judgment. He therefore (like Dr. and Mr. Hunter) contends that the greater the convexity of the Skull, the greater is the capacity of the individual; and *vice versa* with respect to its depression; this argument he supports by the examples of the Skulls of many celebrated men‡; but (continues Dr. Gall) handsome men, whose heads are more round and gracefully formed, have seldom much genius§."

* It is a curious circumstance, though I think it has hitherto escaped observation, that the formation of the head and countenance of Peter the Wild Boy, who could never be brought to articulate a single word, and was evidently an Idiot, resembled this Philosopher.

† One would suppose, though for what reason it is impossible to divine, that there was upon the Continent a desire to spread these doctrines, as the prohibition of them must certainly be attended with this effect; every one knows the advantages of persecution; it immediately raises a party in favour of the sufferer; prohibition is the next best thing; damn a play, or suppress a pamphlet, you, in many instances, confer immortality upon, and make the fortune of, the author, however stupid. In fact, it is like burning smuggled goods at the door of a milliner; you send all the Town to the shop.

‡ There might, as this is a subject of the imagination, be quoted in opposition to it an imaginary subject, namely, the Spectator; the absurdity of whose countenance, Addison has contrived to immortalize.

§ How the learned Doctor makes the distinction betwixt a semi-globular and a convex form, I should be delighted to hear him explain.

This great philosopher who, whether his cranium be elevated or depressed, seems to possess full as much credulity as genius, believes, though I do exceedingly doubt this proposition, that he is able to determine the place of each of our mental faculties in the brain*. The faculty of observation, so obvious in children, he states to be "just behind the forehead, which is, in these, very convex, but which diminishes, and becomes a concave, except in great observers." I suppose, as they approach toward maturity, from this he sagely concludes, that "liberty and custom may produce great changes in the faculties of man!"

He (Dr. Gall) is in possession of the Skulls of many celebrated persons, particularly those of Bulmaner, Alexinger, and Wurmser; but he does not state whether their celebrated craniums are depressed or elevated. In the brain of the latter he pretends to have discovered the organ of coinage! (Sure, "this is the very coinage of the brain," or he ought to have hinted his discovery to the solicitor of the Imperial mint,) which he states to have its place above the ear. The Skulls of animals furnish him with new and important discoveries: he has found in the Skulls of singing birds, in those of celebrated musicians, and particularly in that of Mozart, the organ of music! Whether, if he had had the opportunity of dissecting the Skulls of some exquisitely-enchanted vocal performers, he would have discovered the organ, by the means of which they attracted from the pockets of their admiring auditors (who may with propriety be deemed, from their being turned to notes, *Paper-skulls*) large fortunes in short periods, we yet remain to be informed.

The Doctor finally states, as the very acme of discovery, "that the wily brains of the Fox, as well as those of men remarkable for their craft and subtlety, point out to him the organ of cunning."

"It is but justice, (say the French Editors, whose countrymen have made

as many experiments upon Skulls as any nation under heaven) to observe that the theories of Dr. Gall are very curious; how far they are well founded, it is not for us to determine;" to which it is only necessary to add

Finis coronat Opus.

PAULET, MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER.

Two short anecdotes of this Nobleman, and of his fifth successor in the Marquisate, are introduced to show a contrast in their dispositions, as strong as it is remarkable: The former, who (to use the bold metaphor of Shakespeare) seems, in many instances,

"To have o'er-walk'd a current, roaring loud.

"On the unsteadfast footing of a spear," was, by Henry the 8th, advanced from the rank of a Baronet to that of a Baron, Master of the Wards, Knight of the Garter, and finally Executor of the King. The mode in which he balanced himself, in times when it was so difficult to preserve a proper equilibrium, it is certainly curious to trace, as, to the weight of his other places, upon the removal of the Earl of Southampton, was added that of the Custody of the Great Seal. In the short period of Edward the Sixth, honours were heaped upon him that might have sunk an Atlas; for, in the third year of this reign, he was created Earl of Wiltshire, Lord Treasurer of England, and, in the fifth, Marquis of Winchester; soon after which he sat as Lord High Steward at the trial of the Duke of Somerset.

At the demise of the King, it appears that he was one of the first, and consequently of the Chief, of those that proclaimed Queen Mary, in opposition to Lady Jane Gray; he was therefore in great favour with that Princess, who, very soon after she obtained the Crown, confirmed his patent of Lord Treasurer, but who, whether from religious motives, or what other cause is uncertain, did not raise him a step higher than she found him.

* If the Doctor had read Dr. Tyson's curious observations on a stone found in the brain (*Philos. Transactions*, No. 228, p. 553), I should have been glad to have been informed of which of our mental faculties he believes the said stone to have been the organ?

I understand that, upon the principle of Dr. Gall's discoveries, of the utmost importance to the Philosophical World, have been made by dissecting the Skull of Col. O'Kelly's celebrated Parrot, who died a few days since.

Having been a friend to the Reformation, of which the honours he attained under Henry and Edward are sufficient evidence; a friend to the zealous restorer of the ancient system, which the confirmation of his patent evinces; the Marquis appeared in the Court of Elizabeth. With what part of his character he was fascinated it is impossible to say. That sagacious and penetrating Prince viewed it, unquestionably, in every light in which it could be placed, either by his friends or his enemies; and the result was, that, after mature consideration, he also confirmed his patent of Lord Treasurer, which, if we consider how tardily the conferred honours, is sufficient to convince us that she approved of his conduct.

This very extraordinary Nobleman died on the 10th of March, 1571, in the 14th Eliz. at the very great age of ninety-seven*; having lived to see one hundred and three persons of his own generation, his immediate descendants. He was more than thirty years Lord High Treasurer of England; and, it is stated, that, upon being asked how he had preserved himself in that elevated and consequently dangerous station, in such critical and turbulent times? he answered, "By being a Willow; not an Oak." A reply that perhaps does more honour to his wit, than either to his discretion or integrity.

It is usual (to allude to Trade) to draw a small quantity of a commodity, as a sample of the whole: it has, in like manner, been frequently seen, that a small, a single, trait has afforded a key to the general character of a man. This

I think was obvious in the instance of the Marquis of Winchester, if we use that key which he has put into our hands to develop it. If we consider him as a Willow, bending to every gale, bowing his head to every elementary vicissitude, we shall no longer wonder that he survived and flourished in storms which levelled many of the strongest and noblest Oaks of the Forest.

In the character of this Nobleman we find an instance of that successful versatility† in the upper rank of society, of which I think History affords but few examples; but although the principle, or rather the want of principle, to which he owed his honours and stability in office, have been much admired by Statesmen in more modern times, and particularly by one who to his other talents combined that of being one of the most elegant writers of his age, I much doubt whether Moralists would hold it up as an object of imitation.

Of a far different disposition was, as I have observed, the fifth lineal descendant of the Marquis. Such was the steady loyalty of this excellent Nobleman, and such his attachment to his Monarchy, the amiable but unfortunate Charles, that in the year 1649, a period when Rebellion was at its height, he, after resolutely refusing every overture that was made to him by the Parliament, the leaders of which would have exulted if they could have persuaded so eminent a character as himself—a man whose example would have had such influence—to swerve from his duty after having been three times besieged in † Basing House, in the county of Hants,

* Baker, whose authority I by no means think decisive, in his *Chronicles*, states the Marquis to have been only Eighty-seven. To dispute about the age of a man, who has been dead almost two centuries and a half, would be absurd; perhaps the truth lies betwixt the two extremes.

† In the character of Nevill, Earl of Warwick, we see an instance of versatility of another kind. This Nobleman, instead of bowing his head and suffering the storm to pass over, chose to ride on the whirlwind and direct it. When we consider his talents, his undaunted courage, his unlimited generosity; what he had done, and what he had endured, to promote a cause in which he first conscientiously engaged, we lament that such a man should be stung by those whom he had nurtured, and die a Martyr to wounded sensibility, valiantly fighting in support of a family which it had been the business of his former life to endeavour to destroy.

‡ It appears from Dugdale (*Bar. V. I. P. 463*), that Hugh de Port, who held of the King (William the Conqueror) fifty-five Lordships in this county (Hants), was the Lord of Basing, the principal, in the 9th of W. Rufus distinguished with the world, or induced by the sanctity annexed to the Monastic character, which the ignorance and prejudice of the times so highly favoured, he took the habit of a Monk at

Hants, the place of his residence, declared, "that if the King had not another foot of ground in England, he would hold that spot for him to the last extremity."

In consequence of this resolution, Basing Castle sustained a siege of more than two years; from August 1643 until the 16th of October 1645, when, after the loss of upwards of 3000 men, the Castle was taken by storm, and the gallant Marquis, with the shattered remains of his force, made prisoners.

This Nobleman had, during this memorable siege, caused to be written with a diamond on the windows of his

Castle, "*Aimez Loyaulté*" (which has ever since been the motto of the family); which so provoked the soldiers of Cromwell (as they probably considered it a stinging reproach to their leader), that, after plundering it of money, jewels, and furniture, as it is said, to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds, they determined to burn it to the ground; which resolution it appears they most conscientiously executed, for, except a gateway, upon which were the arms of the first Marquis (the builder), and a small portion of the external walls, they destroyed every other part of it. These Vestiges were remaining so lately as the year 1765.

Winchester. Basing was the head of his Barony, and has this circumstance, which has, I believe, attended few estates in the kingdom, attached to it: the possession has been in the heirs of his body ever since, and has been with little interruption their principal residence, and has also always had (I think) annexed to it the principal estate.

It would be to little purpose minutely to trace the genealogy of this noble family, which has already been given with equal precision and correctness by the author I have quoted, and several others, yet it may be material to state that William, the fifth Baron, assumed the name of St. John, writing himself "*Willelmus de Sancto Johanne, filius & hæres Adæ de Port*." He was living in the reign of Henry the Third, and married Godchild, daughter of N. Pagenhall. The seal of his arms on a deed of gift to the Monks of Boxgrave was on a Chief, three Mulletts.

The family name being thus changed to St. John, descended to William St. John, ancestor to the Lord St. John of Blerfo, and Viscount Bolingbroke; but we find the Barony, in the time of the ninth Baron, vested in the person of Thomas Poynings Lord St. John, of Basing, who died 1428, 7th of Henry the Sixth. He was, I think, the ancestor of Sir Edward Poynings who, in the time of Henry Seventh, rendered himself famous by his driving Perkin Warbeck out of Ireland, and still more famous, by the Statute which he procured, called *Poynings' Law*, and also another, which added to the grandeur of the Irish Parliament by enacting that the Peers should always sit in their robes.

In the time of Henry the Seventh, Basing came by marriage to Sir W. Paulet, K.B. whose son Sir William was the first Marquis of Winchester, so famous for his *flexibility*.

Some idea may be formed of the value of the furniture of this mansion from a statement that has come down to us, that a single bed cost 14,000l; each private soldier is said to have had 300l. for his share of the plunder. It is therefore no wonder, since Rebellion was so profitable, that it was for a time successful.

† It may not be improper, in order to introduce a hint respecting a man who in the latter part of his life might have been termed a *Republican Oak*; or, in the cant of modern times, a *branch of the Tree of Liberty*; to observe, that the first wife (for he had three) of this Marquis of Winton was Jane, the daughter of Viscount Savoy, and the lady whose epitaph was written by Milton: it begins in a manner that would disgrace the Bellman:—"This rich marble does inter

"The honour'd wife of Winchester."

Vide MILTON'S *Works*, 12mo. 1747, p. 281.

It appears by this epitaph, that the lady died in childhood at the age of 23; and it is a little extraordinary, considering the *steady* principles of the said, that, living or dead, he should have ever thought of praising any part of a family so conspicuous for its loyalty as that of the Marquis; who, whatever the opinion of the poet might have been, had certainly remained the same inflexible character through life. Of his own epitaph, written by Dryden, it is but fair to give a specimen, in order to draw the attention of the reader to the whole:

"He who in impious times undaunted stood,
"And, midst Rebellion, dar'd the just and good;
"Whose arms asserted, and whose suffering more
"Confirmed, the cause for which he fought before," &c.

Vide DRYDEN, *Bell's Edit.* p. 204.

MEMOIRS
OF
ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE, ESQ.

[Concluded from Page 327.]

ALTHOUGH it had long been in contemplation to have an Hydrographical Office at the Admiralty, it did not take effect till Earl Spencer's administration, when, in 1795, a memorial to his Majesty in Council was presented by the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, recommending the measure, which was graciously approved, and the Admiralty empowered to appoint a proper person to be Hydrographer to the Admiralty; Earl Spencer was pleased to think of Alexander Dalrymple as a proper person. On this being mentioned to him, Alexander Dalrymple observed that he was much flattered by the distinction, but thought it incumbent upon him to inform the East India Company in the first instance; not only as he had been in their service so great a part of his life, and was now in a similar employment for the Company, but they having given him a pension for life, it behoved him to pay them the greater attention, although the two offices were not incompatible, but rather parts of the same. The Court of Directors expressed their assent to Alexander Dalrymple's acceptance of the Office of Hydrographer to the Admiralty, and Alexander Dalrymple was accordingly appointed.

On this occasion it will be expedient to insert a letter from that distinguished character, the late Admiral Kempenfelt, a man, in his course through a long life of public service and distinguished merit, *without a fee or imputation!*

"DEAR SIR,

"I have received your very valuable Charts for particular parts of the East Indies—what an infinite deal of pains and time you must have bestowed to form such a numerous collection! It seems an Herculean labour! but it is a proof what genius joined with industry is capable of. However you have the pleasing reflection that you have successfully laboured for the public good, the good of navigation,

and that your memory will live for ever. Love of fame is a laudable ambition, Young calls it the universal passion; and yet how few pursue the true road to it.

"I wish you was placed in a situation that would afford you more means, and a greater latitude to pursue your favourite study. I mean at the Head of an Hydrographical Board, established by authority of Government, to which office encouragement should be given, to bring all surveys and discoveries of rocks, shoals, &c. and those found good, printed at the public expence. It is no more than what the interest, as well as reputation, of the nation, as a great maritime state, requires should be done. By such an office, well conducted, what an increase of good surveys would the Publick be benefited with! And the good being stamped with the authority of the Board, would direct the purchaser to avoid those erroneous Charts, which, instead of serving to avoid dangers, too often fatally lead to them.

"To encourage men of genius, is one great means to make a State flourish; our Ministers in general, I think, have never been eminent for that virtue; a genius in this country may remain unknown to our Ministers, though known and esteemed in every other State of Europe."

"Charles Street,
"Dec. 24th, [1780]."

The opinion of this intelligent officer may serve to testify, that for the effectual benefit of the Publick, the Establishment of the Hydrographical Office should be on a more extensive plan than at present; What were the powers or duties of *Grand Pilot* do not appear, though that office was as ancient, at least, as Edward the VI. who appointed Sebastian Cabot in that capacity.

The following very sensible ordinance of the French was of so old a date as the month of August 1681, but it is taken from a copy published at Paris, in 1747.

TRANSLATION.

Title VIII.

"Of the Professors of Hydrography.

ART. 1. "We will, that in the most considerable maritime towns of our Kingdom, there be Professors of Hydrography, to teach publicly Navigation.

ART. 2. "The Professors of Hydrography must draw, and instruct their scholars to make them capable of figuring the ports, coasts, mountains, trees, towers, and other things serving for marks to harbours and roads, and to make Charts of the lands they discover.

ART. 3. "They must four days in each week, at least, keep their schools open, in which they must have charts, nautical instructions, globes, spheres, compasses, sextants, astrolabes, and other instruments and books necessary in their art.

ART. 4. "The Directors of the Hospitals of the Town, where there shall be an Hydrographical School, shall be bound to send there for instruction, annually, two or three children, who shall be kept there, and furnished with books and instructions necessary to learn navigation.

ART. 5. "The Professors of Hydrography shall carefully examine the Journals of Voyages, lodged with the Register of the Admiralty, of the place of their establishment, and correct them in presence of the Pilots, who had erred in their track.

ART. 6. "They are not to retain more than one month the Journals which shall be communicated by the Register, which we enjoin to be done, free of charge, on pain of interdiction.

ART. 7. "We declare the Professors of Hydrography actually teaching, exempt from watch, and guard, guardianship (*Guet and Garde, Curatelle*) and all other public charges.

ART. 8. "They are prohibited from absenting from the place of the establishment, without leave of the Admiral, or of the Mayors and Sheriffs who pay their salaries, on pain of losing their appointments."

This plan is admirably adapted to make navigators in the general course of service well qualified for all situations.

We understand Alexander Dalrymple has given in several memorials of measures expedient to be pursued in the charge of Hydrography; but the many important objects requiring the atten-

tion of the Admiralty, have hitherto prevented any effectual measures being adopted, although many plates have been engraved towards forming a complete collection of Charts, for the use of his Majesty's Navy.

The annexed is a List of Alexander Dalrymple's Publications.

CATALOGUE OF PRINTED BOOKS AND TRACTS by A. DALRYMPLE, exclusive of the *Nautical Publications* which are printed in a separate List.

Those marked * were never published.

Those marked † not sold.

(1) Account of Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean before 1764. 8vo. 1767.

(2) † Memorial to the Proprietors of East India Stock. 8vo. 1768.

(3) † Account of what has passed between the East India Directors and Alexander Dalrymple, as first printed. 8vo. 1768.

(4) Account of what has passed—Do.—Do.—as published. N. B. It is dated 1769, by a false custom of Printers, to date Publications, printed towards the close of the year, as if in the year ensuing.

(5) Plan for extending the Commerce of this Kingdom, and of the East India Company, by an Establishment at Balambangan.—N. B. Although printed in 1769, it was not published till 1771.

(6) * Letter concerning the proposed Supervisors. 10th June 1769. 8vo.

(7) Letter concerning the proposed Supervisors. 30th June. P. S. 3d July 1769. 4to. 1769.

(8) Second Letter—Do.—10th July 1769. 4to. 1769.

(9) Vox populi Vox Dei, Lord Weymouth's Appeal to the General Court of India Proprietors, considered, 14th August. P. S. 29th August 1769. 4to. 1769.

(10) Historical Collection of South Sea Voyages. 2 vols. 4to. 1770. 4to. 1771.

(11) † Proposition of a benevolent Voyage to introduce Corn, &c. into New Zealand, &c. 4to. 1771.

(12) Considerations on a Pamphlet (by Governor Johnstone) entitled "Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies, particularly respecting Bengal." 8vo. 1772.

(13) General View of the East India Company's Affairs (written in January 1769).

1769), to which are added some Observations on the present State of the Company's Affairs. 8vo. 1772.

(14) † A Paper concerning the General Government for India. 8vo.

(15) † Rights of the East India Company.—N. B. This was printed at the Company's Expence. 8vo. 1773.

(16) † Letter to Dr. Hawkeſworth. 4to. 1773.

(17) † Observations on Dr. Hawkeſworth's Preface to 2d Edition. 4to. 1773. An Opinion of Sir David Dalrymple, that there was too much asperity in this Reply, retarded, and the Death of Dr. Hawkeſworth, prevented the Publication.

(18) † Memorial of Doctor Jaſh Louis Arias (in Spaniſh) 4to. 1773.

(19) † Propoſition for printing, by Subſcription, the MS. Voyages and Travels in the Britiſh Muſeum. 4to. 1773.

(20) A full and clear Proof that the Spaniards have no right to Balam-bangan. 8vo. 1774.

(21) An Hiſtorical Relation of the ſeveral Expeditions, from Fort Malbro' to the Iſlands off the Weſt Coaſt of Sumatra. 4to. 1775.

(22) Collection of Voyages, chiefly in the South Atlantic Ocean, from the Original MSS. by Dr. Halley, M. Bouvet, &c. with a Preface concerning a Voyage on Diſcovery promiſed to be undertaken by Alexander Dalrymple at his own Expence; Letters to Lord North on the Subject, and Plan of a Republican Colony. 4to. 1775.

(23) † Copies of Papers relative to the Reſtoration of the King of Tan-jour, the Imprisonment of Lord Pigot, &c. Printed by the Eaſt India Company, for the uſe of the Proprietors. 4to. 1777.—N. B. In this Collection are many Minutes of Council, and ſome Letters by Alexander Dalrymple.

(24) † Several other pieces on the ſame Subject, written by Alexander Dalrymple, were printed by Admiral Pigot and Alexander Dalrymple, but not ſold; thoſe particularly by Alexander Dalrymple are 4to. 1777.

(25) Notes on Lord Pigot's Narrative.

(26) Letter to Proprietors of Eaſt India Stock. 8th May 1777.

(27) Account of the Tranſactions concerning the Revolt at Madras. 30th April 1777. Appendix.

(28) Letter to the Court of Directors.

1777. June 1777.—Memorial—10th June 1777.

(29) † Account of the Subverſion of the Legal Government of Fort St. George, in Anſwer to Mr. Andrew Stuart's Letter to The Court of Directors. 4to. 1778.

(30) Journal of the Grenville, published in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. 4to. 1778.

(31) Considerations on the preſent State of Affairs between England and America. 8vo. 1778.

(32) Considerations on the Eaſt India Bill 1769. 8vo. 1778.

(33) State of the Eaſt India Company, and Sketch of an equitable Agreement. 8vo. 1780.

(34) Account of the Loſs of the Groſvenor. 8vo. 1783.

(35) Reflections on the preſent State of the Eaſt India Company. 8vo. 1783.

(36) A Short Account of the Gentoo Mode of collecting the Revenues on the Coaſt of Coromandel. 8vo. 1783.

(37) A Retrospective View of the Antient Syſtem of the Eaſt India Company, with a Plan of Regulation. 8vo. 1784.

(38) Poſſcript to Mr. Dalrymple's Account of the Gentoo Mode of collecting the Revenues on the Coaſt of Coromandel, being,—Observations made on a Peruſal of it by Moodoo Kinnia. 8vo. 1785.

(39) Extracts from Juvenilia, or Poems by George Wither. 24mo. 1785.

(40) Fair State of the Caſe, between the Eaſt India Company, and the Owners of Ships now in their Service, to which are added,—Considerations on Mr. Brough's Pamphlet, concerning Eaſt India Shipping. 8vo. 1786.

(41) A ſerious Admonition to the Publick on the intended Thief Colony at Botany Bay, printed for Sewell, Cornhill.

(42) Review of the Conteſt concerning Four New Regiments, graciously offered by his Maſteſty to be ſent to India, &c. 8vo. 1788.

(43) † Plan for promoting the Fur Trade, and ſecuring it to this Country, by uniting the Operations of the Eaſt India and Hudſon's Bay Companies. 4to. 1789.

(44) † Memoir of a Map of the Lands around the North Pole. 4to. 1789.

(45) An Hiſtorical Journal of the Expeditions by Sea and Land, to the North of California in 1765, 1769, and 1770.

1770, when Spanish Establishments were first made at San Diego and Monterey translated from the Spanish MS. by William Revelly, Esq. to which is added,—Translation of Cabrera Buelo's Description of the Coast of California; and an Extract from the MS. Journal of M. Sauvage le Muet, 1714. 4to. 1790.

(46) A Letter to a Friend on the Test Act. 8vo. 1790.

(47) The Spanish Pretensions fairly discussed. 8vo. 1790.

(48) The Spanish Memorial of 4th June considered. 8vo. 1790.

(49) † Plan for the Publication of a Repertory of Oriental Information. 4to. 1790.

(50) * Memorial of Alexander Dalrymple. 8vo. 1791.

(51) Parliamentary Reform, as it is called, *improper*, in the present State of this Country. 8vo. 1793.

(52) Mr. Fox's Letter to his Worthy and Independent Electors of Westminster, fully considered. 8vo. 1793. printed for Stockdale, Piccadilly.

(53) † Observations on the Copper-Coinage wanted for the *Circars*. Printed for the use of the East India Company. 8vo. 1794.

(54) The Poor Man's Friend. 8vo. 1795.

(55) A Collection of English Songs, with an Appendix of Original Pieces. 8vo. 1796.

(56) * A Fragment on the India Trade, Written in 1791. 8vo. 1797.

(57) Thoughts of an old Man of independent Mind, though dependent Fortune. 8vo. 1800, printed for Reynolds, Oxford-Street.

(58) Oriental Repertory. Vol. 1st. 4to. April 1791 to January 1793.

(59) Oriental Repertory. Vol. 2d. 4to. (not completed).

N.B. There are some other pieces printed by Alexander Dalrymple, which from want of a copy to refer to, cannot be particularised; and also some in the Press *unfinished*, especially a Treatise of *Practical Navigation*, of which three Chapters are printed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I was, one morning lately, taking my usual walk in Kensington Gardens, I by chance perceived on one of the seats what I imagined to be a letter. As a person, when totally idle, is eager to seize any thing that appears likely to give the least amusement, I immediately took it up, and found I had been more fortunate than ever I could have expected. On examination, I discovered it to be the outlines of a Didactic Poem. It seems to have been the intention of the writer to have comprised it in twenty Books, but the Commencement of Book I., the Arguments of Books II. and III.; and a detached Episode, is all Fortune has thrown into my hands.

The perusal of it gave me peculiar pleasure, and I think I cannot perform my duty to Society until I have communicated the pleasure to my countrymen. I have, at the same time, some hopes, the applause it will no doubt gain will embolden the author to finish a Poem he has commenced so successfully. If the writer does not intend to favour the world with a continuation of his labours, I am still confident, that in bringing this fragment into the world, I am doing an essential service to literature. The inestimable Treatise of Longinus is a fragment, yet no one will dispute its value.

I have attempted to point out some passages in which I discover imitations, or casual similitudes, with the classics: I have also endeavoured to elucidate some passages, which I thought needed it. Conscious of inability, I could not do more, and a regard to justice would not permit me to do less.

If you think it proper to publish the enclosed, on some future occasion I shall present you with the remainder. I am yours,

HERANIO.

THE ART OF CANDLE-MAKING.

A DIDACTIC POEM, IN TWENTY BOOKS.

Non sumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem.

ARGUMENT OF BOOK I.

Subject proposed—Invocation—The subject proved to be of great importance to Poets—To Lovers—The tale of Hero and Leander—To Moralists—The resemblance

semblance a Candle bears to the life of Man—The story of Prometheus, the inventor of Candles—Remarks on the Mythology of the Ancients—Ovid—Hesiod—Homer—Of Machinery—The early ages fond of it, and why?—The story of Theseus and Ariadne—Light-houses, the great benefit of—Edystone, Light house—Candles probably made use of on this occasion among the Ancients—Light—Sir Isaac Newton—Optics—Astronomy—Chronology—Age of the World not known—Moses—Bonaparte—Friar Bacon—Conclusion.

- (1) **W**HEN Phoebus rests his head in
Thetis' lap, [Heav'n,
And ebon clouds obscure the face of
How best a friendly lustre to supply,
And by the aid of man dispel the gloom
That through all nature reigns
preme, I sing. [band, (2)
Ye, who of old inspired the Mantuan
To sing the labours of a Farmer's life, (3)
Now give assistance to my bold attempt (4)
And grant my verses, like my theme,
may blaze! [long,
Nor is the subject that demands my
Unworthy of the Muses' kindest aid,
For oft their votaries have its influence
known.
(5) Within some cloud-capt tower of
fam'd Grub-street,
See the poor poet at his table sit,
His last sad rush light to the socket
spent; [sublime,
In vain he tries to make his lays
(6) The half-form'd thought incum-
ber'd hobbles forth,
And the sense glimmers with the
glimm'ring light.
Till prompted by necessity, with care
He props th' expiring wick upon a pin,
Then with resuscitated powers it
flames,
(7) And the verse quickly gains its pris-
tine strength.
So have I seen a poor unlucky boy
Dragg'd lifeless from that smoothly
gliding stream, [plains,
(8) That laves the fertile Trinobantine
And, by the kind Promethean art of
Hawes, (9) [friends.
Restor'd to life, his country, and his
Such is th' important subject I have
chose
T' immortalise in never dying strains, (10)
- That future ages from my verse may
learn [Candles.
The art sublime of making Tallow
Inspir'd by Hops, a bard (11) has sung
its praise, [strains:
And prov'd its influence in narcotic
The Cyder-making and Wool-combing
arts (12) [explain.
Have both found bards their secrets to
Then why, ye Critics, that disdainful
frown? [unsung?
Say, why should Candles be alone
Not I shall sooner seize th' advent'rous
pen; [talk,
And, though unequal to so great a
Shall, in Miltonic numbers, nobly dare
To paint the labours of a Melting day.
Ye, who unceasing at Love's altar bend,
Scorn not the poet, or his theme despise;
For though in darkness Love delights
to lurk,
Yet lovers often have its aid enjoy'd.
Thus none can doubt who have with
tears perus'd [tale; (13)
(And ah! what lover has not?) the sad
How, aided by the taper's twinkling
rays, [waves,
Leander boldly stemm'd the boisterous
And gain'd a harbour in his mistress'
arms. [condemn.
Nor should the Moralists my theme
(14) For who can view the Candle's
wasting light, [Mantua
And not bethink him of the life of
From op'nings childhood up to age mature
We trace its semblance strong in every
line; [Time
And when at last the with'ring hand of
Lays all the honours of proud manhood
low, [find
Still we the likeness see, and humbled
Kings, Consuls, Candles, all expire alike!

NOTES EXPLANATORY AND CRITICAL.

(1) The opening of this Poem is peculiarly beautiful. We here see the subject proposed in a most simple yet dignified manner, and a thought, which of itself is low and trivial, by the art of the Poet made majestic and important.

(2) Mantua was the birth-place of Virgil. Thus his epitaph—"Mantua me genuit," &c.

(3) The Georgicks—"Quid faciat lætas segetes," &c.

(4) "Da facilem cursum atque audacibus annue coeptis."—*VIRGIL, Georg. lib. i. 41.*

(5) Grub-street, in the ward of Cripplegate, running between Moor-street and Chiswell-street, Vid. Map of London. Its apparent poverty, I suppose, has given rise to the story of its being the residence of the votaries of the Muses.

That it has long had this character is well known: Pope, in the Dunciad, has often mentioned it as such. By the "cloud-capt tower," an expression taken from the immortal Shakespeare, the Poet means the attic story of a house, or what is commonly called the garret. For the benefits of living in a garret, *Vid. Rambler*, No. 17.

(6) To make the sound echo to the sense, has long been considered an excellency only to be found in two or three of the greatest masters of versification. Homer and Virgil excel all the ancients in this beauty; but I question whether there is a more perfect example of it in all their works, than we have in these two lines. For remarks on this art, the reader may consult *Dion. Halic. Dimit. Phaj.* Blair's *Lectures*, and *The Elements of Criticism*.

(7) Another beautiful instance of the same. As in the last we felt the verse languid, and as it were impeded, we here feel it flow with strength and celerity. Beside the writers already mentioned, see Pope's *Art of Criticism*.

(8) I imagine the stream here alluded to, is what is commonly called, the New River, although there appears some arguments to believe the Poet means the river Lea; as the Trinobantes were the inhabitants of Essex and Middlesex, and the latter mentioned river has its course through these counties. *Vid. Camden's Brit. Moll. Speed*, and other topography; also Brooke's, Salmon's, and Walker's *Gazetteers*. The critical reader will, perhaps, discover an inconsistency in this line. If the river "glide smoothly," how can it wash or lave the plains? It might be said with justice of a river that is liable to overflow its banks, but not of one that "glides smoothly" within its banks. I am sure, if the author had reviewed this a second time, he would have corrected it; and, if I might be allowed to hazard a suggestion, instead of the word "lave," would have put the word *eats*, which at once conveys a most beautiful idea to the reader's imagination, viz. a river devouring a plain, and expresses, in a very strong manner, the nature of the river described. The thought, I must own, is from Horace, but that surely is no objection.

Non cura, quæ Liris quietâ

Mordet aquâ taciturnus annis.—*Hor. Od.* 31. lib. 1.

(9) The excellent Founder of the Humane Society.

(10) There is scarce a poet, of any antiquity, but what has made a like declaration of their expectations. *Vid. Ovid Metam.* 15. *Virg. Geo.* 3. *Hor. Od.* 1. This one circumstance proves the poetical abilities of the author.

(11) The "Hop Garden," a Georgick, in 2 books, by Christopher Smart.

(12) "Cyder," a Poem, by John Phillips, and "The Fleece," by Dyer.

(13) The Hero and Leander of Musæus. Some people suppose this beautiful Poem to be the work of some more modern poet than Musæus, the successor of Orpheus. Vossius and others think it belongs to one Onomacritus, who was seven hundred years younger than Musæus. This opinion seems chiefly to rest on the authority of Pausanias, who mentions that person as the writer of some fragments attributed to Musæus, extant in his time; but whether the Hero and Leander was one of them, does not appear. Others, among whom are F. Casaubon, and Daniel Paræus, imagine it the work of some writer in the fifth century of the Christian æra. I shall not pretend to give an opinion on the subject, but shall leave it to the consideration of the judicious reader, who may consult, if he pleases, Vossius, Paræus, Casaubon, Heinseus, Scaliger, and the other critics who have discussed the subject more at large.

(14) I wish the reader to notice the beauty, and excellent moral tendency, of these concluding lines.—*Vide. Gray's Inn Journal*, No. 27.

ARGUMENT OF BOOK II.

This Book opens with the Genius of Russia pronouncing a panegyrick on Russian Tallow—The great Benefits arising from Navigation—Argonautic Expedition—Captain Cooke—Remarks on Expeditions in general—For Commerce—For Religion—For Conquest—A Personification of Expedition—Egypt—Address to the Memory of Bruce—Palmyra—Zenobia—The Nile—Crocodiles—Pyramids—The Plague—Tallow Chandlers not affected with the Plague of 1665—Oxygen—Azote—Description of a Tallow-Chandler's shop—Weights and Scales—Episode of Sextillus and Fruinella—Consumptions cured by the Smell of Tallow—Conclusion.

SOME

SOME ACCOUNT
OF THE LIFE
MR. SAMUEL PATERSON.

Some small memorial left behind;
Recalls a buried friend to mind;
Or soon, when clos'd Life's transient scene,
All would forget that we had been.

JOHN THE HERMIT. See Poetry in our last, p. 382.

IT has been the established custom in all ages, and almost in every nation under the Sun, not excepting even the uncivilized, to erect some frail memorial of departed fellow-mortals, and to perpetuate, as far as human means could effect it, the remembrance of great and good men.

On this principle, pyramids, mausoleums, obelisks, and monuments, with their various decorated recorded tablets, have, from earliest antiquity, been the pompous shrines in which the manes of the illustrious dead have been preserved, and memorials of their noble deeds handed down to remote posterity.

Thus Heroes, Statesmen, Kings, in dust repose.
POPE.

But it has sometimes happened, that these posthumous honours have been paid to the good and the bad indiscriminately; to the tyrant, and to the Father of his people; to the sanguine destroyer of devoted nations, and to the brave deliverer of his country from lawless usurpation and uncontrolled oppression. Hence, the bright examples and the moral lessons which should be conveyed to the living are perverted, base adulation extends its influence beyond the grave, and many of these splendid monuments exhibit only, lying legends.

In the humbler walks of private life, the useful talents, the amiable virtues, of the good citizen, ere the tears that bedewed his funeral obsequies have ceased to flow, find a readier mode of preservation from oblivion; an untarnishable record, perhaps not less durable than marble, being not so liable to the depredations of time, a never-fading record on the pages of the faithful historian, or the candid biographer; the latter title the writer of this last tribute to the memory of a worthy

character, of a faithful friend, and of a companion, through the long course of half a century, hopes he may justly claim; for nothing but the truth shall be briefly related.

A classical education, no matter when or where, gave my deceased friend an early taste for scientific and polite literature, and perhaps no better means offering to indulge this propensity, he set out in life, in the station of a bookseller, by which we are not always to understand a mere buyer and seller of books, but not unfrequently, what the French term *un homme de lettres*, a learned man, one who is well skilled in literature—such was Mr. Robert Doddsley, bookseller in London, also a dramatic poet and miscellaneous author, who paid the debt of nature in 1764; and such was the late Mr. Samuel Paterson, recently departed*; and such, at this day, are some distinguished booksellers in different countries on the continent of Europe.

That branch of the business in which my friend engaged was, at the distant period of time when he first settled, but little known in England—the importation of foreign books; in this department, the late *Paul Failliant* was almost alone; certainly the most eminent, and commonly called the *Foreign Bookseller*. Mr. Paterson followed in the same line, and but for the mismanagement of the person intrusted to execute his commissions abroad, might have succeeded as well.

He afterwards directed his views to an employment for which he was peculiarly qualified, and perhaps unrivalled. It is certain he has left no equal, nor, as it is to be feared, any successor.

In the arduous and difficult task of composing scientific and classical catalogues of public and private libraries of books and manuscripts in the ancient and modern languages, for a long series

* See the Obituary in our last, for the latter end of October.

of years, Mr. Paterfon acquired the highest degree of reputation; and several volumes of his catalogues, which are now becoming scarce, are not only well known to the *literati* of the principal cities and universities of Europe, but constitute valuable articles in their public libraries.

A talent so rare could not fail of recommending him to the notice of persons of high rank in his own country, distinguished for their refined taste, and judgment in literature, amongst whom he had the honour to be held in great esteem; more particularly by the Marquis of Lansdown, who consigned to him the care of arranging his valuable and well-chosen collection of books, in the new and elegant library (built for their reception in Lansdown House, Berkeley Square, by Wyatt), permitting him, also, to add such scarce or new books as he should think worthy of a place in it, and continuing him in the honourable station of his Lordship's librarian, several years.

A regular list of our Bibliogist's valuable catalogues may be useful to men of literature, at the same time, that it serves as a memorial of his singular talent.

The first, distinguished by a most remarkable circumstance, is a Catalogue of a Collection of Manuscripts of the Right Honourable and Right Worshipful Sir Julius Caesar, Knt. Judge of the Admiralty, Master of the Court of Requests, &c. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Chancellor, and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, &c. which, by the ignorance of the person into whose hands they fell, were on the point of being sold by weight, to a cheesemonger, as waste paper, for the sum of ten pounds; but some of them being shown to Mr. Paterfon, by Mr. Bayne, formerly an apothecary in Cork Street, he carefully examined and soon discovered their value. And, finally, by his masterly publication of the Catalogue (now before me), digested under several thousands of the most singular and interesting heads, they sold, by auction, for three hundred and fifty-six pounds; and amongst the purchasers were the late Lord Orford, Philip Carteret Webb, and other persons of rank. It is dated in 1757.

The second of which I have been enabled to collect any certain information was, *Bibliotheca Anglia Curiosa*, col-

lected principally, with a view to a History of English Literature, sold in March 1771, in three parts.

The third, *Bibliotheca Pietwoodiana*, including the ancient Conventual library of Messenden Abbey, Buckinghamshire. Sold in 1774.

The fourth, *Bibliotheca Beauplerkiana*, or the valuable library of the late Hon. Topham Beauclerk, F. R. S. consisting of thirty thousand volumes in most languages, and upon almost every branch of science and polite literature. Sold in 1781. This catalogue, in my possession, forms a very large and thick volume, in octavo, closely printed.

The fifth, *Bibliotheca Croftiana*, a catalogue of the curious and distinguished library of the late Rev. and learned Thomas Croft, A. M. Chancellor of the Diocese of Peterborough, &c. This, likewise, is a large octavo volume, in my possession. Sold in 1783.

The sixth, *Bibliotheca Universalis Selecta*, with an Index of Authors, Interpreters, and Editors. Sold in 1786.

The seventh, *Bibliotheca Pinelli*, the library of a noble Venetian, an octavo volume. Sold in 1790.

The eighth, *Bibliotheca Strangeiana*, or the library of the late Mr. Strange, of Portland-place. Sold by Leigh and Sotheby, 1801.

The ninth, *Bibliotheca Fageliana*, a most noble collection of the late M. Fagel, Secretary to the States General of the United Provinces, brought from the Hague; intended to be sold in March 1802, but disposed of by private contract to the University of Dublin.

Independent of these professional labours, Mr. Paterfon was a miscellaneous writer of various little tracts, having for their object public utility, sound policy, and moral admonition; but to which he did not think proper to put his name.

Those I have now before me are—

Another Traveller; or, Curfury Remarks, &c. made upon a Journey through Part of the Netherlands in 1766, by Coriat Junior. 3 vols. 12mo. 1769. Some monthly and weekly Reviews, published at that time in magazines, and other periodical publications, having accused our Author of being an humble imitator of Yorick's Sentimental Journey, he published an appeal, with attestations of the Book-sellers,

sellars, Printer, and Stationer, concerned in the publication of *Corist Junior*, that it was printed off before the printing of Sterne's work; and he lashes these *pseudo critics* with much pleasantry, decent wit, and fair argument.

Joineriana, or the Book of Scraps, 2 vols. 8vo, 1772, consisting of moral and literary aphorisms.

The *Templar*, a periodical paper, published on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Only fourteen numbers appear to have been published, the last on Wednesday, December 21, 1773. It was a severe attack on the conduct of newspapers, particularly in advertising *simony* chapels, and places of trust and honour under Government, to be

sol to the biddest bidder. The powerful opposition made to this publication by the booksellers, at that time the chief proprietors of most newspapers, and by the advertisers of quack medicines, accommodations for private *lying in* of pregnant women, &c. easily accounts for its want of success.

Speculations on Law and Lawyers, an excellent tract, demonstrating the injustice and iniquity of personal arrests for debt, previous to any verification of the debt, on a simple affidavit; a practice unknown in other countries; and the pernicious consequences of which are exposed by affecting examples of cruelty. 8vo. London. 1788. T. MORTIMER.

London, Dec. 11, 1802.

PRO. V.

ON THE ADVANTAGES OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

*Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam,
Restitue cultus pectora reborant.*

HORAT. Lib. iv. Od. 4.

Thus with early culture blest,
Thus to early rule inured,
Infancy's expanding breast
Glow's with sense and pow'r's matur'd;
Whence, if future merit raise
Private love, or public praise,
Thine is all the work—be thine
The glory—classic discipline.

ANON.

MANY consider a liberal education merely as an ornament designed for those who move in the higher circles of society; but the man, who reflects upon the subject with attention, will find, that it not only adds a lustre to the character, but is productive of the most solid advantages; and that those advantages are not confined to the pampered favourite of fortune, but extend to every man, whatever may be his situation in life.

The ignorance that pervades the lower classes of the community, and the numberless evils which arise from it, cannot but give the most serious concern to a benevolent mind. The child of poverty too often receives no other instruction, than the occasional admonitions of parents almost as uninformed as himself; abilities, which, had they been properly tutored, might have served the cause of virtue, not

unfrequently lie dormant, or, from an unfortunate bias, are inclined to the side of vice. The poetical genius, which, assisted by education, might have rivalled the celebrity of a Dryden or a Pope, will perhaps only burst forth into the staves of a trifling ballad; and the fertility of invention, or promptness of execution, which might have nobly furthered the measures of Government, will perhaps be exerted in striking out the plots, or perpetrating the deeds of villainy. But a liberal education is serviceable, not only in eliciting and polishing the talents of genius, but also in arming the frail youth against the prejudices of ignorance and the temptations of immorality, and directing him to the knowledge of the truth. Without a monitor to warn him of his danger, the example of corrupt associates will easily seduce him into vice. He will soon learn to consider

sider drunkenness as a manly plea, re, blasphemy as wit, and lewdness as a spirit of noble enterprise! The precepts of virtue will appear to him as the follies of a fanatic recluse, and religion he will regard merely as the quarantine of the aged. The Sabbath, which the wisdom of Providence has set apart for the more immediate service of our Maker, he will not employ in the sacred offices of devotion, but will dedicate to sinful pastimes. Every action of his life will have a view only to this world; and he will, perhaps, sink into the grave without learning the purpose for which he was created.

If we turn our attention to the more respectable orders of society, we shall here, too, see the advantages of a liberal education. He, whose sphere of knowledge is confined, is always labouring under that awkward timidity, which the consciousness of ignorance never fails to inspire. Though presented by Nature with considerable mental endowments, and though, perhaps, furnished with the lessons of experience, he can never deliver his opinion with confidence; however just and lively may be his ideas of the subject which he is discussing, his communication of them will be unpleasing to others, and unsatisfactory to himself. Instead of employing himself in the cultivation of his mind, he will either sleep away his hours in sluggish inactivity, or else he will sacrifice them to childish amusements, or habitual ebriety, and will seek from the society of others that pleasure which he cannot derive from himself.

A liberal education is admirably calculated to obviate these important evils. Through its means we are enabled to detect the errors of prejudice, and to enlarge and adorn the faculties of our minds. It places a man, as it were, on an eminence, from which he looks down with an air of superiority on the rest of mankind. But the most important advantages which it produces, are, that it teaches us to discern good from evil; it lays before us the several duties of our situation; it holds forth to our hopes the rewards of virtue; it forewarns us of the rueful consequences of vice; and excites our admiration of that incomprehensible Being, whose glory shines forth in his works.

Some will object, that the prosecution of literary studies tends to raise

haughty notions in the mind, and to disqualify one for the common occupations of life. To such it may be answered, that a liberal education, instead of unsuited a man for ordinary avocations, prepares him for any situation in life, and teaches him the propriety of applying himself with diligence to whatever he undertakes.

Learning will find enemies, too, in a very considerable part of the female sex, who would rather see the rising generation running out into all the fooleries and extravagancies of fashion than acquiring a habit of manly steadiness. It is true, that the serious student will be apt to treat the fantastic excesses of the coxcomb with contempt, and that to some he may appear ferocious or morose; but surely the pedant, with all his stiffness, is a much more useful and respectable character than the airy and superficial fopling. But it is far from being true, that learning is always accompanied with cynical austerity: its tendency is not only to confirm the vigour and enrich the stores of the mind, but also to add an amiable facility to the manners. After studying the venerable pages of classic lore, we rise pleased with our author and ourselves, and with the best disposition possible to be pleased with all around us. Even after the images, which delighted us, have for a while receded from our thoughts, still they leave behind them a vivacity and lightsome satisfaction, which will plainly discover themselves in our demeanour. The biography of our own country abounds with instances of men, who have been at once the most elegant scholars and the most pleasant companions of the age. Although, in running back from the present period over the list of the most distinguished champions of literature, we may be somewhat disconcerted by the well-known acerbity of a *Johnson*, still this difficulty will be abundantly compensated, when we recur to the illustrious names of *Addison*, *Marvell*, *Verulam*, and *More*.

Whilst the jovial crew fly to the accustomed resort, to beguile the lonesomeness of a winter's evening, and to lose themselves and their cares in drunkenness; whilst the sisterhood of matrons amuse themselves with terrific tales, with scandal, or with cards; whilst the torpid lounged proves the comfort of an elbow-chair; the scholar retires to his study to taste of pleasure.

sure, to which the Bacchanalian, the Lawgiver, and the Idler, are alike estranged. Here he either attends *Ulysses* through all the disasters and escapes of his eventful voyage, or with *Aeneas* leaves the walls of Troy in quest of the promised settlement, encounters all the vicissitudes of adverse fortune, avenges the death of *Pallas*, and lays *Turnus* prostrate at his feet; or, coming down to later periods, with *Marlborough* he takes the field, with *Anson* circumnavigates the globe, with *Locke* ascertains the faculties of the human understanding, or with *Latimer* experiences all the horrors of religious intolerance and relentless persecution. To some his pleasures may appear tasteless; but he himself knows their value too well to barter them for any paltry gratification to be derived from noisy merriment. But, if we follow him to the last stage of his existence, the superior advantages which he enjoys will now crowd upon our view. When the vigour of manhood gives place to the infirmities of age, and the eagerness of appetite is exchanged for senile indifference, when all the senseless pleasures, which folly can devise or luxury enjoy, are now stripped of all their charms, the delights to which he has accustomed himself, instead of becoming loathsome or insipid, rise every day in his estimation. He can reflect with satisfaction, that no voluptuous intemperance has sapped his constitution, no base pursuit attracted his attention, no unmanly lethargy worn away his days; but that his endeavours have been uniformly exerted to improve that inestimable gift, by which he is distinguished from the brute creation. When illness confines him to his chamber, his books will be his ever-pleasing and unfailing companions: when the tortures of pain provoke the murmur of complaint, the precepts of philosophy, with which he has provided himself, will step forward to allay the rising turbulence of his mind, and to remind him, that it is his duty to bear with fortitude those trials which are incidental to the sons of men.

If such, then, are the advantages of education, surely those institutions, which are calculated to extend these benefits to the lower orders of society, are entitled to our support. It is unpardonable, in such as are happily acquainted with its value, to be backward in promoting the welfare of their fellow-

creatures in a matter of such serious importance; and those who have themselves felt the want of erudition, must indeed be devoid of benevolence, who would ungenerously suffer the next generation to inherit the ignorance of their fathers.

Agrestis was unfortunate enough to lose his father when he was yet but a few years old, and the care of his education devolved to his mother, with whom he spent the years of his childhood in a country village. Her pride could not long conceal from him that he was born to an independent fortune, and the flattery of fawning servants soon filled him with absurd notions of his own importance. He had completed his twelfth year before his education became the subject of her thoughts: she however began now to be ashamed of his ignorance, and was convinced of the necessity of sending him to school. Unacquainted with the discipline of public seminaries, and without any suspicion, that his authority, which had hitherto been absolute, would now be restrained, the love of novelty, so natural to youth, procured his consent. His tutor soon discovered, that he was possessed of respectable mental powers, and through all the humours of a spoiled child was able to trace a latent goodness of heart: he was therefore not without a hope, that the course of a few years' education might overbalance the ill effects of his mother's mistaken tenderness, and give to society an useful and a creditable member. The constraint which was now imposed upon him, and the insults and injuries of schoolboys substituted for the obsequiousness of menials, could not but be extremely irksome to the feelings of *Agrestis*. At every interview with his mother, he was not sparing in complaints of the severity of his tutor, and the cruelty of his schoolfellows; and, after repeated solicitations, he obtained her consent to return home. The specimen which he had now had of school was not such as to leave him any desire of making a second trial. His mother frequently pressed him to return to school; but the weakness of her affection gained the ascendancy over her judgment, and, in compliance with his earnest entreaties, the evil hour was continually deferred, till he at length attained the estate of manhood; and it was now too late. The little whims in which

which he had been indulged were now hardened into habitual petulance; and the transition was but too easy, from the authority which he had been allowed to exercise, to the imperiousness of domestic tyranny. The village ale-house became his constant haunt, and he associated with every worthless fellow, whose company and adulation could be purchased for a treat. As his mind had never received from education any generous cast, his life became a burden to him; and his time was at length regularly divided

between drunkenness and sleep. This lamentable intemperance could not but be attended with the most woful consequences; and he was cut off, before he had scarcely reached the prime of life. Thus fell ingloriously one, whose example, whose benevolence, and whose talents, might have been eminently beneficial to society; but who, through the want of a Liberal Education, was lost to others and to himself!

AURELIUS.

December 8, 1802.

DIRECTIONS FOR PRESERVING TURNIPS FROM INSECTS.

[FROM AN AMERICAN PAPER.]

TURNIPS are so frequently destroyed by a small fly which feeds on them, whilst quite young, that farmers are, in a great measure, deterred from attempting to cultivate that valuable root.

The following methods are recommended for preserving the plant:

First—To a quart of turnip-seed, add one ounce of brimstone finely powdered—put both into a bottle large enough to afford room to shake them well together every day, for four or five days previous to sowing, keeping the bottle well corked.

Second—Take such a quantity of elder leaves, as, when bruised, will yield juice sufficient to cover the tur-

nip-seed you intend to sow, in which let it soak about twelve hours—the next day mix it with the bruised leaves, and a small quantity of alum—then sow all together.

Turnip seed is generally covered with a brush harrow; take elder bushes for this purpose.

If, notwithstanding these precautions, the fly should attack the young plant, draw elder bushes gently over them.

If turnip-seed is sown while it rains, it does not require to be harrowed in, and the young plants shoot so strongly, that they soon gain strength beyond the power of the fly.

BALANCE.

RECEIPTS FOR MAKING INKS.

A Mr. W. Close has made a great variety of experiments, in order to ascertain the best method of making ink, which shall not be discharged by time or chymical processes. As the result of his inquiries, he recommends, for black ink: "Oil of lavender 200 grains, copal in powder 25 grains, lamp-black from two and a half to three grains: with the assistance of a gentle heat, dissolve the copal in the oil of lavender in a small glass phial, and then mix the lamp-black with the solution upon a marble slab, or other smooth surface." The composition is to be put in a bottle, and kept from the air. If, after a few hours, it be found too thick, it must be diluted

with a little oil of lavender, oil of turpentine, or alcohol. For red ink— "Take of oil of lavender 120 grains, copal, in powder, 17 grains, red sulphur of mercury 60 grains." Both these compositions possess a permanent colour; the oil of lavender being diffused with a gentle heat, the colour is left on the paper surrounded with the copal, a substance insoluble in water, spirits, acids, or alkaline solutions. A manuscript written with them, may therefore be exposed to the process commonly used for restoring the colour of printed books, without the smallest injury to the writing; and, in this manner, all interpolations with common ink may be removed.

ON INTEMPERANCE.

It drives wit out of the head;
Money out of the pocket;
Wine out of the bottle;

Elbows out of the coat;
And health out of the body.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR DECEMBER 1802..

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NOX.

Travels in Spain in 1797 and 1798; with an Appendix on the Method of travelling in that Country. By Frederick Augustus Fischer. Translated from the German. 8vo.

THE chief merit of this work, as it respects our Countrymen, consists in its being the most recent account of the actual state of Spain, that has appeared from the English press; and may be of great service to those whose interest or inclination—who for profit or pleasure, may be disposed to visit the different provinces and celebrated cities, accurately described by this traveller; who has likewise taken care to give a pleasing account of the manners and customs of the Spaniards. From this outline it may also be inferred, that to those Readers who wish to add to their stock of intellectual knowledge and mental recreation, it will furnish the means of passing a few hours in very agreeable company.

The author professes that his object in this work was to exhibit the first impressions of a traveller, and to give a lively picture of the country. For the accomplishment of this design, "he has endeavoured to note those particulars which have escaped other writers: the reader will therefore consider these sheets as a series of practical notes to *Bourgoanne*, and other works," on the same subject.

The narrative is conveyed to the publick in the form of letters, and occasionally, during the traveller's progress by land, through the interior parts of the Spanish territories, it assumes that of a diary. The first seven letters relate to incidents at Sea, in a voyage from Rotterdam to Bourdeaux, and contain nothing new or remarkably interesting, yet they are displayed with much attention in the table of contents. The description of Bourdeaux, the subject of Letters 9 and 10, in-

cluding reflections on the character and language of the Gascons, merits particular attention, but our business being with Spain, and not with France, we must take the liberty to pass the *Pyrenees*, and halt at *Bayonne*. The commerce of this sea-port and frontier town belonging to Spain has declined considerably of late years, and during the two last wars, the merchants mostly employed their capitals in fitting out Privateers, and the Biscayans being excellent seamen, and not deficient in valour, they were more successful than the French. Chocolate being a considerable article for exportation from this place, not only to France, but to most of the Northern countries of Europe, our author takes occasion to describe the various qualities of that manufacture, to point out the excellence of the Bayonne, and to expose the mode of adulterating it in other countries; and we are glad to find that the translator in a note of his own, of which there are many containing useful remarks on the original, has given due commendation to the superior mode of preparing chocolate in England, by a double cylinder, for an exact trituration of the cocoa nut, so that no oil appears in the solution. The next arrival of our German traveller is at *Bilbao*, the capital of the province of Biscay, which, from his description of it, could not give him any favourable opinion of the Biscayan buildings and accommodations—"Every object around me here has something very singular in its appearance, and their forms are quite original and foreign. The rooms are covered with a floor-cloth representing Bull-fights; the

the seats mean, old fashioned, and extremely low; the floors are brick, and the walls full of Saints' and Crucifixes; and, to the astonishment and disgust of strangers, they find *certain conveniences* placed in the kitchen, close to the chimney.

With respect to the buildings, he distinguishes between the old and the new town; in the former the houses are mostly of wood, in the latter of brick; the first are destitute of art or convenience, but in the second, he found a prodigious improvement of taste, particularly in three broad streets, all ending at the *arsenal* or promenade along the river *Uyemabal* (which in the Basque language signifies the narrow river); the houses being all built of free stone, and some of them are even magnificent. The variety and richness of the scenery of nature around this town, is described in captivating terms, for it is said to equal the most ravishing prospects in Switzerland, perhaps to be superior to it, on account of its vicinity to the Sea, only three hours distant from it.

But the most extraordinary circumstance, not noticed, we believe, by any preceding traveller, is the political constitution and privileges of the whole province of Biscay, which accounts for the crowded population of Bilbao, "where, at first sight, there appears, to be scarcely room for 8000 inhabitants, yet it contains 13,000, and the houses, which are four and five stories high, are filled even to the roofs. The fact is, that the province is not properly dependant on, but only under the protection of, the Spanish crown. It is indeed a kind of political *anomaly* to see a small Republic thus united to such a Monarchy as Spain. But, however unlimited may be the power of the Kings of Spain in their other provinces, it is a truth, that in Biscay they have only the shadow of domination. Here are neither garrisons, custom houses, stamps, nor excise; in short, of all the royal taxes, they know none but the *donativo*, or gratuitous donation." On the manners and general character of the Biscayans, particularly of their hatred of the French, the amusements of Bilbao, &c. our author affords ample information in the course of seven entertaining letters.

The journey from Bilbao to Madrid, which is comprised in Letters 26 and 27, was performed in ten days, and the

particulars are given in a kind of diary, in which we discover but few incidents worthy of notice, except the change in the appearance of the country, after he had passed the frontier custom house of the province of *Alava*. "Here the cultivation began to decline, the country to spread, and the costumes and countenances to assume a more foreign air. The climate too became rougher, the villages were a mere heap of huts built with earth often full of holes—the Churches, however, were always large and magnificent, nor was there any scarcity of *Convents*. The fields were mostly uncultivated, and, as far as the eye could extend, we perceived neither tree nor shrub; in lieu of mules, we frequently met small asses, called *borricos*; our sleeping places became less clean, and the bread as well as the water bad; but the wine was better and cheaper.

From the ample and satisfactory account of the capital of the Spanish Monarchy, we have taken the liberty to select some descriptions of the manners of the inhabitants, their character, &c. as specimens which cannot fail to induce the curious reader to refer to the work for further information.

"The public squares are used throughout Spain as promenades and places of assemblage. The most frequented at Madrid, is the square called the *Puerta del Sol*, which is situated in the centre of the city, and is decorated on one side by the great and magnificent building, the Post Office, but the others are full of disgusting old houses, still it is the general rendezvous of the inhabitants of all descriptions—"The clock has struck eleven, and a troop of officers of the guard with brilliant accoutrements, monks in black cloaks, charming women in veils embroidered with gold, holding the arms of their *Cortejas* (gentlemen athers), and a party-coloured crowd of all kinds, wrapped up in their cloaks, pour from every street to read the advertisements and posting-bills (*noticias sueltas*).—"To-day there will be a sermon and music at the Franciscans; there will be an opera, and such and such plays—to-morrow there will be a bull fight, or the novena of San Felipe commences. Lost yesterday at the *Prado*, a little pink, and this morning a chaplet. Stolen three days ago such and such a Jewel; if it has been taken through want, and if the thief will restore it by his confessor, he shall

...receive a handsome reward. The day after to-morrow will be sold by auction, a large Crucifix, an image of the Madona, and a nacimiento (a case containing the infant Jesus, with two other persons of the Trinity, in wood, plaster, &c.) This evening the procession of the *Rosary* will set out about eight o'clock."

"The Spanish women are distinguishable for the warmth of their constitution, a fanatical enthusiasm for the religious system of their country, pride that would bend every thing beneath its yoke; a singularity that knows no law but its own will, a passion for revenge in opposition to which nothing is held sacred, and an unbridled love of pleasure;" the compensations for all these bad dispositions, are placed by our author in too favourable a light; we therefore pass them over, to proceed to a more correct and striking trait in their character.

"Divided between religious duties and the pleasures of sense, a Spanish woman seems to be in a state of continual warfare between her conscience and her constitution, yet, in spite of constraint, Nature at length overcomes the rigour of her principles, and she ends by quieting her conscience with the idea of being able to expiate her guilt by a mass, or a prayer. Hence it is by no means rare to see a beautiful woman quit the arms of a lover to kneel before a Madona, and, being reconciled by this act of devotion, again hasten to give herself up to pleasure."

"The custom of retaining *Cortejos* to attend constantly on all married women in the higher ranks of life at Madrid, is accounted for by the mode of contracting marriage, which is generally formed upon a principle of interest, or convenience; seldom by mutual inclination; and unhappy marriages are more frequent in Spain than in any other country. The *Cortejo* is generally considered as the lover of a married woman, yet, they frequently have nothing but the name, and serve only for etiquette; however, it cannot be denied that they more frequently enjoy all the privileges of a husband. Their fidelity and constancy, on which our author bestows much ill placed commendation, is limited to the *Cortejo*; and this species of intimacy is subject to such rigorous laws,

that the two parties insulate themselves from all other individuals of their own sex, and consider the least cause of suspicion as unpardonable; chained to the arm of his lady, the *Cortejo* must accompany her every where; at the Prado, at balls, at the Theatre, at the Confessional, never must he quit her, and the whole weight of her affairs of every kind rests upon his shoulders. This servile restraint contributes greatly to give a coldness and sameness to society; for in all their assemblies, called *Tertullas*, the *Cortejo* is placed by the side of his female friend, and if a stranger, who is ignorant of the customs of the country, makes any polite advances to the lady, he is treated with contemptuous silence, or haughty disdain."

The relation of a dreadful tragedy which took place during the author's residence at Madrid, and of the execution of the lady and her *Cortejo*, for the assassination of her husband, leaves no doubt upon the mind concerning a custom so degrading to civil society. General remarks on the scenery of the country; a statement of the progress of literature and books; a description of the royal and other libraries at Madrid; proofs of filthiness in the persons of the Spaniards, in their streets and houses; of their want of domestic industry; backwardness in the mechanic arts, ignorance of public economy; and a variety of other miscellaneous remarks, are the subjects of Letters 32 and 33.

From Madrid to Bajadoz, our author enjoyed a delightful journey of nine days, passing through well cultivated fields of corn, and vines alternately producing a very beautiful variety in the prospect. Bajadoz is a frontier town adjoining to Portugal, the Spanish territory extending only an hour beyond it, as far as a small rivulet, where the Portuguese have on the opposite bank a post of dragons. A considerable contraband trade is carried on between the inhabitants of both countries; those of Bajadoz buy whole cargoes of oranges, lemons, and figs, at the Portuguese frontier town called *Elvas*, and, in return, carry thither clandestinely, pictures, corn, oil, and borrichos, which are all prohibited to be exported from Spain, but added and bribe every thing possible. The climate of the province of *Extremadura*, of which Bajadoz is the chief town

town, is a perpetual alternation of the extremes of heat and cold, the days being insupportable on account of the former, and the nights in consequence of the latter; for however burning the sun may have been, the evening no sooner commences, than the cold is most piercing. Bajadoz is distinguished in the present day, for giving birth to the famous Minister of State, called *The Prince of Peace*, who is descended from a family of farmers of the name of *Godoy*; his first promotion was to the rank of an officer in the guards; his further elevation is too well known to require any additional information founded on rumour.

In the journey from Bajadoz to Seville, in company with a Spanish nobleman, so early as the month of *June*, they found the country people every where busily employed in getting in the corn, which they cut with sickles indented like a saw, and it is threshed by making six mules tied abreast, walk over it in a circle. The third day's journey brought them to the province of *Andalusia*; "here, every thing assumed a new appearance. The men wore sheep-skins with the wool on, for *calottes*, and large white round hats; the women light green petticoats with green ribbons, and hats of various colours; we saw carts made of lattice work, with wheels as high as the body; they were drawn by oxen, adorned with paper ribbons of different colours. Every thing in the houses had the appearance of greater affluence and comfort, and we could not avoid seeing the industry of the inhabitants in the cultivation of the soil.

"At six leagues and a half distant from Seville, the road lies across a fertile plain, interspersed with small hills, which assumed every moment a more smiling appearance. The plantations of olive trees, where the stone fences round the young trees resemble basket work, have a very singular effect; the fields of corn, the vineyards, melons, monasteries with terraces covered with orange, lemon, and fig trees, woods of cork, and extremely populous hamlets, formed a pleasing and varied prospect; and each time the road was crossed by a fosse—their stems were low, and without flowers, but to an inhabitant of the North, the view was not uninteresting. Thus having passed through an infinite number of turnings and windings, and seen innumerable charming spots, we

at length approached the great and celebrated city of Seville. At a distance its grand and various piles of building, and its gilded spires, in the midst of an extensive plain, form a highly pleasing object. We saw the magnificent *Carthusian Monastery*, the garden of which is filled with a vast number of American plants in flower, and at last, we arrived at the *Suburb Triana*, a part of the town which its broad streets and magnificent houses render very striking."

In general, at Seville they found a certain degree of affluence and refined neatness, even in the most trifling particulars; in preference to all the cities and towns of the same order in Spain, it affords the means of living cheap and comfortably. Grapes, Figs, and Melons, are bought for an *oLava* (not quite the value of an halfpenny English) the pound, weighing eighteen ounces. The market, which is covered with tents, and the stalls of the bread and meat markets, both in the city and suburbs, are abundantly supplied with provisions, even at night. The bread is still whiter and lighter than at Madrid; it combines all the advantages of the French and Spanish processes, and is sold for a penny or five farthings a pound. The white wine as well as the red is excellent, and sells for about five farthings the quart. House rent is not dear, and for three *piastres* a month you may have a good apartment.

The passage is short in a boat on the river *Guadaluquivir* to *San Lucar*, a small pretty town on its bank; the fields here are entirely covered with beds of the finest *Sandias*, or water melons, which in *Andalusia* alone arrive at maturity. From this town they proceeded by land to *Cadix*, a city so well known and so fully described by British travellers, we shall only observe that this author has collected a few particulars which had escaped their notice; the following is one—here are "sellers of *Crabsoppers*, which are shut up in brass-wire cages, to enliven the bed rooms of those who are fond of them, especially the ladies."

From *Cadix* to *Valencia*, our author gives his readers a journal, descriptive of a beautiful change of scenery, in a route of twenty days, of several small towns, particularly *Xeres*, by us called *Sherry*, from the excellent wine of that name, the produce of its vineyards, sold on the spot at *three-pence* the quart—of *Cordova*, once famous for its manufacture

was made of leather for shoes and boots, but now in a declining state, and nearly deserted.

The great and populous city of Valencia, distinguished for its excellent organized silk manufacture, is the subject of Letter 42. The climate is said to be extremely mild, "and almost throughout the year, the air is extremely pure, the sky always serene, and the temperature perfectly pleasant. The winter is like that of Hives or Montpellier; but the summer is free from the suffocating heat experienced in France. All the seasons seem lost in one delicious spring, and the changes of the atmosphere are almost imperceptible." The extraordinary characters of the innkeeper and his wife, demonstrate the folly and wickedness to which blind superstition leads its votaries, and furnish an entertaining anecdote.

From Valencia to Barcelona took up nine days, in the course of which they met with alternate fertility, and barren, dreary spots, wild and uncultivated; of the former a remarkable circumstance is related. "Having got out of our carriage to enjoy the beauty of the country, we were offered grapes on all sides, and asked to gather what we pleased ourselves. Our muletier got such a quantity, that he gave some to his mules, who ate them with avidity."

The 43d letter contains an ample and very interesting account of Barcelona, lately honoured with a visit by the

reigning Monarch of Spain in this concert, in a style of magnificence, vying in pomp and splendour with the triumphal entry of some mighty conqueror of ancient times. For the particulars, see *Foreign Intelligence*, in our last Magazine, page 399.

The 44th and 45th letters conclude the tour with a voyage from Barcelona to Genoa, and a description of the latter, the finale to which is worthy of preservation in our miscellany, as a well founded judicious remark, that may be peculiarly useful to young students in the schools of modern politics and modern philosophy.

"Genoa seems to have become what could never have been expected, a *department of France*! Where then is the lustre of the ancient Italian Republics? It has disappeared, it has made way for modern conceits! Let those who believe in the stability of human establishments, learn to acknowledge their fragility; let them read history, and abandon their visionary absurdities." The Appendix contains proper directions for travellers through Spain, which cannot fail to recommend the work. With respect to the translation, it bears evident marks of hurry, and inattention to our phraseology, which we wish to see corrected in another edition, as well as the poverty of the style, in many passages rendered disagreeable by the frequent repetition of the same words, where elegant substitutes might be readily found.

M.

Guineas an Unnecessary and Expensive Incumbrance on Commerce; or the Impolicy of Repealing the Bank Restriction Bill considered.

*Quid juvat immensam se argenti pondus et caesi
Partim deserta timendum disponere terra.*

HOR. SAT. Lib. I. Sat. 1.

THE singularity of the title of this Political and Financial Pamphlet, is well calculated to excite public curiosity; and to stimulate anxious inquiry amongst the monied men of various descriptions, such as bankers, stock-jobbers, money scribblers, speculators, and merchants, to whom it holds forth an alarming prospect.

It is evidently intended to feel the pulse of the public on his novel opinion, that *Guineas are an expensive incumbrance on the nation.*

But before we enter upon the easy

task of refuting it, we must just notice the impropriety of the motto or device from Horace.—Is our author to learn, that from one end of the United Kingdom to the other, men of all ranks know how to employ gold, and the scanty portion of silver they can obtain, to far other and better purposes than to bury it unidly in the earth?—This irrelevant device, so totally inapplicable to a great commercial nation, and to the disposition of our monied men, exhibits only a vain display of learning, and a juvenile propensity. The adaptation

adaptation of the subject to the present juncture, shall be given in the author's own words. "As the great question of continuing the *Bank Restriction Bill*, or suffering it to expire on the 1st of March next, must occupy the attention of the Legislature in the present Session of Parliament, it is presumed that every attempt to elucidate one of the most *abstruse* points in the whole science of *political arithmetic*, will be favourably received by those who are to decide upon a subject of such vast importance to the *present and future generations*."

Considering it in the same light as the author, the writer of this review flatly contradicts the following statement—"It seems to have been received as a financial maxim, not to be disputed, that the precious metals are the *only true sign of prosperity*; and the *only legitimate medium*, through which *public credit* can be advantageously circulated." In whatever confined circle of uninformed persons this doctrine may have been propagated and conveyed to our author; certain it is, that no such maxim has been generally received either by our eminent writers on the public credit of Great Britain, or by our opulent monied men; in other words, dealers in money.

Our limits will not admit of producing a string of proofs from successive authors, on the subject, in the course of the last fifty years, we shall therefore only quote a passage or two from the *Thirteenth Edition* of that well known Treatise on the Funds, Stockjobbing, Public Credit, &c. entitled "*Every Man his own Broker*." "Whatever is established by the authority and common consent of a nation to be the medium of their mutual exchanges with each other, is properly the *money of that nation*. It may therefore consist of gold, silver, and copper coin; or of paper; as bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, and other securities for specie; all of them answering one and the same purpose, *GENERAL CIRCULATION*."

The same author gives the following concise and clear definition of Public Credit—"Public Credit, as it respects money transactions, and particularly the system of finances, or the administration of the revenues of kingdoms, means no more than that mutual confidence between Government and the

people, which enables the former to obtain, and dispose the latter to contribute, very large portions of their personal estates, to supply the exigencies of Government, on great emergencies; upon the strength of obligations contracted and promised to be punctually performed on the part of Government, at stated future periods of time;" and in another part, he observes that "the credit of Great Britain for more than half a century has been, and still continues to be, greatly superior to that of any other European power, owing to the inviolable honour of our Parliaments in keeping to their engagements with the public creditors of the nation, as well with foreigners as with natives; the interests on their funded capitals being regularly paid half yearly, by means of which punctuality, a public market is established, for the sale by transfer of the capitals, or any part of them, which answers the purpose, to individuals, of refunding or paying off their capitals by Government. The French Government, on the contrary, has often violated the conditions on which it borrowed money for the exigencies of the State; therefore as long as the present happy Constitution of Great Britain exists, she will constantly have the superiority in obtaining loans on the strength of her public credit, not only from her own subjects, but likewise from foreigners of every denomination."

The same author, in another work*, aptly quotes the following just remark of Sir James Stuart, in his elaborate Treatise on *Political Economy*. "The principles which influence the doctrine of public credit, are so few and so plain, that it is surprising to see how circumstances could possibly involve them in the obscurity into which we find them plunged on many occasions." Let the author of *Guineas an Incumbrance*, now compare the above precise definition and remarks on public credit with his prolix Chapter I. on the same subject, and then candidly ask himself, "Against whom the charge lies of publishing flowery speeches and dogmatical pamphlets, replete with unproved assumptions and consequent deductions, specious in appearance, but unfounded in fact?" See Introduction, page viii.

* *Lectures on the Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances*, by Thomas Malthus, Esq. Octavo, 1801. Altered and improved from the Quarto Edition of 1772.

The following propositions are submitted to the consideration of the public by our author, "the result of much inquiry and observation having produced a conviction of the truth of them," in his mind.

1st, "That public credit and national prosperity do not depend upon metallic money."

2dly, "That the maintenance of a sufficient stock of specie, to enable the Bank of England, and consequently all private bankers and others, to meet all demands of that nature, involves a most enormous expence and loss, which, however diffused through the community, is a positive charge upon the nation."

3dly, "That paper money is the true criterion of public credit; equally safe, far more convenient than specie, and maintained at, comparatively, no expence."

Upon these grounds, the continuance of the Bank Restriction Bill is recommended, not as a measure of temporary expedience, but as a permanent regulation of prudence and sound policy.

This is the great object of this singular publication, which has more in view than meets the eye; fortunately, however, the author has laid down certain general rules, by which the merits of his own cause may be fairly tried. "Abstract theories have, alas! produced misery enough. It is time to return to the good old maxim of admitting nothing capable of experiment in science, which cannot be proved by experience and matter of fact; and the writer having no interest, no ambition to gratify, is only desirous that the question may be decided, not on the principles of uncertain speculations, but by the test of experience, and the evidence of facts."

This fair and candid declaration has induced the Reviewer to examine carefully every page of the pamphlet, for proofs founded in experience and matter of fact, that *Guineas are an unnecessary and expensive incumbrance on commerce*; or, as he asserts elsewhere, *on the nation*; but, on the contrary, he has found nothing throughout the whole, but groundless assumptions calculated to mislead the judgment, by rendering "abstruse and complex" the simplest and clearest "points in the whole science of political arithmetic." This being the case, we can only express our wish that some able writer may take the important cause in hand, and

in a counter appeal to the public enter fully into all the necessary details, and produce the proper documents to refute by facts, a novel and dangerous opinion founded solely on that very abstract theory, which he condemns in others. All we can do within the narrow compass assigned to our review department, is to state proposition against proposition, and to produce more than *assumptions* in support. First, of an opinion on which the author himself acknowledges, "that all parties seem agreed, viz. that the Bank should resume its payments in specie, as soon as it is in a condition so to do." Secondly, that without the essential aid of a liberal circulation of metallic money, or specie, the public credit of the nation could never have been established, nor have attained to that degree of prosperity, which has enabled Government, under the pressure of the most extraordinary emergencies, to substitute paper money in the place of immense quantities of specie, and to make it pass as currently. Thirdly, so far is it from being true, as it is assumed by our author, "that in proportion as the circulation of Guineas has decreased, public credit, and with it the trade, commerce, and resources of the nation, increased and acquired an extension and energy unparalleled in the annals of the kingdom," that the very reverse is proved by the present depreciation of the price of the funds—remove the restriction, and oblige the Bank, which it is more than enabled to do, to pay all their notes under *Ten Pounds* in specie, and in less than six months the 3 per cent. *Consols*, in which fund the mails of the people possessing small sums of unemployed money generally vest them, and they will rise five or ten per cent.; whereas, the instant the measure was to take place recommended by the author, of making the present restriction permanent, they will assuredly be considerably lower—the pledging of the last loan at the Bank, the loss, instead of an expected premium, sustained by the purchasers of it from the original subscribers, could not have happened, if, instead of a free circulation of *Guineas*, the sales of the scrip from one to another had not been made partly in such commercial paper as could not finally be received in payment of the several installments. Such paper was readily discounted when there were plenty

plenty of Guineas in circulation; and let the question be asked, if merchants can now as readily get good bills discounted by bankers and others as formerly?

With respect to his second proposition, it hardly deserves an answer, for it is impossible, without a total suspension of public credit, that the Bank of England should ever be called upon to pay on demand all their notes in specie; therefore the Directors cannot be supposed, or required, to keep a stock of specie for that purpose; but they may safely let out a few millions in circulation in aid of the extensive system of paper money, which the multiplication of country bankers has thrown into circulation. A twentieth part of their outstanding notes never can be demanded at once, in specie, or otherwise they are too widely dispersed.

In answer to the question in Chapter II. whether metallic money be necessary for supporting public credit, in opposition to the author, we maintain the affirmative; and all his deductions from the low state of public credit in Spain, possessed of mines of gold and silver, and from France, when, according to *Nécker*, ninety-one millions sterling were circulating in specie, only serve to prove the mal-administration of the finances in both countries, and the violation of the honour and good faith of the Crown in the last, to its creditors, which would have been prevented, if the administrators of its finances had applied a part only of that immense sum to the regular payment of the demandable capitals of home, and the interest of all the public debts; but luxury and prodigality absorbed and sent out of the kingdom considerable sums, and foreign alliances have done the same with us.

The disadvantages of specie, as the prevailing medium of circulation, stated in Chapter III. must be well studied to be understood; it is beyond our comprehension, it is said, "that the nation loses the simple interest of all its current coin." Query, does it gain any by paper money? The Bank of England certainly profits in capital and interest, by issuing notes instead of specie; but the public, by which we denominate the nation, loses by the want of a sufficient circulation of specie, more especially of silver; and the distress it occasions is felt all over the kingdom; a thousand facts prove it daily, in Lon-

dou alone. Hardly any change can be procured for a *one pound note*, but for a half guinea, and seven shilling piece, in gold, and two shillings and sixpence in silver; and in those parts of the town, popularly inhabited by the poorer classes, many a shopkeeper and publican loses small sums because he cannot give change for the smallest gold coin; credit must be given, and the debtor never returns to the same shop.

If the Restriction Bill continues another year, the distress must increase; if it is taken off, let the Bank be obliged to pay their *one pound* notes in silver, and there will be less occasion for Guineas; and it may be sound policy not to increase the quantity in circulation, till the rage for visiting and expending money in France has subsided. But a proposition to make the restriction permanent seems to be a trap to ensnare our present honest and prudent administrator of the public finances of the kingdom.

Amongst other disadvantages of Guineas, the author reckons the loss of time in counting large sums, of which he attempts to make an important estimate; and one of the expences chargeable on their circulation, is the greater number of clerks, bankers were obliged to keep on that account! Can any reasoning be more futile than this? Considering the great expertness of the tellers of guineas in banker's shops, we believe that more time, and perhaps more clerks are required in making the double entries of Bank notes, from whom received, and to whom paid, together with the numbers and value! at all events, it is too trivial a circumstance to be produced in the discussion of a national question.

The confounding of mercantile credit with public credit, of bills of exchange with the paper money of Government, leads the author into erroneous propositions in Chapter IV. on the advantages of paper money. Chapter V. and the last, "on the abuses of paper credit," in some measure redeems the credit of the author, who plainly discovers himself to be a strenuous advocate for the political and financial measures of the Ex-minister; but he does not consider the great increase of country bankers as an abuse of paper credit, yet it certainly is one of its greatest evils, by the facilities it gives to monopolizers of the chief necessities

Tries of life, thereby enhancing their prices: but neither the reasonings of Mr. Thornton, his favourite writer, nor his own assumptions, can prevail against the dear-bought experience and feelings of the middle and lower classes of the people. We conclude with submitting this question to our author, whom we refer for the solution of it to Sir John Sinclair's excellent History of the Public Revenue of the British Empire, the same worthy Member of Parliament who opposed and predicted the disgraceful fate of the Income Tax.

Whether public credit has ever been in a more prosperous state than in the glorious year 1759, when the great Mr. Pitt (great only whilst he was Mr. Pitt) was at the head of Administration, and the circulation of Guineas was abundant! Larger loans have been raised during the late war; but the present low price of the funds, and the difficulty of paying in the last loan, evidently demonstrate that the funding system, founded on the fabrication of paper money, has been carried too far. M.

A Journal of a Party of Pleasure to Paris, in the Month of August, 1802, with thirteen Views from Nature (illustrative of French Scenery) in Aquatinta, 8vo.

THE love of reading journals, and the love of writing them, are such general propensities in human nature, that the latter class not unfrequently are induced to work on the materials of others, as the easiest method of providing entertainment for the former. This is sometimes done, as Sancho Panca says, snug and dry-shod at home; sometimes by mixing a little of what they have seen themselves with a great deal of what others have written; and sometimes adding to both some inventive anecdotes and travelling stories, which, however they may embellish romance, should not be set down in the faithful pages of history.

Or all the countries of Europe which have excited the curiosity of Europeans within the last ten years, there is none so predominant as that of France: her revolution has made her a new being; new in the nature of her birth and conception; new in her government, legislation, religion, manners, &c. &c.; inasmuch, that he who has known France formerly, may be now said to know it *only from history*: he must again retrace the spot, where he will not only see the soil in a great degree turned up afresh, but the whole discipline of the country in Church and State, new modelled: so that modern *Republican Frenchmen* seem to be as little like *Monarchical Frenchmen*, as the latter were like the original Gauls.

This great and sudden change has already induced many Englishmen, and no doubt will induce many others, to visit the country, and of course will

produce many occasional journalists. The author however of the little tract before us, seems to have taken the start of any writer on this subject since the peace; for though others have given letters, books of post roads, and French Directories, he is the first who has published a minute history of his trip from London to Paris, and back again, under the *new regime*; where every thing of use is set down, and commented on, every thing particularly curious is described, and comparisons drawn between the two countries of France and England, in a familiar and impartial manner.

Of the *fidelity* of the narrator, we can have no doubt, other writers may *assert* it for themselves, but he *proves* it in every page. In his outset we see all the preparation and bustle of the intended journey, on his landing all his first impressions, if a beauty strikes him, it partakes of the glow of his colouring, and if an impoliteness angers him, he cannot restrain his irritation. In short, we see him every moment, whether on his journey, at his inn, public places, &c. &c. busied in observation, and taking his notes with freedom, taste, and accuracy.

His observations whilst at Dover, afford many useful hints relative to the packet masters, with some curious anecdotes of the waste of public money in the *management* of different engineers during the last war. At Calais he commences with a delineation of the French character, which he pursues up to Paris, in a lively description of

of their dresses, manners, inns, carriages, post-horses, roads, &c. At Paris his observations begin afresh, where every thing particularly curious in that great capital is described, in a very impartial and discriminating manner; for though he speaks with becoming asperity of the degradation of the military government, and the serious impositions on some of the tradesmen, inn-keepers, &c. his praise is equally ready to do justice to the grandeur of their buildings, the utility of many of their public institutions, and the becoming regularity of their theatres, &c.

Of the Palace of the Louvre, he says, "No words can express the sensation of delight that this grand assemblage of all that is most exquisite in the fine arts, afforded us. We were first conducted into the Hall of Statues, which is a room of excellent proportion; with large niches, admirably adapted to the arrangement of the fine groupes: The hall branches out several ways, and each part is named after the grand statue placed at its own end; as for instance, that of Apollo, Laocoon, and others. It is in vain to enter into the particulars of the different merits of these wonderful statues. Suffice it to say, that each one is the first of its class, arranged in the best manner, and in the highest state of preservation.

"The APOLLO appears to me to be the most astonishing production of the genius of man: the figure is all animation, grace, and vigour; the God beams in his countenance, and there is a character of dignity, mixed with beneficence about it, at once commanding and gentle. The point of time chosen by the artist is the instant when Apollo had discharged the arrow at the serpent Python, and he is looking with triumph on his victory. Of the LAOCOON also, I know not how to speak in terms of praise sufficient; the marble seems to move and breathe; the agony of the parent, the terror of the children, all fix the attention, and an Englishman cannot but exclaim, that his journey to Paris was worth the pains, if he went no farther.

"There are many others, though less wonderful than these two; but very beautiful and interesting in several lines; such as the Diana in the chase, the dying Gladiator, and the Antinous; but what calls for the

admiration of the stranger, next to the statues themselves, is the liberality of the Government, which allows all people, of whatever nation, to make what copies they please from them, entirely free of expence; and there were not less than twenty persons availing themselves of this indulgence, whilst we were there."

On the Theatre he has the following remarks: "We arrived here (Calais) about five o'clock, and heard that the Comedy was just began; and as the Theatre is within the walls of the inn, we were induced to order our dinner at half past six o'clock, and went to the Theatre. We were not ill amused; the performance was a little *Comic Opera*, in which the music was really very pretty, and the actors tolerably good; one in particular, an old man, reminded me of our late favourite Parsons. Whilst at this Theatre, we met with an instance of politeness, which I must confess we are but little used to in England. Two gentlemen who were sitting in a box when we came in, seeing us in the company of two ladies, and that we had no places, immediately left the box, and insisted on our making use of it. This they did with such an easy, yet solicitous politeness, that we could not refuse; and which, contrasted with the rude behaviour of some of our box lobby loungers, left a very predominant impression in favour of French politeness."

Of the Theatre in Paris:—"At night we went to the *Theatre Louvois*, where we were amused with three well acted comic pieces, but which lasted an uncommon length of time. The French actors in Comedy have an extreme natural manner, and the spectator would almost think he was looking into a private room; where people were conversing familiarly of their own affairs: so well do they carry on the illusion, and so little is their attention distracted from the business of the stage. Another pleasing circumstance we noted, which is the great attention and quietness of the audience, who come as they say to hear and see a play, and who do not think themselves authorized, because they may happen not to be well amused, to interrupt others who may not be so fastidious: the least noise is strongly reprobated; no flaming of deers, or women of fashion talking louder than the actors."

On returning likewise from the Play, or O., and in short all public places, no person is permitted to call for a carriage, until the party to whom it belongs are actually at the door, ready to step into it; and when the carriage is there, the soldiers oblige the coachman to drive off instantly; the consequence of which is, there is no confusion, noise, or difficulty; all the carriages set down with their horses' heads the same way, and take up with the same regularity: "and there is no disputing this order."

"This (among many faults which I have had occasion to notice in this journal) must be ranked amongst the perfections of the French people; at the same time that our want of decorum in these particulars calls loudly for reformation—

Fas est ab hoste doceri."

During the course of this tour the author is very pertinent and feeling in his observations on the various calamities brought on the country by the ravages of the Revolution. On the *chateau and domain* of the Duke de Fitzjames, near Clermont, which from the highest state of magnificence and revenue is now reduced almost to a heap of ruins, he laments the transformation, under the character of an *Emigrant*, in such very elegant and impressive Poetry, as demands particular notice in this critique.

After giving a general description of the strides of maddening faction and lawless liberty which broke loose in the several parts of the late Revolution, he particularizes the fate of the spot in the following affecting manner:

"There, where once stood the hospitable board
With massive plate and choicest viands
A pond'rous ruin lies, to crumbled dust,
Full many a painted dome, and wall wrought best!
The spreading lakes, where once majestic
In marble pride, full many a river god:
O'ergrown with weeds, and thick with waving grass,
And lonely wild fowl tenants of the place.

Onwards, he goes, and seeks a favourite grove,

Where in the days of zeal and sacred love
His reverend fathers had been proud to dwell

A holy chapel to the Virgin's praise!

"Just Heaven, he cries, and can this bel-
lith sage

Not even the presence of their God assuage?

Alas! no reverence checks the rebel band,

No fear of God withholds the upstart
Onward they rush'd, and prest their martial

carcer,
Murder in front, and famine in their rear!"

"Say thro' what paths must this sad
manner tread? [his head?

Where shall the wanderer stop, where rest
Behold he kneels, and mark how pale

despair [pray'r:
Draws from his lab'ring soul this pining

"No more, great God! Misfortune's shafts
I shun, [done!

Thy ways are wonderful, thy will be
No more my breast with joyful sense in-

hales
The replete blessing of the morning gales.

Bleak look the fields, and sad the scenes
I lov'd, [prov'd.

Lost is my peace, and vain my wishes
Where are my friends, companions of

my youth, [were truth?
Whose laws were honour, and whose words

Thine who restore this desolated plain
Cannot give back the heroes they have

slain. [own,
I, who should joy to call this land mine

Am joyless all to gain it thus alone—
Quick then, O Heaven! release me from

my pain:
Oh! end at once my solitary reign!

And for my Country!—May some future
age, [page,

These scenes retracing in the historian's
Tells France in Varenne's cause to take

the field, [shield"
And show once more the siles on her

Upon the whole we look upon this
little journal to be written with much

freedom, taste, and observation; and
when we consider the merit of the

drawings (executed by the author himself),
with that of the Poetry, we cannot but

augur well of the future literary pro-
duction of this gentleman's pen.

Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew; delivered in the Parish-Church of St. James, Westminster, in the Years 1798, 1799, 1800, and 1801. By the Right Reverend Beilby Porteus, D. D. Bishop of London.

[Continued from Page 356]

On opening the second volume of these instructive Lectures, our admiration of the whole course sensibly increased. From one degree of paternal exhortation and weighty instruction to another, our faithful Monitor and spiritual guide appears to proceed in regular progression, till he attains the important end for which they were composed.

The *fourth* Lecture is the first of this volume, and the subject is the affecting history of Herod and his wife Herodias, comprising the death of John the Baptist, every attraction that can be well conceived to induce the serious and close attention of auditors and readers is exhibited in the masterly explanation and judicious application of this remarkable narrative. Difficult as the task may seem, we shall endeavour to give our readers a clear idea of this Lecture, which, with great deference to better judgments, we pronounce to be far superior to others both in this and the first volume.

Herod, a flagitious Tyrant, had, in the face of day, and in defiance of all laws, human and divine, committed the complicated crime of adultery and incest. He had been married a considerable time to the daughter of Aretas, King of Arabia Petraea; but conceiving a violent passion for Herodias, his brother's wife, he first seduced her affections from her husband, then dismissed his own wife, and married Herodias, in the life-time of his brother. John the Baptist had the honesty and the courage to reproach the Tyrant with the enormity of his guilt, although he could not be ignorant of the danger he incurred: it brought down upon him the indignation of Herod, and was ultimately the occasion of his death, though unintentionally on the part of Herod, who feared John, who was held in high esteem and veneration by all the people: and it appears that he frequently sent for him out of prison to converse with him. A Syrian incident took place which completely, and suddenly, decided the fate of the blessed martyr.

Salome, the daughter of Herodias by

her former husband, came and danced before Herod on his birth-day, and pleased the King and his Court so much, that, in a sudden transport of delight, he cried out to the damsel, and then swore unto her—"Whatsoever thou wilt ask of me, I will give it thee, even unto the half of my kingdom." The magnitude of the promise startled her, and unfortunately she applied to her mother for advice. Most mothers, on such an occasion, would have asked for a daughter a situation of high rank and power, with wealth sufficient to support it, "but Herodias had a passion to gratify, stronger perhaps than any other, when it takes full possession of the heart, and that was revenge. She had been mortally injured, as she conceived, by the Baptist, who had attempted to dissolve her infamous connexion with Herod; and she was afraid that his repeated remonstrances might at length prevail: she therefore gave way to all the fury of her resentment; and, without the least regard to the character, or the delicate situation of her inexperienced daughter, she immediately ordered her to demand the head of her deceased enemy." The bloody sequel is too well known to need recital. The result, and the details connected with it, are elegantly set forth, and, as the pious Lecturer justly observes—"every line of this remarkable transaction is replete with the most important instruction. Several moral lessons are pointed out in the progress of the narrative, but there are one or two of a more general import, which will deserve your very serious attention."

To do justice to the good Bishop's reflections on them, the Lecture itself must be carefully perused, and we most earnestly recommend it to all well-disposed persons of both sexes, and with that view, we think it incumbent on us to give the heads of these two important lessons.

"The first is, that in the conduct of life there is nothing more to be dreaded and avoided, nothing more dangerous to our peace, to our comfort, to our character, to our welfare here

here and hereafter, than a criminal attachment to an abandoned and unprincipled woman, more particularly in the early period of life. It has been the source of more misery, and, besides all the guilt which naturally belongs to it, has led to the commission of more, and greater crimes than perhaps any other single cause that can be named.

"We have seen into what a gulph of sin and suffering it plunged the wretched Herod. He began with adultery; and he ended with murder, and with the total ruin of himself, his kingdom, and all the vile partners of his guilt; for we are informed by Josephus, the historian of the Jews, that his marriage with Herodias drew upon him the resentment of Aretas, King of Arabia, the father of his first wife, who declared war against him, and in an engagement with Herod's army defeated it with great slaughter. This, says the historian, was considered by the Jews themselves as a just judgment of God upon Herod for his murder of John the Baptist; and not long after this event, both he and Herodias were deprived of their kingdom by the Roman Emperor, and sent into perpetual banishment: their daughter Salome also met with a violent and untimely death. The same has happened in a thousand other instances; and there are, I am persuaded, few persons here present, of any age or experience in the world, who cannot recollect numbers, both of individuals and of families, whose peace, tranquillity, comfort, characters, and fortunes, have been completely destroyed by illicit and licentious connexions of this sort. The world, indeed, treats them with indulgence: they are excused and palliated, and even defended, on the ground of human frailty, of natural constitution of strong passions, and invincible temptations; and they are generally considered and represented in various popular performances (especially in those imported from foreign countries), as associated with many amiable virtues, with goodness of heart, with high principles of honour, with benevolence, compassion, humanity, and generosity. But whatever gentle names may be given to sensuality and licentiousness, whatever specious apologies may be made for them; whatever wit or talents may be employed in rendering them popular and fashionable; whatever numbers,

whatever examples, may sanction or authorize them; it is impossible that any thing can do away their natural turpitude and deformity, or avert those punishments which the Gospel has denounced against them." This excellent Lecture was remarkably well-timed, being delivered on the 7th of March 1760, during a session of Parliament in which an alarming number of divorces for adultery had been applied for at the bar of the House of Lords.

The fifteenth Lecture is on the Transfiguration of Christ; of which, and of all the other Lectures in this volume on the sublime mysteries of our holy religion, we shall only observe, that mutilation by abridgement would injure the cause of Christianity, which it always has been, and ever will be, our wish to serve, on all occasions, in our miscellany; and that the Bishop's manner of expounding them, as far as our weak judgment can determine, has the strongest tendency to convert infidels, and to strengthen and confirm the faith of well disposed Christians.

In Lecture *sexta*, we have an admirable explanation, and suitable application, of part of the 18th chapter of St. Matthew, "Whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me (one of whom Jesus placed before his disciples), it were better for him that a mill stone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea." In order to comprehend the full meaning of this denunciation, the Bishop thinks it necessary to explain the peculiar meaning of the word *offence*. "This expression in the present passage, as well as in many other parts of the New Testament signifies to cause any one to fall from his faith, to renounce his belief in Christ by any means whatever." The pious Lecturer then briefly adverts to the several *modes of making our brother to offend* (that is, to renounce his faith), which are most common and most successful; and these are, persecution, sophistry, ridicule, immoral examples, and immoral publications.

With respect to the first of these, persecution, he observes, that "during the first ages of the Gospel and for many years after the reformation (from popery), it was the great *modus operandi* of the chief instrument made use of (and a dreadful one it was), to deter men from embracing the faith of Christ.

or to compel them to renounce it. With this species of guilt our own country cannot justly be charged—but in the next mode of making our brother to offend; that is, by grave argument and reason, by open and systematic attacks on the truth and divine authority of the Christian revelation; in this, we have, I fear, a large load of responsibility upon our heads.

The Bishop then takes occasion to remark on the prevalence of Deism first in France and afterwards in England; and expatiates on the works of D'Alembert and Voltaire; and on the regular succession of anti-Christian writers in our own country, from the commencement of the seventeenth century to the present time. On Voltaire he fixes the next mode of making our brother to offend; or fall off from the Christian faith—*ridicule*. "By no one has this weapon been employed with more force and with more success than by the great patriarch of infidelity, Voltaire. His writings have unquestionably produced more infidels among the higher classes, and spread more general corruption over the world, than all the voluminous productions of all the other *philosophists* of Europe put together."

The mischief of exhibiting to mankind, in our life and conversation, a *profligate example*, another mode of shaking our brother's faith in the Gospel, is concisely, yet fully, demonstrated.

The last method of producing the same effects, nearly allied to the former, is "by *immoral publications*." These have the same tendency with bad examples, both in propagating vice and infidelity, but they are still more pernicious, because the sphere of their influence is more extensive.

"A bad example, though it operates fatally, operates comparatively within a small circumference. It extends only to those who are near enough to observe it, and fall within the reach of the poisonous infection that it spreads around it; but the contagion of a licentious publication, especially if it be (as it too frequently is) in a popular and captivating shape, knows no bounds. It flies to the remotest corners of the earth. It penetrates the obscure and remote fastnesses of simplicity and innocence; it makes its way into the cottage of the peasant, into the hut of the shepherd, and the shop

of the mechanic: it falls into the hands of all ages, ranks, and conditions; but it is peculiarly fatal to the unsuspecting and unguarded minds of the youth of both sexes—to them, "its breath is poison, and its touch is death."—What then have they to answer for, who are every day obtruding these publications on the world, in a thousand different shapes and forms, in history, in biography, in poems, in novels, in dramatic pieces; in all which the prevailing feature is *universal philanthropy and indiscriminate benevolence*; under the protection of which, the hero of the piece has the privilege of committing whatever irregularities he thinks fit, and while he is violating the most sacred obligations, inculcating the most licentious sentiments, and ridiculing every thing that looks like religion, he is nevertheless held up as a model of virtue; and, though he may perhaps be charged with a few little venial foibles and pardonable infirmities (as they are called), yet we are assured that he has, notwithstanding, *the very best heart in the world*. Thus it is that the principles of our youth are insensibly, and almost unavoidably, corrupted; and instead of being inspired, as they ought to be, even upon the stage, with a just detestation of vice, they are furnished with apologies for it, which they never forget, and are even taught to consider it as a necessary part of an accomplished character.

"And, as if we had not enough of this disgusting nonsense and abominable profligacy in our own country, and in our own language, we are every day importing fresh samples of them from abroad, are ingrafting foreign immorality on our native stock, and introducing characters on the stage, and into the closet, which are calculated to recommend the most licentious principles, and favour irregularities and attachments that deserve the severest reprehensions and punishment."

We have often heard of the many beauties of Shakspeare, Pope, Sterne, &c. &c. &c.; these are some of the many beauties of the Christian and Moral Lectures of the Right Reverend Beilby Porteus, for the selection of which we can certainly no apology is necessary, either to the good Bishop, who, doubtless, will have no objection to their being circulated, through the medium of our publication, perhaps

as extensively as the literary poison to which they are an antidote, or to the generality of our readers, to some of whom, though recommended to all, it may be inconvenient to purchase the work. There are twenty-four Sermons in this volume, on subjects taken

from the 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 22d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th Chapters of St. Matthew; and the present is the third edition of the work. The first and second were sold as fast as they could be got ready from the press.

M.

HOME. *A Novel.* 5 Vols. 12mo.

SIMPLE occurrences in elegant and chaste language. Events which might take place in any family, form the ground-work of this pleasing novel; in which there is much to commend and nothing to blame. The Author, who we conjecture to be a lady, in the title-page directs the reader to what is to be looked for by the following sentence, "Expect not a story decked in the garb of fancy—But look at home." In this performance we find no improbable adventures, no hair-breadth escapes. The characters are not marked with much variety, nor are their peculiarities very strongly impressed, but in the course of the volume, disquisitions on several subjects are introduced, which show observation on life and manners, and a cultivated mind. Probability is not outraged by any extravagant pictures highly painted, either virtuous or vicious, but the whole work is calculated to touch the heart without inflaming the imagination. As such it may be recommended, and will be perused with pleasure and improvement.

Observations on the Increase and Decrease of different Diseases, and particularly of the Plague. By William Heberden, Jun. M. D. F. R. S. 4to.

This is a very laborious, curious, and useful work, which may be of great importance in the art of medicine. The body of it consists of two tables: the first containing the annual christenings and burials in London for

each year of the eighteenth century; together with the proportion out of every thousand who have died by bowel complaints, small-pox, palsy, measles, or child-birth. The second containing ten different articles, extracted from the London weekly bills of mortality, showing their variations in every week for ten years. From these facts, Dr. Heberden draws many important inferences, well deserving the notice of the medical practitioner and the political arithmetician.

A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Michael's, Cornhill, London, on Tuesday, June 1, 1802. By T. R. Wrench, A. M. 8vo.

In this sermon the Preacher directs the attention of his congregation to the extraordinary blessings dispensed to this nation, and to the glorious fruits of those religious and civil institutions which have been planted and preserved among us by the guardian hand of Providence. The various topics of war, peace, self-defence, and morals, are discussed and brought forwards in a clear, temperate, and satisfactory manner, worthy of the place from which they were delivered, and reflecting honour on the author as a Minister of the Gospel. This sermon is worthy of notice. Subjoined to it is "A brief Retrospect on the subject of Popular Tumults and Loyal Associations," the substance of which was furnished by our late worthy associate, Mr. John Sewell.

AN INSTANCE OF LITERARY IMITATION.

MR. EDITOR,

THE late Dr. Berdmore, an excellent scholar, a judicious critic, and a very good man, favoured the Publick, through the medium of your agreeable Miscellany, with some elegant, learned, and amusing remarks on the subject of

LITERARY IMITATION and CRITICAL PLAGIARISM. He has not passed over Pope in his literary perambles, though he might have cracked him in many more places as well as ancient writers; but particularly Dryden, of whom Pope

was fond, and from whom he liberally borrowed.

The following passage in a work by the ingenious St. Evremont, on Taste, so obviously furnished a hint to Pope, that I shall transcribe the words of both writers, for the amusement of your critical readers.

St. Evremont says, "Seeing that good Judges are as scarce as good Authors, and that discernment is as rarely found in the one, as Genius in the other, each person endeavouring to cry up what pleases him; it comes to pass, that the multitude give a reputation to such compositions as suit with their bad taste or mean capacity." Pope having, evidently, the first part of this observation running in his head, has the following passage in the beginning of the Essay on Criticism, which I cite

with no invidious intentions towards our great English Satirist, but merely to indulge a literary curiosity:

" 'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none

" Go just alike, yet each believes his own;

" In Poets as true Critics is but rare,

" True Taste as seldom is the Critic's share."

However Pope may have borrowed from other writers in this instance, or many others, it may be justly said of him, as Johnson said of Milton, "The everlasting verdure of his laurels has nothing to fear from the blasts of malignity, nor can criticism produce any other effect than to strengthen their shoots by topping their luxuriance."

CRITO.

Some Account of a HINDU TEMPLE, and a BUST, of which Elegant ENGRAVINGS are placed in the ORIENTAL LIBRARY of the HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY, in LEADENHALL STREET.

[WITH TWO PLATES.]

THE Temple, which forms the chief object of one of the annexed Prints, has been raised by John Osborne, Esq. of Melchet Park, near Romley, Hants, in token of the high respect he entertains for the public and private virtues of a patron and a friend. The original design, after the choicest models of Hindu Architecture, came, we understand, gratuitously from THOMAS DANIELL, Esq. R. A. It was executed in artificial Stone by Mr. Rossi, and the original Drawing and Engraving (from which our own Plate has been copied) are the production of Mr. WILLIAM DANIELL.

The Area of the Temple, including its Portico, is about 22 feet by 15, and its height nearly 20 feet. The Pillars and Pilasters, besides the usual Decorations peculiar to this Order of Hindu Architecture, are adorned with a number of Mythological figures and emblems; particularly the principal incarnations of Vishnu, who, according to the belief of the BRAHMANs, has, from time to time, appeared, under various material forms, for the support of Religion and Virtue, and the Reformation of Mankind. The Figure of

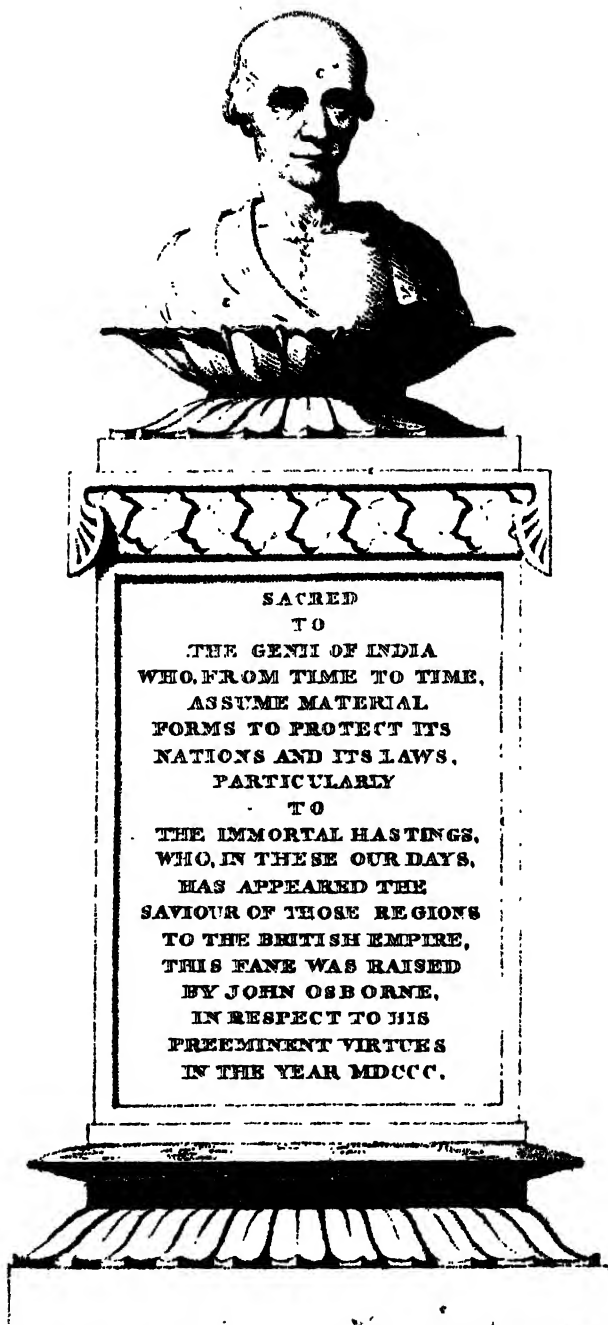
Ganisa, the Genius of Wisdom and Policy, has its appropriate place over the Portal; for he is the Janus of the Hindoos.

The Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company, has unanimously received the Print of this Temple, from the Drawing of Mr. William Daniell, as a Tribute to the Merits of Warren Hastings, Esquire, late Governor General of Bengal; and ordered that it might have a conspicuous place in the Company's newly erected Library. It has likewise been distinguished by obtaining a Station still more exalted, which has given it a lustre that it could not otherwise have derived. Honours also, highly creditable to Mr. Hastings, have been paid to it by individuals, possessing, what alone can make men truly great, Magnanimity, Liberality, and a Love for Truth.

We were happy to obtain permission to adorn our MAGAZINE with a VIEW of this Building; believing that it would be gratifying to our numerous friends to see, what we consider to be, not only an apposite demonstration of respect by the Gentleman who erected the Edifice, due to the great and amiable



An American Temple erected in the town of Wills
Published by J. D. Smith, New York



SACRED
TO
THE GENII OF INDIA
WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME,
ASSUME MATERIAL
FORMS TO PROTECT ITS
NATIONS AND ITS LAWS,
PARTICULARLY
TO
THE IMMORTAL HASTINGS,
WHO, IN THESE OUR DAYS,
HAS APPEARED THE
SAVIOUR OF THOSE REGIONS
TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE,
THIS FANE WAS RAISED
BY JOHN OSBORNE,
IN RESPECT TO HIS
PREEMINENT VIRTUES
IN THE YEAR MDCCC.

*Pedestal in the Hindoo Temple at Melchet Park:
Published by J. Sewall, Cornhill, Jan. 1-1803.*

amiable Character* who is the object of it, but an elegant Specimen of Hindu Architecture.

An elegant Pedestal (*See the Second Print*), with the Bust or Warren Hastings, Esq. rising out of the Sacred Flower of the Lotus, is placed in the Temple, directly opposite the Door, bearing the following Inscription:

SACRED
TO
THE GENII OF INDIA
WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME,
ASSUME MATERIAL
FORMS TO PROTECT ITS

NATIONS AND ITS LAWS,
PARTICULARLY
TO

THE IMMORTAL HASTINGS,
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OBSERVATIONS ON THE SILK TRADE IN GENERAL, AND ITS OPERATION ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE OF THE METROPOLIS.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Continued from Page 352.)

At a period when peace is happily established, and mankind have leisure and opportunity to contemplate their relative situation in the calm lights of philosophy, there is (faith an author who wrote soon after the American War), perhaps, reason to expect that such cultivated nations as England and France will be the first to instruct the world, by their example, in the advantages of a more liberal system of policy. They will measure their interests on a less contracted scale, and, in commercial stipulations, be superior to those national prejudices, which, to the detriment of both countries, have been cherished for ages.

These sanguine expectations, though founded upon the broad basis of self-evident principles, are easy in speculation, but the event has shown, like many other theories, extremely difficult in practice; Natural Philosophy may, nay must, be applied to commerce, or rather to the manufactures upon which it is erected; but I fear that it is next to impossible to bend Moral Philosophy to its dictates. When we consider the

thirst for extension and domination too frequently visible in the rulers of kingdoms and states; and mercantile jealousy too frequently ready to take the alarm upon every change in the politics, upon every alteration in the circumstances, of rival nations; who shall say that these passions, like animal instinct, are not implanted in the human bosom for wife, though, perhaps, with respect to the first, mercantile purposes? Who shall aver, that it is not both proper and necessary to use the same precaution, to endeavour to make the same advantage of our situation in the commercial as in the political world? Therefore, if upon this principle, it does appear that, trade in general, or any particular branch of it, is likely to be subject to a mutual war, and that our neighbours, instead of opening their ports and inviting to an amicable interchange of commodities, mean to adopt in peace the warlike expedient of prohibiting the exportation of those supplies which might cause the arts of peace to flourish; fearful that our manufactures should rival, and probably survie, theirs; it is cer-

* An original and interesting Memoir of Mr. HASTINGS will be found embellished with a fine Engraving of his Bust in Mr. Seward's "Biographians," page 610—628.

tainly our duty to endeavour to foil and counteract them with such weapons as Providence has put into our hands.

There is little doubt, as my esteemed friend Mr. Colquhoun (when writing on the subject of the Cotton Manufacture in the year 1789) has most ably and accurately stated, but, with the means in our possession, the improvements in contemplation, the new channels into which it had been and was still about to be turned, and the new markets about to be opened, by the medium of which piece goods, the produce of India, might, with the fabrics of England, find a circulation from the south to the north poles, from the torrid to the frigid zones, that, under proper regulations, our ingenuity and resources of materials would be equal to any demands made upon them; so that our national revenue and individual wealth would be increased to a degree which, at the time that it established our commercial superiority upon the best and surest foundation, would discourage and deter other nations from attempts to counteract us, by the uncertainty of their success.

These speculations have, notwithstanding the many disadvantages, both local and general, which the adventurers in this branch have had to encounter, been fully verified. The Cotton Manufactory, subject to those accidents and changes to which all human exertions are subject, has been progressively successful. The attempt that was made to establish works of the same nature in Switzerland, and I do not think that it was an attempt which indicated any traits of the usual prudence of the natives of Helvetia, would, had not the projectors been counteracted by political events, long before this period have been crushed by its own weight: that those establishments were some years since in a very languid state, I have reason to believe. The only branch of them that flourished was the printing, which was kept alive by large supplies of plain piece goods purchased in this country, which the sale of the Swiss induced them to ornament by stamping upon them very beautiful, though they would here be termed broad and glaring, patterns.

The French, in this respect more cautious than their neighbours (I am sorry now to say than their subjects), have not very conspicuously exerted themselves to rival us in the Cotton

Manufactory. A compages of efforts, of which, when I contemplate all the subordinate parts; the easy operation of diversified and apparently complex machinery; the different preparations of materials dissimilar in their natures, properties, and uses; the various processes through which the fabrics pass in their transformation from the raw substance, till they come from the hands of the calenderer, or other finishing workman; with the infinite variety of articles produced; they seem to compose such a stupendous system of inventive power, art, and ingenuity, that the mind is lost in attempting to discriminate the integral principle, and independent or dependant to trace the progress of the whole.

In the Silk Manufactory, our Gallic rivals have been more successful, and have, as has been already shown in these papers, established that kind of monopoly that depends rather upon celebrity than solidity, and has its residence in the human mind, where, by the influence of fashion and false taste on that organ, it has been divided into two branches; the first of which was a prejudice in favour of the productions of French looms, which was not, at a former period, to be repressed even by a conviction of its futility; and the second, in favour of the same kind of materials, *i. e.* French and Italian silks, which, I am sorry to observe, still exists, in the opinions of the artificers, and which, I fear, nothing but the circumstances of the times is likely to eradicate.

That the circumstances of the times, to which I allude, has caused a most enormous advance in the price of the Raw, or Organized Silk of Italy, is too well known to the Manufacturers in this country; to require any illustration; and, from this article being drawn into, and centring in France, where, from some late transactions, it is apparent that every nerve will be strained, and every mean exerted, to encourage and stimulate the artificers, and to create and exercise a monopoly over the unwrought material, the reason for withholding it is equally apparent.

What has lately been the motives which induced the Chief Consul to visit the Manufacturing Cities? Certainly to inspect their different branches; to give to the workmen employed assurances both of protection and reward;

to incite the conductors of those works, by every method which unlimited power and consummate policy could call into operation, to pay a strict attention to the revival or extension of their several concerns; particularly the Manufacture of silks; which, he knew, was a prolific source of national wealth, and consequently formed the substantial basis of an immense system of national aggrandizement. What has lately been the language of the confidential paper of the Gallic administration? Unquestionably such as tended to the same purpose; language which serves to show in a strong point of view the important light in which, on the other side of the Channel, they consider the subject. And lastly, what has already been done by them to carry this, their favourite measure, into effect? What? but by an exertion of the only efforts in their power that could have effected it, they have endeavoured to repress the spirit of our Merchants, and paralyse the arms of our Manufactures; the former of whom were preparing to procure the means that might enable the latter who, after their art had so long languished, congratulating themselves upon the approach of better times, were anxious to take advantage of the revolution of public taste which, guided by good sense and attracted by the superior elegance of their fabrics, seemed to have decided in their favour; though without injury to the Cotton branches which, I have observed, and which the flourishing state of the trade proves, are too firmly established to be materially affected by any circumstances extraneous or domestic.

Calculating the disadvantages with respect to our rivals, under which we labour, or rather under which we are supposed to labour; for it will be the business of these speculations to show that the evils we dread are in a great measure ideal; it will be necessary to contemplate a little more accurately,

the natural history of the minute insect from which those immense commercial benefits are derived, together with the ancient history of the lucrative traffic founded upon its produce: and in doing this, while we in the first instance consider its various properties, and with astonishment reflect that the silm, the gossamer, the thread, ten, nay fifty, times finer than a hair, the exuviae of a worm, should, through the medium of human ingenuity, become an article of the highest importance in the general system; we may, in the second, view it as the means of existence to millions, and consequently the source of incalculable revenue to kingdoms and states. That Man, though in many countries, particularly this, obliged to the Sheep for great fiscal advantages, and, in many others, individually indebted to it for warm clothing and numberless articles of domestic comfort and convenience, should also to an insect, which in the scale of creation seems lower than even a caterpillar, owe many of the elegances of life; that from its covering the throne should be decorated, the robe of dignity formed, the attractions of beauty still rendered more fascinating, the arts and sciences promoted, and with them the elegancies of life, and consequently civilization, extended, are circumstances that must strike us with amazement, and render us anxious to be informed whether the productions of a creature so useful have been improved by transplantation? Or whether it is not more likely that its quality, as in the case with every other animal and vegetable substance, is in a still higher state of perfection in countries to which the insect is indigenous?

This, with respect to Silk, I hope I shall be able to prove, in favour of that of Indochina, at the same time I will suggest, that if there is any influence for broad work between this and the Italian, and that there is, I am, upon

* (Paris, Nov. 1.) After a series of pretty liberal or rather illiberal abuse on a Nation, which is singularly enough termed the enemies of Europe, for doing what never entered into the imagination of the most languid Aristocrat in this nation (the Moniteur) goes on with an exclamation, and concludes a dull paragraph in this way:—"By these means they (the English) would have the very peculiar advantage of disturbing the excellent manufactures of Lyons, which is reviving from its ruins, and which wretches an iron hand over the balance of Commerce, in order to make it incline in favour of French industry." The ingenious editor seems on this and many other occasions *prendre la langue avec les dents*, and to think that we too sink at impossibilities.

the authority of every Manufacturer with whom I have conversed, willing to concede it is owing to the superior mode of twisting or throwing the article into Organzine, practised in Italy, &c. over that of Bengal, which made I have no doubt, as it may easily, will soon be adopted both in the East and in this country.

I have already observed, that the Silk worm, was originally brought to Athens and Rome from the land of the Seres, a large track of Asia betwixt Mount Imaus and China*; the people of which, in the time of Strabo, and indeed for ages before, were famous for the manufacture of Silk. From this place, which abounded with Mulberry plantations, for the culture of which the soil was peculiarly adapted, as was the climate for nurturing the worm congenial to that tree, it is more than probable that Silk was introduced to China, Persia, to the whole peninsula of the Indies, and in fact all over the East.

The exact period when Silk become known in Europe as an article of Commerce, is, I fear, too closely enveloped in the thick veil of antiquity to be discovered, were it material for us to be informed of it; which, more than merely for the indulgence of curiosity, it certainly is not; but although the original transmission of it, in a wrought state, be thus obscure, and it is certain that the worm was not introduced until about the age of Augustus, there are traces that the use of it, in ancient Greece, Asia, and Africa, is of high antiquity; for we find in the description of Helen's entrance at the conference of Menelaus

and Telemachus in Sparta, among other articles for her employment,

"The *Silken* fleece, impurpled for the loom,
Rivall'd the hyacinth in vernal bloom†."

The reins of the horses which drew the Chariot of Nausicaa were of the same substance:

"Now mounting the gay seat, the *Silken* reins
Shine in her hand‡."

So, as we find by the Iliad, was the vest of Helen:

"The Goddess§ softly shook her *Silken* veil||."

As was also her veil:

"At this the fairest of her sex obey'd:
And veil'd her blushes in a *Silken* shade¶."

We also find that Lycophron*† describes the women that mourned for the death of Achilles as having laid aside their rich attire, or glittering *Silks*, ornamented with gold.

Though Silks are mentioned in describing the natural state of Jerusalem*‡ it is uncertain whether they were in use in the time of Moses, but it is certain that they were known to Solomon who lived about a century antecedent to the age of Homer, and that they came to him, with other costly commodities, from the East Indies, the trade to which has in all periods been a source of riches to those that engaged in it.

It was by paying attention to this lucrative branch of traffic, that this wise Monarch was enabled to attract to his dominions those immense trea-

* Its chief Cities, most of which were manufacturing, were, according to the ancient Geography, Scirga, Iffodon, Admira, Damna, Piada, Otterocara, &c.: it was formerly deemed a part of Scythia, of which Serica was considered as the eastern extremity. It may be worthy of observation that these countries are in the same latitude with Spain, Italy, France, &c.

† Odyss. B. 4. p. 47.

‡ B. 6. p. 28.

§ Venus.

¶ Iliad B. 3. V. 479.

|| V. 520.

* Gifford, V. 239, *postquam ibi commentarium confili*. Though this poet, from the trouble he has given to the learned, of which the judicious annotations upon his book in this Magazine are a sufficient specimen, was termed the *mysterious* or *dark*, I think, with regard to this reference, he has been deemed by commentators sufficiently clear, at least for the purpose of this quotation. This line, it is a singular circumstance, I have observed, since the writing the preceding, has been commented on in the last Magazine, p. 482.

*† Ezekiel Chap. 26. V. 16. The word *Mach* is interpreted Silk; so is the *Sche-mach* (Habbak. 3. 7) which is understood to be a very valuable Silk. Solomon, speaking of the robes worn, saith "Her clothing is silk and purple." Proverbs, C. 31. V. 23.

tures * which enabled him to build the Temple of Jerusalem. David had, by his conquest of Idumæ, become master of Elath and Esioggeber, two towns situated on the eastern coast of the Red-Sea. From these ports, so convenient for commerce, Solomon sent his fleets to Ophir and Tarshish, which returned laden with the richest commodities of Persia and Indostan. When the Syrians regained Idumæ, they enjoyed this traffic for some time, but by one of those fluctuations of human affairs, of which every age has almost furnished instances, and to which commerce is ever liable, it was from them transferred to the Tyrians.

The merchandize of these, conveyed by the way of Rhinocolura, was distributed over the Western hemisphere, and their returns, though coarse, being useful to the people of the Eastern, gave them the full possession of the trade, under the favour and protection of the Persian Monarchs. Of this, wrought Silks formed a very considerable branch, and were, through this Channel, with aromatics, precious stones, &c. diffused over Europe, long before an idea was entertained that the insect might be nurtured in the climates of Greece and Italy.

When the Ptolemies made themselves masters of Egypt †, they, by building Bernice, and other ports on the Western coast of the Red Sea, attracted the East Indian trade to them: the emporium for which they fixed at Alexandria, which, in consequence, became the most commercial city in the world; and for ages after continued the grand channel of traffic; the principal link of that immense chain, which, extending its connexion from the Persian gulf to the mouth of the Nile, bound together nations, cities, ports, and vessels. The commodities of India, Persia, Arabia, and the Eastern coast of Africa, when by these means collected, were conveyed over the Isthmus of Suez on canals or in caravans, and again set afloat on the Mediterranean. By this medium they were dispersed all over Europe, till, by the discovery of the passage to the East Indies by the Cape

of Good Hope, the course of commerce was reversed, and this country, in common with many neighbouring nations, shared the benefit of a branch of traffic, in which, by persevering industry, a spirit of adventure, and other concomitant circumstances, it has risen superior to any; while those countries of Asia and Africa, which had so largely profited by the transit of commodities, have declined in the same proportion.

Thus we have seen that from those quarters of the globe, which have been termed the cradles of science and art, not only the knowledge, but materials for practising in and improving that knowledge, descended to us; leaving the mythological fables of antiquity, and the mysterious original in which their infancy was enveloped, and relying only upon the sure guide which the light of the Holy Scriptures has given us; we shall find that God (among other manufactures) had, soon after the deluge, discovered to mankind those of spinning wool and flax, and weaving them into stuffs and linen, and, to name no more, that of dyeing silks and stuffs of the most beautiful and vivid colours ‡.

From this we may infer that as flax was a plant much cultivated in Egypt, so was the worm which produces silk much nurtured in Asia, where, I have observed, the manufacture of this article has from the earliest periods of time been encouraged. It may therefore very naturally and must necessarily be implied, that in a soil so well adapted for the culture of the mulberry tree, and in a climate so congenial to the nature of the insect that feeds upon its leaves, the silk thus produced must, or it would be exceedingly different from every other animal or vegetable substance, have suffered by transplantation.

It is certain that the climates of the East, though lying under the same degrees of latitude, differ very much from the climates of the West, and yet silk has been produced in many, nay, most of them; the same may be said of Egypt. silk has been brought to a considerable, though inferior, degree of perfection, as to its original state, in

* In one voyage the produce, stated at 450 talents of gold (2 Chron. 3. 14.), which amounts to three millions, two hundred and forty thousand pounds sterling.

† The immense importance of which this country was considered in ancient times affords an ample field for speculation in modern times.

‡ Rollin's Ancient Hist. Vol. II. p. 468.

Sicily; in Italy, from the extremity of the kingdom of Naples to the extremity of the Duchy of Savoy; in Spain, and the southern provinces of France; and, what is very extraordinary! Silk equal to any of these has, according to the Philosophical Transactions, been, though in a small proportion, produced in England.

That mulberry trees will flourish, and the insect that feeds upon them will exist and spin in climates which, though in nearly the same latitude, are foreign to its natural one, is certain; but I think it is equally certain, reasoning from the analogy attendant upon the transplantation of other animal and vegetable productions from Asia to Europe, and *vice versa*, that these, although removed into a climate nearly the same, or made the same by art, decline in their growth, lose their colour, flavour, strength, and every other valuable property: so I shall contend do the Silk worms in Europe, whose produce in its original state is, I have no doubt, far inferior to that of the same insect in Asia; and the only advantage the European have over the Indian silks, is owing to the superior skill of the art manufacturers. But in order to show that this reasoning, though analogical, is not merely speculative, it will be necessary to quote an instance where the attempt to introduce the cultivation of Silk in climates as congenial to the nature of the worm and tree, as one would suppose any part of the European to be, has proved abortive.

It is well known that the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, with that laudable zeal and true philanthropy which has, ever since their first establishment, stimulated them in their endeavours to benefit not only their own country but mankind in general, more than thirty years since, offered premiums for the culture of Silk, in those provinces of America, where, from the similarity of climate to those in the Old World, in which it had succeeded, there was a great probability of its being productive.

More than thirty years have passed away, and although the political state of that country has changed, the natural soil remains the same; we might therefore suppose that the exertions of this philanthropic attempt to extend the Manufactures and Commerce,

and consequently to add to the riches, of those Colonies? I fear that the answer would give as little satisfaction to the ingenious and benevolent projector of this plan, as the process has to those that have tried the experiment. Yet it is hardly to be doubted but that Silk has been produced equal to the Italian, though from the manner in which it was twisted or thrown into Organzine it may have appeared inferior, but certainly inferior in its original texture to that which is the growth of Persia and Indostan. Indeed upon the art of the throwster, on which I shall have occasion to observe in future, seems in a great degree to depend the criterion by which the manufacturer judges of the value of the article; though I shall with great diffidence submit that this criterion appears to me to be a false one, and that its intrinsic worth can only be appreciated from a comparison of the various species in a state perfectly raw.

That the Silks of Persia and Indostan are, in this state, superior to those of Italy, may, to continue the analogical mode of reasoning, I think be inferred, by a comparison of the other productions of nature, in the East and in the West: the various moths and butterflies, for instance, how beautiful is the formation! how large the size! how vivid the colours of those insects in Asia, when placed in a comparative point of view with those of the same species in Europe! The same observation will equally apply to the plumage of the Eastern birds; to their fruits, flowers, and every other production which demands the torrid ray, or is, by the operation of a tropical sun, forced into the utmost extent of existence, or the most florid state of cultivation. This must be peculiarly necessary for the growth of Silk in large quantities, and therefore it follows as a consequential deduction, that the quality of the Asiatic must be superior to that of the European.

Silks, as they are indigenous, to seem by the all wise decree of Providence to be particularly adapted for, the climate in which they were first cultivated, which from its warmth demands a lighter and thinner fabric than could be contrived from wool. The same may be said of cottons, the plant from which they are manufactured being also a native of Persia and Indostan; and I do conceive that it would be as presumptuous

presumptuous for a merchant of those countries to attempt to vie with us in the exhibition of wool, and to put their scanty fleeces, which have the coarseness and bad qualities of horse-hair, and are nearly incapable of being manufactured, into comparison with ours, as it is for us to say that, in the lighter and more elegant articles Silk, they are not superior to the European.

If this is granted; if the superiority of the Silks of Indostan, in a raw state, is established; whence, it may be asked, arises the prejudice against them which has, and I fear does still operate in the minds of the artificers in this country, with respect to their capability, if properly thrown into Organization, of making a *war* equal to the Italian?

This is a question of the utmost importance in the present state of the manufacture, and will lead to an inquiry

not only into the fiscal consequence of the article, and the manner of preparing it for exportation, both in Bengal and Italy, but also into the grounds upon which merchants and manufacturers have formed their opinions, and of the necessity (which has arisen from political circumstances, but which may prove highly beneficial to commercial) that there now is for the combating and repression of that prejudice. These points, together with the prospect of a further extension of the Silk Manufacture, arising from events in another country, to which I have just alluded; the cogent reasons that our Gallic neighbours have to wish for its repression in this kingdom, and a further consideration of the advantage to be made of their late prohibition with respect to the raw and organized material, &c. &c. will form the subjects of future speculations.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

NOVEMBER 23.

A Miss BROWN, from the Margate Theatre, appeared for the first time at Drury lane, as *Amelia Waldenbain*, in the play of *Lovers' Vows*. She is young and well-proportioned in person, and her manner was marked by appropriate simplicity. — *Cherry*, in the rhyming Butler, was very diverting.

27. Mr. TURNER, a Barrister, who a few months ago made an unsuccessful attempt at Covent Garden in the character of *Macbeth*, appeared at Drury lane, as the representative of Richard III.; and, though we cannot consider it on the whole as a first-rate performance, yet it evinced his having diligently pursued the path of improvement, and acquired a degree of skill which entitles him to a respectable station on the boards of a London theatre. He was much applauded.

Dec. 2. Mr. TURNER repeated his performance of Richard III. and a great tragedy was likely to have resulted, for in the fighting-scene between Richard and Richmond, at the close of the play, Charles the Fifth, who performed the latter part, accidentally thrust his foil into the mouth of Mr.

Turner, in consequence of which he emitted a considerable quantity of blood upon the stage. He, however, continued the contest for some time in this state, the appearance of which produced the utmost alarm among the audience, who, on the dropping of the curtain, insisted upon knowing whether Mr. Turner was seriously hurt. On this, Mr. C. Kemble came forward, and allayed the general alarm, by assuring the house that Mr. T. was but slightly wounded.

25. Mr. Stephen Kemble closed his career, for this season at least, at Drury lane Theatre, with the performance of *Shylock*, for his own benefit, and received much applause.

After the play, having changed his dress for that of *Falstaff*, Mr. Kemble, with a strong expression of grateful sensibility, delivered the following

ADDRESS,

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

To carry coal to Newcastle—absurd!—
Who has not oft this hackney'd adage heard!—

Yet it implies no less some share of wit,
Than to go *Chaldron* from his *Pe*.
What! say London audience *Falstaff*!
Soon, *perhaps*, their night is *done*!
What!

What I vainly hope from them applause
 O'wir, [Quin!—
 Who still remember—Henderlee and
 'Tis wild ambition and presumptuous
 folly,

Lady Selina Su- } Mrs. MATTOCKS.
 & name
 Betty Lilly } MIS. MARTYR.

And you'll return to us as melancholy
 "As an old lion, or a poor lugg'd bear,
 "Or a Moor-ditch, a Gib-cat, or a hare!"
 This was of friendly monition, the cry.—
 But "Plague upon all cowards," an-
 swer'd I, [Go ye!—

A London audience can't aflight me—
 "Think ye, my masters, that I did not
 know ye?"

Tho' true, indeed, had I miscarry'd
 here, [beer;

My sack had turn'd as flat as dead small
 A failure here had driven me from my
 station, [avocation,

Asham'd henceforth to say—'Tis my
 But my resolves ill-bodings could not
 daunt, [By Gads!—

"For I'm no coward—tho' not John
 'Twas instant gave a bunnet to my
 mind,

I knew true Critics ever are most kind;
 I came—your favour justified my plan,

"I ne'er felt prouder since I was a man!"
 "I shall think the better of myself and you
 "During my life—or I'm an 'Ebrew
 Jew." [again

Farewell!—Believe me, I shall long
 To meet you in Eastcheap—Plow!—

Drury-lane— [Can move me—
 Grateful I have such friends—what thus
 "You've given me medicines to make me
 love you." [warm my heart,

Once more, farewell!—At! how 'twould
 Could I but hope you'll say, as I depart,
 While my demerits you forbear to scan,
 "It's could have better spar'd a better
 man."

18. A Comic Opera, by Mr. T.
 Dibdin, called "FAMILY QUARRELS,"
 was presented for the first time at Co-
 vent Garden Theatre; the principal
 Characters being thus represented:

Sir Peppercorn } Mr. MURDEN.
 Crabstick
 Squire Foxglove Mr. INGLETON.
 Mushroom Mr. EMERY.

Argus Mr. BLANCHARD.
 Mr. Supplejack Mr. SIMMONS.
 Charles Supplejack Mr. BRAHAM.

Proteus Mr. FAWCETT.
 Lady Patience } Miss CHAPMAN.
 Crabstick
 Caroline Crabstick Miss WADDY.

Susan Signior STORACE.
 Mrs. Supplejack Mrs. DAVENPORT.
 Kitty Mrs. BROWN.

The first scene presents a romantic
 view of a village, in which the adja-
 cent mansions of the two families,
 whose quarrels give a title to the piece,
 are beautifully portrayed; in the
 foreground is a rustic bridge, and a
 cascade in motion. The piece opens
 with an assemblage of sportsmen, an-
 glers, and huntmen, one of whom
 (Squire Foxglove) relates that Sir Pep-
 percorn Crabstick has broken off a
 match between his daughter Caroline
 and Charles, the son of Mr. and Mrs.
 Supplejack, because the latter, proud
 of her own honourable origin, has
 looked down upon the newly-acquired
 title and fortune of Sir Peppercorn,
 whose greatest pride is to own his ob-
 ligations to trade and the successful ef-
 forts of his own indefatigable industry.

—In their mutual anger, the heads of
 the two families introduce new plans
 of marriage for their respective off-
 spring: Lady Selina Sugucane, the
 chattering widow of a West India Nabob,
 is brought from town as a match for
 Charles, and Miss Caroline is destined
 by her father to meet the addresses of
 Matthew Mushroom, Esq. a rich York-
 shire clothier, who is preferred by Sir
 Peppercorn for his great fortune, and
 for the obscurity of the family he
 springs from. Charles, however, by
 the assistance of his friend Foxglove,
 procures an interview by moon-light
 with Caroline, which is discovered by
 the vigilance of Argus, a trusty serv-
 ant of Sir Peppercorn's, who sud-
 denly catches the lovers together, and
 forbids her admirer and his friend ever
 to approach his house in future.

In Act 2d, Caroline is confined
 close prisoner to her chamber; her
 maid Susan, however, contrives in the
 disguise of a Gipsy to convey a letter
 to Charles, whose parents and intended
 bride she amuses by pretending to tell
 their fortunes. Peter Proteus, who is
 actuated by gratitude to Charles, and
 an antipathy to Argus (who had
 superseded him in Sir Peppercorn's ser-
 vice), deceives the latter in the disguise
 of a Jew pedlar, and effects the escape
 of Caroline, who, to avoid being seen
 in her flight, hides from her father's in
 a post-chaise, which Mrs. Supplejack
 had prepared to convey Charles to
 London, in hopes that absence might
 detach

detach his affections from Caroline, who by this accident is sent away in the self-same conveyance, and with the very man it was designed to take away from her.

Act 3d, after some preparatory scenes, discovers to the enraged parents the joint flight of their children, at a time when each was applauding their own sagacity in preventing the union.

—Charles and Caroline are received by Squire Foxglove, the common friend of all parties, who employs his influence with the old folks in their behalf.—Mr. Muffroom and Lady Selina, finding themselves equally disappointed in the event of their journeys to the village, make a match of it. While Sir Peppercorn Crabtick and Mrs. Supplejack, finding all their plans frustrated, agree to drop their absurd disputes about ancestry and trade, and, after the union of the two young lovers, to put an end to family quarrels.—Mr. Supplejack and Lady Patience Crabtick most heartily assent to the arrangement, having been perfectly passive through the business, while the joint services of Proteus and Susan are rewarded with a marriage portion.

This piece we can only consider as a vehicle for the conveyance to the public ear of some very charming music by Reeve, Moorhead, Davy, and Braham, which we have no doubt will long continue to be heard with delight. Of the merit of the Opera as a dramatic composition, the less that is said the better; for it is certainly inferior in plot, interest, or originality, to any former production of its Author, to whom the Public has been indebted for much theatrical amusement.

We must notice, however, that the piece had not a fair hearing; for, about the middle of the second act much confusion arose. Proteus, represented by Fawcett, here assumed the habit of a Jew, selling slippers and various other articles. Offering his articles for sale to Argus, a cunning servant of Sir Peppercorn's, he received for answer, "*I never have any dealings with your people.*"—The Jews, who composed a very considerable part of the audience, (it being Saturday night) took offence at this expression, and the symptoms of resentment on their part were so great, that not a

word could be heard from the performers for the remainder of the act. The clamour, which had for a time subsided, was expected to recommence with the third act. The Manager, therefore, very judiciously sent Fawcett forward, in his Jewish attire, who addressed the audience thus:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I appear before you on behalf of an Author, who on no occasion has given offence to that part of the audience which, I fear, are now offended. (*A long interruption.*) I wish, Ladies and Gentlemen, that you would recollect the other pieces which he has written, containing characters similar to the present one, in none of which is there a single passage that is not rather complimentary than otherwise. (*Violent clamour.*) The present piece contains not a single thought or sentiment in the slightest degree disrespectful to any part of the audience. (*Mixture of hisses and applause.*) And, Ladies and Gentlemen, if you suffer the piece to proceed, I pledge myself and its success upon the truth of what I say." (*Long applause.*) The opera was then suffered to proceed.

A fresh interruption, however, soon happened, from the circumstance of Fawcett's going off without singing a particular song, which was given in the printed book. The call for the song was very general, on which Mr. Fawcett returned, and, addressing the audience, assured them that his only motive for attempting to omit the song was, a wish to avoid the possibility of giving offence; but, as it was called for, he should sing it with cheerfulness. This he did, amidst a mixture of murmurs and applause, and was *edored*; and nothing further occurred to interrupt the progress of the piece, except a slight allusion by Munden to a *black smouch*. This, however, passed off, and the piece concluded with considerable applause, the chief opposition being from the gallery, where the *Duke's Place* company were for the most part situated.

Every attention has been paid by the Manager to the public gratification. The scenery is picturesque and appropriate; and the music, so far as in an uncommon degree, science, taste, and spirit; and several of the airs will, we doubt not, become popular.

* *The Jew and the Doctor, and The School for Prejudice.*

18. At Drury-lane, a Mr. BARCLAY, from the Margat Theatre, made his first appearance as *Orlando* in "As You Like It," which he performed with feeling and judgment. His demeanour wants polish; but he possesses talents to make a respectable actor.

DUBLIN THEATRICALS.

Mrs. SIDDONS.—The Trustees of the Dublin Lying-in Hospital have publicly contradicted a report of Mrs. Siddons having refused to perform for that charity, declaring also, that no application or request of such a nature was made to her.

Relative to this affair, which has occupied the public conversation for some time past, Mrs. Siddons thought it incumbent on her to address the Proprietor of the Theatre. The following is a copy of the letter, and we do not think a more effectual method can be taken to contradict the report alluded to than by the publication of it:—

TO FREDERICK EDWARD JONES, ESQ.

SIR,

"I take the liberty of addressing you on a subject which has caused me much uneasiness. Public concern is, under any circumstances, well calculated to wound our feelings, but it is peculiarly distressing when it is heightened by injustice. That reports most injurious to me have been circulated can no longer be doubted, when I assure you that I understand it is generally believed I refused to play for the Lying-in Hospital. On this subject you will, I am sure, be as anxious to do me justice, as I am solicitous to vindicate myself in the eyes of the publick. I therefore beg leave to bring to your recollection, that you did me the honour of calling on me at my house in Park street last summer, when it was liberally proposed on your part, as it was cheerfully accepted on mine, that I should perform for the charity; you also recollect, that it was considered by us both as a compliment justly due to Lady Hardwicke, that she should have the choice of the particular charity for which I was to perform—and you thought it likely that her Excellency would give her preference to the Lying-in Hospital. You also, Sir, must remember, that I was not only willing but desirous of exerting myself for the benefit of so laudable an institution.

Why so amiable a purpose was not immediately promoted, I cannot even guess—but sure I am that its postponement cannot be attributed to any backwardness on my part. The same motives which actuated me then, are no less powerful now: and it will give me infinite pleasure, if, by the exertion of any powers I possess, I can be able to promote an important object of public utility.

And now, Sir, if I may be permitted to speak of myself as a private individual, I have only to regret the sad necessity imposed upon me of vindicating my character from the imputation of a failing as unamiable as (I trust) it is foreign to my nature. I regret that I should be constrained from unfortunate circumstances to endeavour to rescue myself from an obloquy which I hope I have never incurred by my conduct; I regret that the country in which I am obliged to do so should be Ireland.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. SIDDONS.

Dublin, Dec. 8, 1802.

ADDRESS

UPON THE OPENING OF THE NEW THEATRE, AT WARWICK; SEPTEMBER 7, 1802.

Spoken by Mr. RICHARDS.

WHAT fairy ground, by hov'ring visions
led, [tread;
With fond remembrance should THALIA
Where breathe MELPOMENE her plain-
five woes, [flows;
But thro' the mends where sacred Avon
Where rise their temple on more hal-
low'd earth [SPEARE birth?
Than that which gave immortal SHAKE-
Here strength and courage manly genius
fires, [spires;
Here grace and beauty native wit in-
Judges and Statesmen hence, and War-
riors bold
The mighty master-glories to unfold;
Edwards and Henrys, York and Hofspar
brings, [made Kings!
And Warwick shout, who made and un-
Here learn, brave youths, with dear-
bought laurels crown'd,
Your father's deeds, tho' yours thro'
earth, rebound; [drew,
Lovely and suffering woman hence he
In many a varied form to Nature true—
Wrong'd Desdemona, Juliet's timorous bier,
Cordelia's land, Ophelia's frantic tear;
Bluffs

Blushes that *Hero's* innocence approve,
And witty *Beatrice* ensnar'd in love ;
The passion *Rosalind's* disguises speak,
That fed, O' *Viola*, on thy damask cheek ;
The flame that *Perdita* might purely fan,
Miranda's sweeter ignorance of man ;
High-misued *Isabel*, and *Portia's* powers,
And *Imogen*, the fairest of his fancy's
flowers :

In all their brightness, O, could beauty
glow—

No killing frost, no blast of sorrow know !
Here might he view the battle's proud
array,

And tilts and tournaments, and pageants
Yon "gorgeous palace, and those cloud-
capt Towers *,"

Where now no storm of civil discord
But antique state, and shades of mellow'd
art †,

And peaceful grandeur sooth the listen'd
Oft from the massy gate's uplifted bar,
Then pour'd the pomp of gallantry of
war ;

Still fend, when Britain's weal or glory
The patriot leader from the echoing
walls.

Here rose the cloister'd ~~dam~~ with
gloomy awe, [tyrant's law ;
That mock, in Shakspeare's verse, the
Still in the solemn dirge the fathers weep,
And the pale sisterhood their vigils keep ;
Still *Benedicite's* and counsel give—
Their follies perish, but their virtues
live ! [Barons reign,

Now, when no more the haughty
Nor Superstition's visionary train,
May noble Bounty to these scenes de-
scend,

While we to worth of ev'ry order bend ;
Nor, tho' the hypocrite may damn our
trade,

Let pure Religion spurn our honest aid !
When smiles on wanton fooleries we cast,
To mend the future we forgive the past ;
But point the moral, righteous deeds ap-
praise,

And hold the rod for cruelty and fraud !
We urge the soul in Honour's path to
climb,

To Conscience we reflect the latent
No vice shall ever on our stage intrude ;
We boast one humble virtue—GRATI-
TUDE !

POETRY.

VERSES,

Written by a young Gentleman, on his
Sister's transmitting him a Copy of Dr.
Cotton's "Fire-side."

I.

DEAR Sally, whilst poetic dreams,
To flow'ry vales and purling streams
Confin'd a happy mind ;
Whilst some in their dear selves possess
Of all that's good, "cry to be blest,
Retire, and quit mankind :"

II.

May no such false ideal bliss,
No solitary joy like this,
My social mind deceive ;
But may the world and I agree ;
In short, let others live for me,
Let me for others live.

III.

When Noah's dove, with restless mind,
Left sweet society behind,
And lonely bliss purst'd,
She soon the vain excursion mourn'd,
She soon to happiness return'd
Unfound in solitude,

IV.

The sad sequester'd hermitage
May suit the sloth of hoary age,
Whose active days are o'er,
To view, with heartfelt true content,
A former life, not idly spent.
Whilst blest with strength and pow'r.

V.

Yet who, with youth and vigour fraught,
Can bear th' ignoble selfish thought,
Th' inactive mean retreat ?
Can such ideas fill the breast,
Where love or sloth have not possess'd,
And virtue left her seat.

VI.

The fond, the high enraptur'd youth,
Thinks, should the fair reward his truth,
Tho' each bliss else should fly ;
That he shall ever, ever prove
All other joys supplied by love ;
That this can never die.

VII.

In his enthusiastic brain
Such wild romantic schemes may reign
Of some celestial spot,

* "Cloud-capt Towers," pointing to Warwick Castle, which might well suggest
to Shakspeare the magnificent idea of "gorgeous palaces and cloud-capt towers."
† "Mellow'd art," The works of the old masters in painting.

Some flow'ry plain, some homely cell,
Where constant peace and pleasure dwell,
The world and vice forgot.

VIII.

Shall beauty then for ever last ?
Ah, no ! its roses wither fast,
Its bloom is quickly gone ;
And when that bloom shall fade away,
Shall love, capricious infant, stay,
Its end, its object flown ?

IX.

Yet stay, her beauty still remain'd,
Soon shall his mighty transports end.
When novelty is o'er,
The highest sweets the soonest cloy,
And pleasure will itself destroy
If blasted not before.

X.

And sure, if love can thus deceive
Those who, to taste his bounties, leave
All social happiness,
Naught else can bid so fair to last,
Naught else can raise such high distaste
For every other bliss.

XI.

May I ne'er have my sense confin'd
To enjoyments of a single kind,
But ev'ry pleasure prize ;
May I ne'er grudgingly receive
A comfort which the world can give,
But catch it as it flies.

XII.

The prudent bee, on busy wing,
Thus lights on ev'ry flow'r of spring,
And tastes of each he meets,
Nor spurns the meanest of the field ;
But with that little which it yields
Improves his store of sweets.

XIII.

Let glory, honour, power, fame,
Be styled a false and senseless aim,
Deserving ridicule :
If it be wisdom to refuse
The honey of the world's applause,
May I remain a fool.

XIV.

My passions let me not despise,
Nor, treating them as enemies,
Their useful calls oppose.
Honour'd as friends, what bliss they
yield
Resisted, they may take the field,
And prove indeed my foes.

XV.

May I receive as if kind Heaven
The world and all its joys had given
For me alone to know :
Yet give as if that Heaven design'd
Myself a blessing to mankind,
Thro' whom its grace must flow.

XVI.

So shall I feel, well pleas'd at last,
My life not wholly useless past
Or to mankind or me ;
Then shall such comforts crown my end,
As those, and these alone, attend
Who love society

RICHMOND W—B. 1778.

EXTEMPORE LINES,

ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND, ON THE
BIRTH OF A DAUGHTER.

By W. HOLLOWAY, Author of the
" *Peasant's Fate.* "

JOY to my friend, with purest glow !—
Such joy as fires and husbands know :
Let Folly laugh, let Fashion roam ;
Thy comforts still be found at home :
Long may you prove a comfort's love ;
Long may your children duteous prove,
Conspiring still, as on you go,
To smooth the paths of human woe.—
Long may the Muse propitious shed
Her choicest flow'rs where'er you tread ;
And long may HE who greets your name
Enjoy your friendship—and your fame !

LINES ON A BROTHER'S GRAVE.

WHY are my eyes with tears suffus'd ?
Why throbs my aching breast,
When I behold a kindred grave
Invite to sweetest rest ?

Is it that I am still denied
This mansion of repose ?
Is it that he, who owns this bed,
Has done with worldly woes ?

No—'tis the meddling MEMORY still
Past vivid scenes displays ;
Recalls youth's social hours again,
And childhood's whiter days.

Avaunt with all thy idle dreams !
No joys hast thou to give :
Disturber of my peace, forbear,
And let one comfort live—

SAVIOUR of men ! whose final voice
Shall wake this slumbering dust.
Teach me to look beyond the tomb,
On thee repos'd my trust,
That we shall from our Mother Earth,
Brothers, re-born, arise ;
And in fraternal numbers join
The anthem of the skies.

W. H.

ASAPPHICK ODE.

HAPPY the man who ev'ry day
Sees his life on his table smoke ;
Who undisturb'd drives time away,
And cracks his joke ;

Whose

Whose cellars always are well stor'd;
Whole doors are barr'd to none but
Care;

Who sets Mirth hover round his board,
And revel there.

Blest ! who can unconcern'dly meet
His honest taylor in the face,
Not forc'd to sneak from street to street
For hiding place;

But free from debt, from sorrow free,
Enjoys an ever-tranquil mind;
And, if such happiness can be,
A mistress kind.

Thus favour'd let me pass my days;
And when Fate wills that I must die,
Let those condemn who will not praise,
For what care I?

Dec. 1801.

J. H.

EPIGRAM.

FROM THE FRENCH.

LUBIN to Chloris said one day,
"To love is endless pain;
I fear your heart is led astray
By some more wealthy swain."

"To all your ills," said she, "I
know

A cure none can excel;
If all your ills from ills flow,
Love Lubin, and be well."

Dec. 1802.

J. H.

SONNET.

LOUD roars the thunder, fierce the tem-
pest blows; [sion roll;
Waves dash'd on waves with harsh confu-
The tear of keen remorse from guilt now
flows, [soul.

And terror holds dominion o'er the
And, ah! in Friendship's breast what an-
guish dwells! [eyes the views;
When the rude scene with watchful
While Fear a dismal tale of shipwreck
tells, [subdues.

And, aided by each blast, her hope
Is calm, and Peace again resumes her
seat, [tains rise;

The waves no more in liquid moun-
Earth feels again the sun's enlivening
heat, [dies.

The prospect brightens, and our terror
But fear still lurks in Friendship's anxious
breast,

And hope alone can quell her fear to rest.

Oct. 15, 1801.

J. H.

A THUNDER-STORM.

WHAT darkness unusual defaces the
day, [dously low is!

The sky, big with vengeance, tremen-
Pale, Nature, aghast, shrinks with silent
dismay, [pours.

Ere, downward, the tempest indignantly

The dread voice of thunder commands
to prepare, [tends;

Lo! sudden, resistless, the daemon de-
Impelling, infuriate, a torrent of air,
Which, rapidly, frightful destruction
extends.

The cottage and palace, the prince and
the swain, [toe;

Alike, are expos'd to the merciless
And things, which triumphantly ride o'er
the main, [woe.

Appall'd by his aspect, re-echo with

At length, by the Monarch of Nature
sustain'd, [career.

The tempest is call'd from the madden'd
And soon, by his mercy, securely in-
chain'd, [ten.

The daemon no longer impresses with

Reading.

I. V. R. &

SONNET TO MISFORTUNE,

Supposed to be written by that unfor-
tunate youthful Bard CHATTERTON, a
few Moments previous to his unfortu-
nate Exit from this Life,

BY THOMAS ENORT SMITH, OF HAM-
MERSMITH.

HARD-FATED Power! whose bosom-
chilling pains [equivocate,

The Muse has felt, and still with an-
To me thou'st oft, with all thy luckless
train, [anon been,

Thro' many a hard toil'd day, compa-
Forced by Necessity's imperious sway—
Thy frost-bound toil I've friendlets trod
alone, [zone;

Unshelter'd too 'neath Poverty's cold
Yet view'd far off, with kindly-cheering
ray, [shams,

Rich Fortune's Sun blest others with its
And Plenty's fruits full round them
ripen fair.

But ah! to me denied for ever seems
Fortune's warm sun and Plenty's gifts to
share.

To its blest goal my spirit now-repairs,
Tir'd of this world and all its vexing
care.

To its blest goal my spirit now-repairs,
Tir'd of this world and all its vexing
care.

To its blest goal my spirit now-repairs,
Tir'd of this world and all its vexing
care.

To its blest goal my spirit now-repairs,
Tir'd of this world and all its vexing
care.

SONNET

SCENET, TO CONTENT.

BY THOMAS ENORT SMITH.

FORTUNE's more partial smiles let
 others share, [me;
 Her liberal gifts she still may hold from
 I only ask some humble dwelling where
 I may, O mild Content! o'er-ruled by thee,
 Life's peace enjoy at distance from the
 crowd, [lock's side,
 Plac'd on some verdant heath or hill-
 Nor envy those, the great and pamper'd
 proud,
 Who swell Prosperity's rich golden tide.
 There, O Content! my wishes to com-
 plete, [cell,
 Let me be master of some moss-plot'd

Where Nature's charms in wild luxuri-
 ance meet, [dwell;
 And all in tranquil beauty loves to
 Where no ambitious thoughts my mind
 should swell, [teat.
 To gloom the sunshine of my rustic

EPITAPH

IN THE OLD CHURCH-YARD, PLY-
MOUTH.

GRIEVE not for me, my parents dear,
 Grieve not for me, I pray,
 For the thing which prov'd to be my
 death
 I reclin'd upon the Quay.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(Continued from Page 388.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 23.

HIS Majesty, having delivered the
 Speech from the Throne, as given
 in our list (p 385), immediately with-
 drew; and then Lordships proceeded
 to business; which was commenced
 by the Lord Chancellor reading his
 Majesty's Speech, and it was repeated
 by the Clerk of the House, who having
 concluded,

Lord Arden rose to move the Ad-
 dresses. He expressed his satisfaction
 at the internal strength and condition
 of the Kingdom, and did not consider
 that there was any thing in the late
 secret combination that could excite
 a serious alarm. The intent of the
 Address was, to assure his Majesty that
 the House would cordially concur in
 promoting the various objects recom-
 mended in the Speech.

Lord Nelson, in seconding the mo-
 tion, took a short view of the situation
 of affairs in Europe, and adverted to
 the importance of preserving the
 honour of the country. The people,
 in his opinion, loved peace, but they
 were not afraid of war, it was neces-
 sary that we should keep up our re-
 lations with Foreign States, and not
 suffer any one nation to say to another,

you shall not trade with England
 He must therefore thank his Majesty
 for declaring that he would keep a
 watchful eye on the general situation
 of Europe.

The Marquis of Abercorn noticed
 the importance of the present subject
 and time; observing, that we ought
 to be alarmed at a rival whole hand
 was eternally placed on his sword.
 He never thought that the preparations
 made by France to invade this country
 afforded a sufficient reason for giving,
 as the price of peace, those things
 which, if retained, might now have
 been a pledge for its continuance.

Lord Carlisle argued on the fulfil-
 ment of the prediction that he had for-
 merly made relative to the Treaty.

The Duke of Norfolk spoke in
 favour of Peace.

Lord Grenville was convinced of
 the necessity of inquiring into the real
 situation of this country, it was evi-
 dent she had been gradually advancing
 to all the horrors of war. He pro-
 ceeded to analyse the Address, and
 asked, whether any such vigour as
 his Majesty thought necessary had been
 exercised since the signing of the
 Treaty. He noticed the powerful in-
 fluence

fluence of France in America by the acquisition of Louisiana, and in Europe the Italian Republic, and the annexing of Piedmont to her territory. He condemned this country for paying no regard to the interests of our Ally the King of Sardinia, who, when made prisoner in his capital, refused to join France against England. The attempt of France to regulate the German Indemnities was also another material change in the political situation of Europe, as that nation was suffered to interfere without any remonstrance on our part. He touched on the state of Switzerland, and condemned the pusill measures of Ministers, who remonstrated when it was too late, and gave orders to retain possession of the Cape, Martinique, &c. when they had in all probability been given up, and thus, by an ostentatious display of impotent resentment, our Government was exposed to the scorn and contempt of the enemy. He concluded with observing, that if we had any hope, it was only to be found in the measures of complete preparation, and in the language of energy and decision held out to the enemy, not by the present servants of his Majesty, but by that man (Mr. Pitt) to whom alone the country must look up for salvation at this awful hour.

Lord Pelham answered some of the points of Lord G.

Lord Carysfort delivered sentiments similar to those of Lord G.

Lord Hobart denied that the system of disarming had been carried to the extent represented; and asserted that it had not last Session been argued by

Ministers that we ought to abstain from all interference in the affairs of the Continent. Lord G. he said, did not argue fairly when he attacked Ministers for their incapacity, because, by the resignation of his office, he had left the administration of public affairs exposed to those very men whose departure from office he now called for so loudly. The Address was then agreed to *unanimously*.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24.

The House, after going through the private business, proceeded to St. James's, with the Address.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.

Several petitions were presented, and arrangements made relative to the hearing of appeals.

The Duke of Clarence, after a few observations on the inconvenience of the present place of assembly, moved, "That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the present situation of the House, for the purpose of considering the best mode in which it may be rendered more commodious," &c. The Lord Chancellor observed that the House contained such a *variety of climates*, that he could not much longer exist in it.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

Lord Moira laid before the House a Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, which was read a first time. He said, he did not mean to propose any thing relative to the Bankrupt laws. Lord M. then moved for Copies of all Instructions sent to the Governors of Madras by the East-India Directors, from 1797 to 1801. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 23.

THE preliminary business having been gone through, and the Speech read.

Mr. Trench, after adverting to the acquisition of interest and happiness which the Empire had received by the Legislative Union, to our internal security, to the happy termination of the disturbances in Ireland, to the improved state of our commerce, and in short to all the favourable points that are always amassed for such an occasion, moved the Address, which, as usual, was an echo of the Speech.

The motion was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Curzon.

Mr. Cartwright coincided with the wishes contained in the Speech, but could discover no feature of a pacific aspect in the conduct of the First Consul. He accused Ministers of being too precipitate in dismantling their fleets and armies; he feared the contest must be renewed, and regretted the secedence of those great talents which had steered this country through the ruinous conflict with which she was menaced.

Sir J. Wrottesley denied that the statements of our prosperity, contained in the Speech, were well founded: affairs were far different in the district where

where he resided: he thought Ministers had been betrayed into a fatal security by the professions of France, of whose arbitrary conduct he took a view, and condemned them. If any remonstrance against her conduct had been made by Ministers, he hoped it would be stated in exculpation of their own: he concluded with expressing sentiments as to the late Ministry exactly similar to those of the Member who preceded him.

Mr. Pyrchas made a speech, in which he did not oppose the Address, but the servile spirit of such Addresses in general, which were but the echoes of Ministerial sentiments; he adverted to all the Speeches delivered since the accession; and considered the present as a perfect *salmagundi*. In one place it spoke of the rapid increase of commerce, manufactures, and connexions, as the happy results of peace; and in the next, it intimated a propensity to violate peace, as the only mode to promote that prosperity. He deprecated the idea of renewing the war; and hoped that no man sustained by Ministerial varnish would avow such a principle in that House. He reproached the Speech as a piece of bad machinery and servile adulation, which every good Monarch should execrate and forbid.

Mr. Fox rose, to reply to some observations of one or two Gentlemen on the opposite side. He would give his cordial support to the Address, though he could not agree with some of its points. He denied that there were any blessings to be found in the measure of the Union. The Mover of the Address had stated that his Majesty recommended the approval of the plan for extending our military establishments: Mr. F. conceived the Speech related to no such establishments but what were required for national security: he thought small establishments were best adapted not only for the continuance of peace, but for the better enabling us to renew the war, if necessary. In answer to the question, whether we were to hold pacific language to France when she had done every thing to irritate us, he expected to hear some particulars of the irritations in question, and to have it shown that Ministers had taken those means to resent them, which in fact they had neglected. He next adverted to the assertion of Sir J. W.

respecting our manufactures, and considered it as an additional reason, if true, for our remaining at peace: in short, he was of opinion that nothing which had passed since the conclusion of the Treaty could authorize us to renew the war: for, said he, "If we were to renew the war with France, the most obvious way of carrying it on with effect would be to retake all those places we given up. Now, in my opinion, to have given up places merely to retake them would be to place the makers of the peace, and the approvers of the peace, of whom I confess I am one, in the most foolish and ridiculous point Ministers ever were placed in at any former period." He added, that he should always think we were justified in going to war for some point of honour; but he was convinced there never was a period when the sense of the people was so completely for peace as at present: to represent them as being inclined for war, was only an artifice of a combination of newspaper editors, to circulate their papers. Mr. F. continued for a length of time to show the necessity of our remaining at peace; and as to the aggrandizement of France, he considered it as one of the greatest aggravations of the public conduct of the late Ministers: in short, he was convinced that the only persons who wished for war, were the Loan-jobbers and Contractors. He particularly repeated his expressions used in the last Session, viz. that he was happy that the peace had been made, and hoped Ministers still approved their actions. The remainder of his speech was strongly indicative of his wish for peace.

Mr. Canning considered the Address to contain certain expressions which pledged the House farther than he could wish. He took a view of the affairs of the Continent; and was of opinion, that though every mind was interested in favour of the Swiss, yet, for such a purpose, Government ought not to sacrifice the honour of the country. But it became Ministers to be watchful over the conduct of Bonaparte, who, as a Ruler of France, possessed a rooted hatred against the English Government and interests.

Lord Hawkesbury, though he did not agree with many Members who had spoken, was nevertheless convinced

that we ought to look with a vigilant eye on every thing that might hereafter affect our situation and interests. He replied to the different points in the speech of Mr. C. and defended the principles on which he and his colleagues had acted with respect to the Treaty. He did not see that any prospect of support presented itself, if we were to recommence hostilities; yet, if a barrier could have been erected to the spirit of aggrandizement and encroachment in the affair of the Indemnities, we should have neglected nothing to effect it. In his opinion, there was never any thing more unjust, though perhaps the execution of the plan was inevitable. He considered the disposition of the French towards us the same now as it had always been, that is, that they would take the earliest opportunity after peace to effect a rupture. He concluded with stating, that it would be the system of Ministers to improve the peace they had made, but to look with vigilance on passing events.

Mr. Windham said, that if the country were really in the state represented by the Speech, he feared it was lost for ever. He noticed the points mentioned by Mr. Fox, and touched with severity on the encroachments of the French: denied the justice of the arguments in favour of peace, and thought that Ministers could only save their characters by acting with an energy proportionate to our alarming situation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer considered the opinions of Mr. W. as calculated to throw a gloom over the public mind, and that they were totally incompatible with the real sense of the country. He took a comparative view of France fourteen years ago and at the present period, and saw no such vast alteration, as to infer that the power of France had increased in proportion to her dominions. He concluded with saying that Ministers wished for peace, but they were not afraid of war.

The Address was carried *nem. con.*

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24.

After the private business of the day,

Mr. Wilberforce rose to deliver his sentiments on the subject of the Address. He liked its tenor, though he thought it not right to push matters to extremities with regard to Continental affairs; the country had been too ready to engage

in foreign connexions, and had wasted much blood and treasure to no advantage. It was nevertheless desirable to prevent the aggrandizement of France by land; and he therefore hoped we should merely keep our eyes on the affairs of the Continent. Mr. W. then took a view of the gigantic strides of the French since the signing of the Treaty, as well as of the principal speeches which had been made on the preceding evening, after going over nearly the same grounds as had been pursued with respect to the injustice with which the claims of the inferior powers had been treated by France, and the little dependence we could have on the faith of that Government, as far as it related to the guarantee of different places stipulated in the Treaty; he said, he thought that the disposition of the people ought to be considered in preference to any other point whatever; and as their general disposition was for peace, he thought it ought to be cautiously preserved.

Gen Gaseigne hoped that the spirit shown in the debate on this subject would deter the First Consul from prosecuting his designs.

Mr. Elliot adverted to the destruction of kingdoms and empires by the aims of the French; and with respect to the late remonstrance said to have been made, he was convinced that it could not have produced any effect, unless we had been ready to renew the contest. Alluding to the conspiracies just discovered, he was certain that any traitors here must have communications with Paris; but he thought mercy ought to be shown to ignorant men, who knew not what they did. He believed no man had voted for the peace, who did not consider it as a mere experiment: and he concluded by saying, that if the spirit of the nation were roused, he should be fearless of the success of any war into which we might be driven.

Sir F. Burdett felt himself in the strange predicament of approving some arguments on both sides of the question, and took a satirical view of some principal points urged by different Members.

Lord Temple considered the Address to be of the same milk and water nature as the rest of the Ministerial compositions; it pledged the House to nothing, and therefore he should agree to it.

Gen. Maitland said, our fleets and armies were not so far disbanded as was supposed: we had now 48,000 seamen in employ; and he saw no reason that

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the continuance of peace should render us less able to renew the war.

Mr. Fox inadvertently on the speech of Lord Temple, and went over nearly the same argument as on the preceding evening.

Mr. Windham replied to Mr. Fox.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer condemned Mr. W.'s despondency; and in the course of his speech, in reply to a financial question by Mr. Elliot, as to what would be the economy of peace, he said, that the saving might be twenty-five millions per annum, being nearly the difference between the expence of the last year of the war and a peace establishment.

TUESDAY, NOV. 30.

Several petitions from different parts of the country were presented, complaining of undue elections. Leave was given for a bill to enable the Directors of the Grand Junction Canal Company to raise a farther sum of money.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.

The Secretary at War presented the Army Estimates.

Gen. Gascoigne, after alluding to that part of the Speech which stated the commerce of this country to be in a most flourishing condition, moved "That there be laid before the House, an account of the number of ships, with the amount of tonnage, and the number of men employed, who have cleared outwards, and entered inwards, from October 10, 1800, to October 10, 1801, and from that period to October 10, 1802, distinguishing Foreign from British ships."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that this information could not be given till the month of January; though it might be produced as far as it related to the port of London.

General Tarleton said, he had reason to know that the commerce of this country was in as flourishing a state as it could possibly be after so long a war.

After some farther conversation, the motion was negatived.

In a Committee of Supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that a sum of 2,781,531*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* be granted to pay off Exchequer Bills, issued in pursuance of the 4*th* George III. The object of this motion was to discharge those bills which bore an interest of 3*d.* a day; the other Exchequer Bills only bore an interest of 3*l.* per day. The motion was agreed to.

Sir P. Stephens moved the following resolutions, which were agreed to, viz.

That 1000 men should be em-

ployed for the sea service, for the year 1803, including 12,000 marines.

"That a sum of 1,202,500*l.* be granted for wages for the said 50,000 men, for thirteen lunar months, at the rate of 1*l.* 17*s.* per month, per man.

"That a sum of 1,235,000*l.* be granted for victuals for the said men, for thirteen lunar months, at the rate of 1*l.* 18*s.* per month per man.

"That a sum of 1,950,000*l.* be granted for wear and tear of the ships on board of which the said men are to be employed, for thirteen lunar months, at 3*l.* per man per month.

"That a sum of 162,500*l.* be granted for ordnance stores, for the sea service, for the said ships, at the rate of 2*s.* per man per month."

Mr. Corry, after showing the necessity of enabling the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to give orders for the enrolment of the Militia, moved "That the Commissioners of the Treasury of Ireland be authorised to advance the sum of 40,000*l.* to defray the expence of raising the Militia of Ireland, &c. &c. Agreed to.

THURSDAY, DEC. 2.

On the vote for 50,000 seamen being brought up,

Mr. T. Grenville condemned the novel and unprecedented mode now adopted, of calling for such a number of men in time of peace, without any explanation why they were voted; this was the more singular, because the late Speech from the Throne was of a warlike nature. In June, when 70,000 men were voted, the Minister expressed his belief that the next vote would only be for 30,000; the House ought, therefore, to know the grounds of the vote they were about to give. Mr. G. then took a view of the relative situation of Europe, and the state of the navy of the different Powers, and expressed some alarm for the safety of our West India possessions: in short, from the preponderating power of France, he could not consider our situations in the East as perfectly secure; but as it had been said that this country could have no apprehension from the Navy of France, he concluded with wishing to know what was the object of the present Vote?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the conduct of Ministers, and entered into a justification of the measure in question. He observed that 45,000 men were voted as the Peace Establishment in 1793; the object of the present vote was, to continue the number for the ensuing year; and the Military Establishment

was

was intended to be much larger than at any former period, because it was thought, that in order to preserve tranquility, a defensive system should be adopted. The Minister then adverted to the naval situation of France and Holland, and drew a favourable picture of our force at sea. He positively contradicted the rumour of 27 sail of the line having left Toulon, a rumour which, he said, must have originated in the worst of motives. He then took a comparative view of the navies of the Continental Powers, and that of Great Britain*. From this comparison, it appeared that we had an excess, above the combined force, of 60 sail of the line. In short, the reason of so large a Vote, was the anxiety of Ministers to be prepared for difficulties, though he did not consider the present as the permanent Peace Establishment.

Sir S. Smith thought that the Dockyards ought to be manned as well as the Navy; and alluded to the circumstances of the discharge of a number of artificers, who might enter into foreign service. He made some humane remarks on the discharge of seamen, by which they were left to become beggars. He then depicted with great feeling, the present distress of hundreds who had applied to him. After stating his want of confidence in the pacific intentions of the French, and touching on several other points connected with the subject, particularly on one relative to the sale of places of trust in this country, he concluded by concurring in the Vote.

Mr. Sturges went nearly over the same ground as Mr. Grenville. The Resolutions were agreed to.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

The Irish Militia Bill, and Ordnance Estimates were brought up.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to move different Resolutions; among others was one for a grant of 5,000,000l. on Exchequer Bills. From his observations, it appeared, that at present the amount of the outstanding Bills is 15,080,000l. and the present amount of the Navy Debt is 4,500,000l. a reduction of full one-half since the Peace; after alluding to a plan under consideration, relative to Exchequer Bills, he concluded with moving that the sum of 5,000,000l. be raised by Loan and Exchequer Bills,

for the service of the year 1803, and intimated that this day fortnight he should move for a sum of 4,000,000l. to be raised on the growing produce of the country.

MONDAY, DEC. 6.

Several Accounts were laid before the House, and Petitions presented.

Mr. Blackburne presented a Petition from Middlesex, from W. Mainwaring, Esq. complaining of partiality in the Sheriffs, Rawlins and Cox, as Returning Officers, during the late election; and also of corrupt practices being employed on the election; which was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 12th of April.

Mr. Vansittart moved to bring in a bill to amend an Act of the 41st George III. which related to Navy Bills, which were circulating at an interest of 3d per cent. per diem. The reason of this motion was, he said, that the flourishing state of the country enabled Government to circulate Exchequer Bills and other securities at a less interest, by which a saving of 90,000l. a year would be made to the publick. Leave was given.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

Election Petitions for a number of places were presented and several bills read.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.

After the private business of the day had been discussed.

The Secretary at War, in the Committee of Supply, submitted the proposed Military Establishment for the ensuing year: he admitted that the Estimates presented the details of a Military Establishment, greater, both with respect to the number of men, and the expence that would be incurred, than any which had ever been maintained by this country in a period of peace, but it was evident that a larger establishment was necessary in the present posture of affairs; for the overgrown power of France had now realised all the dreams of Louis XIV. The Secretary then took a view of the power of France at the commencement of the present year, the total amount of which, it appears, was 930,000 men from which we were compelled to keep up a much larger force than in any preceding period of peace. He then proceeded to answer some objections which had before been made relative to our estab-

* The total number of Ships in commission, is 38 of the line, 13 of 50 guns, 107 frigates, and 143 sloops. There are in ordinary at the different ports, 134 of the line, 10 of 50, 103 frigates, and 75 sloops.

himself, and denied that there was any danger to be apprehended, in a constitutional view, from the intended number of the military. The force intended to be kept up was then explained by the Secretary, and from some economical arrangements, it appeared that nearly 50,000l. per year would be saved to the public: he admitted that there would be some difference between the present statement and the Abstract (given below*), but from the particulars of his statement, it resulted that the whole of the expense that would be incurred for the Army for the ensuing year would be, as appeared by the Estimate, 5,270,000l. and together with some necessary additions, it would fall within five millions and a half: this was less than the expense of the present year by 2,070,000l. more than

that of the last year of war by 10,130,000l. In short, it appeared from the remainder of the Secretary's statements, that our united force would be (exclusive of the Army of India) upwards of 200,000 men: this he thought a refutation of the charges of timidity, &c. made against Ministers, and concluded with moving the first Resolution.

Mr. Banks made a speech of some length, the tenor of which was, that if we were quiet and contented at home, it was not half a million of men on the opposite coast that ought to strike a panic amongst us.

Sir W. W. Wynne thought that the Militia men ought not to be discharged before the termination of the period for which they were enlisted.

Sir E. Coote considered the proposed

* ABSTRACT OF THE ESTIMATES OF ARMY SERVICES for 1803.

	Numbers.	CHARGE.				Total.
		For Great Britain.	For Ireland.			
1. Guards, Garrisons, &c.	66,574	1,474,664 13 3	848,035 7 0			2,322,700 0 3
2. Forces in the Plantations, &c.	37,778	1,129,976 19 4	— — —			1,129,976 19 4
3. India Forces	22,814	518,653 11 4	— — —			518,653 11 4
4. Troops and Companies for recruiting ditto	546	28,632 17 8	— — —			28,632 17 8
5. Recruiting and Contingencies	—	80,000 0 0	93,341 7 0			173,341 7 0
6. General and Staff Officers, with a State of the Particulars of the Charge	—	35,063 0 5	23,405 0 5			58,468 0 10
7. Offices	—	120,719 11 3	6,793 8 6			127,512 19 9
8. Allowance to Innkeepers, Beer-money, and Allowances to Men on a March in Ireland	—	155,000 0 0	45,645 1 3			200,645 1 3
9. Half Pay	—	297,000 0 0	61,152 10 11			358,152 10 11
10. Ditto, for the American Forces	—	52,000 0 0	— — —			52,000 0 0
11. Ditto, for the Scotch Brigade	—	1,000 0 0	— — —			1,000 0 0
12. Widows' Pensions	—	20,883 16 0	6,000 0 0			26,883 16 0
13. Volunteer Corps	—	40,000 0 0	59,169 4 8			99,169 4 8
14. Barrack Department	—	293,667 0 0	219,773 7 10			513,440 7 10
15. Foreign Corps	5,168	159,672 1 11	— — —			159,672 1 11
16. Medicines, Bedding, &c.	—	— — —	18,461 10 10			18,461 10 10
Reduct the India Forces	22,814	518,653 11 4	— — —			518,653 11 4
	110,066	3,888,279 19 10	— — —			5,270,056 18 3

force

force to be necessary, from prudential motives.

Lord Temple said, he could not oppose the motion, on account of the excess of force it proposed, because he was convinced that the ruling passion of France was to destroy this country. But the House might be voting an immense establishment without the least information concerning the real nature of it: he thought it incumbent on Ministers to explain why they were now proposing this establishment, when they had been following a system of reduction all the summer: he then proceeded to censure the conduct of Ministers on this and other points, and concluded with observing, that it was on the necessity of granting great supplies that he grounded his assent to the present vote.

Gen. Maitland paid some high compliments to the Secretary at War for his judicious speech; thought the preparations we were making just and necessary, and such as our ancestors would have made under similar circumstances.

General Taitton regarded the present as a vote for the security of the country; and though he had voted against the war conscientiously, he voted for the present establishment from a conviction of its necessity.

Mr. Archdall animadverted on the conduct of France; and thought, that if we are doomed to fall after our exertions and advantages, we need not be ashamed of our destruction.

Mr. Whitbread adverted to the indecision of Ministers, and thought that the only point with regard to France that was worthy of our attention, was her political power; yet he did not see how the present vote tended to diminish that tremendous power. He said, he should delight to see the Government of this country placed in the hands of one of his friends, who would conduct it to the highest pitch of political happiness.

The Hon. D. Ryder defended the conduct of Mr. Pitt, and approved of the establishment in question.

Mr. Sheridan, in his usual strain of satire, thought it incumbent on him to prove to the people, that none of their Members were scrambling for power or emolument, but only, differing as to the best means of providing for the security of the country: in observing on the speech of Mr. Banks, he felt surprised that any man could doubt of the danger in which we are placed, who had viewed the map of Europe. "I cannot (said

Mr. S.) bring myself to think that the insatiable ambition of the First Consul, aiming at universal dominion, would very willingly leave the fraction that now belongs to England. His power and his inclination must necessarily be progressive. France is by no means what it was under the sceptre of the Bourbons. They had some regard to hereditary succession, and the various relations composed with it: but Bonaparte is under the moral and physical necessity of coming to an agreement with his subjects, that he will make them *Masters of the World*, if they will but consent to be *his Slaves*." He proceeded to comment at length on the speeches of most of the Members who had spoken in the present debate, and on those who persevered in the war against Mr. Fox's warning voice, and concluded with declaring his opinion, that this great country had no retreat in insignificance, and that if we were reluctantly compelled into a war, we should pursue it with vigour and effect, or resolve to perish in the sacred flame, with glory and with honour.

Mr. Caning complimented Mr. Sheridan, and passed an eulogium on Mr. Pitt. The debate continued till half past three o'clock in the morning, in the course of which, Mr. Fox spoke, and was answered by Mr. Windham.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to some questions put during the debate, stated, that circumstances had arisen since the signing of the Definitive Treaty, which tended to support the opinion in favour of large establishments; but that from the flourishing state of the revenue during the two last quarters, there was every reason to believe that the means would arise from it of defraying all expences.

THURSDAY, DEC. 9.

The Irish Militia Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Vanstittart moved for an account of money paid to the King's Household, and not provided for by Parliament.—Agreed to.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

On the Report of the Resolutions of Wednesday night being brought up,

Mr. T. Grenville recalled the attention of the House to the grounds he before submitted, against voting for 50,000 seamen; he argued at some length to show the necessity of an explanation from Ministers, why this force was required: he next took a view of the different speeches made the preceding evening, entered largely

largely into a defence of the conduct of the late Ministers, condemned Continental alliances, and sincerely hoped that Mr. Pitt would soon be restored to power.

Lord Hawkesbury replied to Mr. Grenville, and entered, as usual, into a defence of the conduct of Ministers; in the course of his speech, he touched on all the points adduced by Mr. Grenville, admitted the right of Parliament to control him and his colleagues; and closed with expressing the wish of Ministers to submit to the opinion of the House.

Sir F. Burdett, in delivering his opinion on the subject before the House, thought we ought to abstain, as much as possible, from all Continental Alliances; he was surprised to hear the return of Mr. Pitt wished for; touched on the old grounds of the necessity of a reform in our solitary cell system; and concluded with his opinion, that the great power of France, would speedily fall.

Mr. Browne, Mr. Calcraft, and Dr. Lawrence, delivered their sentiments.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that there seemed to be a systematic determination to impress an opinion, that Ministers had compromised the character, and furnished the honour, of the Country. He considered the arguments that had been used as a proof of the necessity of the vote.

Mr. Fox spoke in refutation of the Chancellor, but regretted the aggrandisement of France.

After several other Members had delivered their opinions, the Report was read and agreed to.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

A number of Petitions were presented, and some private business discussed.

Capt. Markham gave notice, that on Monday he should move for leave to bring in a Bill for appointing a Committee to enquire into abuses in the Navy.

The Attorney General moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the more easy transportation of felons; the Bill was read.

FINANCE.—The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for the Amount of the Produce of the Permanent Taxes for the year 1803. He then observed, that he had

apprised the House of his intention to move for granting 4,000,000*l.* on the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund: he did this on the probability of our being in a prosperous situation, and also in an embarrassed one; for in consequence of the increase in our revenue, there might be a huge sum in the Exchequer than that for which credit had been taken by Government, and without permission of Parliament, this redundancy could not be applied to the public service. Up to the 5th of April, 1803, he had taken credit for 4,500,000*l.* as the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund. On the 5th of October, it had amounted to 3,800,000*l.* so that there would be a considerable surplus; and as the House would doubtless vote the supplies of the year, he thought proper to lay before them the state of our finance, previous to Christmas. Before producing the Ways and Means, he adverted to the arrangements of the present year. A capital of 97,000,000*l.* had been provided for; the Income Tax was mortgaged for 56,000,000*l.* which, together with interest, loan, &c. amounted to the stock of 97,000,000*l.* above mentioned, the interest of which was 3,100,000*l.* He now admitted the charge that had been made against him, of having laid on more taxes than were required; the statement, however, he had formerly made, had been realized, namely, that the produce of the last year would not be short of 4,000,000*l.*; for the first quarter's taxes had amounted to 1,170,000*l.* In the course of the current year 18,000,000*l.* of unfunded debt had been taken out of the market by Government; and he was able to state, that the grants of last year, with the exception of the Army Extraordinaries, would be sufficient to provide for all the services of the year. The excess in the Army Extraordinaries would probably be more than 1,000,000*l.* but he had the satisfaction to state, that the whole amount of the Army Extraordinaries of the next year are not likely to be half the amount of those of the current year. The Navy Debt had been reduced one half, from 9,000,000*l.* to 4,500,000*l.* The Unfunded Debt, at the commencement of the last Session, amounted to 57,577,260*l.* The present Unfunded Debt was 15,380,000*l.* including 4,500,000*l.* the amount of the Navy Debt for the year; and he was not able to state this with

precision, the returns having been made up only to Michaelmas. Of this Unfunded Debt, 15,800,000*l.* consisted of Exchequer Bills, but of these 900,000*l.* was provided out of the Land and Malt, and 3,000,000*l.* on which no interest is paid, nor are they in the market, being a payment made by the Bank on account of the renewal of its Charter. He then came to the statement of the Supply for the year, and the Ways and Means for raising it. He took a view of the Army and Navy Estimates, from which it appeared, that the total sum voted for the Army was 7,500,000*l.*; for the Navy, consisting of 50,000 men, at 7*l.* per month, the Extraordinaries, Ship-building Charges, &c. made the sum for the ensuing year 6,669,378*l.* After enumerating the items, he presented the following as the whole of the Supplies:

Navy, 50,000 men, at 7*l.* per man, 4,550,000*l.* Ordinary and Extraordinary, 1,218,238*l.* Building, &c. 901,140*l.*—Army, 5,500,000*l.* Extraordinaries (including Surplus Extraordinaries 1802), 2,000,000*l.* Ordnance, 787,947*l.* Corn Bounties, 524,573*l.*—Miscellaneous, England and Ireland, 1,000,000*l.* Irish Permanent Grants, 363,339*l.* To be contributed jointly between England and Ireland *, 16,845,237*l.*

England's Separate Charges.—To pay off Exchequer Bills on Aids, 1801, 2,781,000*l.* To pay off Exchequer Bills on Aids, 1802, (Bank), 1,500,000*l.* Repayment to India Company, 1000,000*l.* Interest on Exchequer Bills, Discount, &c. 600,000*l.* Reduction National Debt, 100,000*l.* Total Supplies, 22,826,237*l.*

From the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it appeared that there was to be made to the East India Company a repayment of a sum advanced by them, and on which there was an Account between them and Government, arising out of advances made by the Company to carry on military efforts in India, and on which the Company would have a substantial demand on Government to the amount of one million. He then expressed his conviction of the propriety of what

he had formerly urged, viz. that provision should be made for the permanent charges of the country, out of a permanent revenue, that our revenue should be raised to our expenditure, and our expenditure not be accommodated to our revenue; but he added, that he had not felt it necessary to make any proposition for increasing our permanent burthens; nor did he think such a measure would be necessary in the present Session. He trusted there would be no glut of Exchequer Bills in the market; and to prevent which, he should, at an advanced period of the Session, propose to fund from six to eight millions of Exchequer Bills, if that operation could be made on advantageous terms; but if not, a Loan must be provided to that amount. But he was not aware, there would be any difficulty in the operation of funding the Bills. After adverting to our rapid and increasing prosperity, he proceeded to state the Ways and Means for raising the Supply. They were, the Land and Malt 2,750,000*l.* The Surplus of the Consolidated Fund, nearly double that of the last year, amounted to 6,500,000*l.* The Exchequer Bills 11,000,000*l.* and the Lottery 500,000*l.* making together, 20,750,000*l.* a sum which was greater than the Supplies voted. So that the amount of the Ways and Means was 20,750,000*l.* He then stated the amount of our Exports and Imports, by which a great increase appeared to have taken place since the conclusion of the Peace. It also appeared that the number of ships cleared outwards and entered inwards in the year 1801, were 1762, and the amount of the tonnage was 41,861 tons. In 1802, the number of ships was 2469, and the amount of the tonnage was 574,000. The number of British Seamen in 1801, was 23,096; and in 1802, it was 33,740*l.*—The number of Foreign Ships had decreased in proportion to the increase of the British, namely, from 3385 to 1149. He then concluded with expressing his extreme satisfaction at being enabled to prove the fallacy of the predictions that had been made relative to the deficiency that would

* Two seventeenths of the above sum of 16,845,237*l.* are to be contributed by Ireland, 1,931,792*l.*—Add for Ireland two seventeenths of 1,200 40*l.* for Civil List, and other Charges on the Consolidated Fund, not relating to the Public Debt, 141,223*l.* On Account of Ireland, 2,123,015*l.* and on Account of England, 20,703,212*l.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

the place in the Revenue immediately after the Peace. The statement of the situation of this Country must be interesting to the Continent, for it could not be supposed that what we gain by trade, is lost to others. Alluding to the National Debt, he observed, that at the present time, while the charge for the interest of the Debt is 25,000,000l. the sum applicable to the reduction of the Debt is 6,000,000l. He next touched on the flourishing situation of Ireland, which he attributed to the incorporation of the two Kingdoms: it appeared that in Au-

gust last, the Revenue of Ireland was increased by 900,000l. He concluded with passing some high encomiums on the financial abilities of his predecessor, to whose wisdom he attributed the present enviable state of the Country.

The Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received on Monday. The Chancellor then gave notice, that he should on Monday move for 1,300,000l. to make good sums advanced by the Bank, &c. The Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned till Monday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, DECEMBER 6.

LORD WHITWORTH'S presentation to the First Consul on the 5th inst. was marked with the most distinguished honours. He was received with every possible attention which could be paid to the representative of the British Sovereign. There were no less than eighty foreigners presented the same day, among whom were thirty-two English; but the English Ambassador occupied nearly the whole of the First Consul's care and respect; and the Chief Magistrate of the French Republic seemed particularly anxious to give the most public and satisfactory proofs of his sincere desire to preserve unimpaired the established relations of peace and amity between the two countries.

At this audience Lord Whitworth presented his Letters of Credence in the quality of Ambassador from his Britannic Majesty. Mr. Metry, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty, presented his Letters of Recall, and had his audience of leave. The Marquis de Gallo presented his Letters of Credence in quality of Minister from the King of the Two Sicilies to the President of the Italian Republic. Citizen Ferreri d'Alasio presented his Letters of Credence in his quality of Minister Plenipotentiary from the Ligurian Republic.

On the morning of the 1st inst. the Conscripts of the 6th District assembled at the Mayoralty House to draw lots. A quarrel took place among them; the guard on duty endeavoured to appease the tumult, but only received abuse. The dispute grew warmer. The Conscripts barricaded themselves, placing

boards between them and the guard. A patrol of the 9th Dragoons coming up, were assailed by volleys of stones. The Dragoons dismounted, forced the barricade, and arrested their disturbers of the peace. In the affray one person received a wound from a sword, of which he is since dead; and several others were wounded. Twenty-three of the most refractory were sent to prison. On the following day the Conscripts again drew lots, and every thing passed off quietly.—*Moniteur.*

Navigaton from Havre and Rouen to Paris.—Among the projects of amelioration that now occupy the attention of the French Government, is that of facilitating the transport of goods, by multiplying the means of interior navigation. This consists in establishing more regular modes of conveyance on rivers already navigable, or in digging canals. For accomplishing, in part, the former of these objects, a company has been formed in Paris, under the firm of G. Mioche and Co. who propose to keep vessels regularly employed in transporting goods from Havre and Rouen to Paris. But, to effect this purpose, they require a capital of 300,000 francs, with which they engage, by the beginning of the autumn, 1803, to put at least twenty-vessels, of from 200 to 120 tons burthen, in activity. To establish the necessary fund, this company has opened a subscription, dividing the whole into sixty shares of 5000 francs each, of which they themselves are to take ten. The First Consul has subscribed as an individual. The company promises thirty per cent. profit to the subscribers, which they undertake

despatch to prove in an inconceivable manner. The possibility of establishing a navigation between Paris and the sea is no longer considered as dubious. Experiments made on different occasions particularly by Le Saumon (a vessel of the Republic), La Ballondre, and La Parisienne, prove, that vessels of a hundred or a hundred and fifty tons, decked, and able to keep the sea, can sail, with a full cargo, from Havre to Paris, generally for nine months in the year.

Citizen Coquebert has lately communicated to the Polytechnic Society of Paris a very simple process for taking a copy of a recent manuscript. The process is the more interesting, as it requires neither machine nor preparation, and may be employed in any situation. It consists in putting a little sugar into common writing ink, and with this the writing is executed upon common paper, sized as usual: when a copy is required, *unfixed* paper is taken, and lightly moistened with a sponge. The wet paper is then applied to the writing, and a flat-iron (such as is used by the laundresses) of a moderate heat, being lightly passed over the unfixed paper, the copy is immediately produced.

Citizen Olivari, a natural philosopher, lately went from Paris to Orleans, where he pledged himself to the inhabitants to ascend in a Montgolfier; he tried, for two successive days, to fill his balloon, but failed both times. On the third experiment (Saturday last), however, he launched into the regions of the air at half past twelve P. M. and at one his corpse fell in the Commune of Fleury, about three miles from Orleans.

A Letter from Calais informs us, that M. Otto arrived there on the 5th inst. after a favourable passage of three hours. On his landing, all the Constituted Authorities, the Mayor, the Commissary General, the Governor, and the Commissary of the Marine, went to the Hotel to present him with their respects: he was then invited to a public ceremonial dinner; and in the evening the Theatre opened on the occasion. After the performance of the first piece, several songs, testifying the gratitude of the French People for the exertions of M. Otto, in the late negotiation for the Peace, were executed on the stage, amid the unanimous acclamations of a crowded audience.

General Menou is going to replace General Jourdan in Picdonnet, as Admiral.

nitrator-General. The latter will take his seat in the Council of State.

Intelligence has been received, by way of Leghorn, of the death of Prince Joseph Benedictus Marie Placidus, Savoy, brother to his Sardinian Majesty. The event took place at Sassari, in the island of Sardinia, of which he was Governor, on the 29th of October. He was thirty-four years old.

Accounts from Egypt state, that the Pacha at Cairo, who has assumed the title of Viceroy, is fortifying the Palace which General Bonaparte formerly occupied, under the apprehension of being besieged by the Beys, who are in possession of all Upper Egypt, and are advancing towards the Pyramids. They have beaten the Viceroy's troops in five encounters. The English are still at Alexandria, where General Stuart commands with 4000 men. The greatest misunderstanding prevails between the English and the Turks. The Turks have 3000 men at Damietta, 2000 at Rosetta, and 20 000 at Cairo.

The Consular Representative, Moreau St. Meary, has received the homage of a deputation from the Citizens of Piacentia. He assured them, that the only object, which the First Consul had in annexing their country to France, was to make them happy. The Marquis de Venturia, though acting under the express orders of the King of Etruria, has been prevented by the interposition of the French Resident, from carrying off the library and other moveables of the late Duke of Parma.

A Note has been addressed to the Dey of Algiers, and all his Commanders, by the Grand Signior: It states the complaints of the French against Algiers, and enjoins immediate harmony with France. The Captain Pacha has sent letters of a similar tendency to the Algerine Government.

ALGERS, Nov. 8.—It will be recollected that, on the 8th of May, the Algerines took a Portuguese frigate. The officers, who were received into the houses of the different Consuls, have been taken from thence within a month, and compelled to labour in the most severe manner. The Grandees of the Regency, and the Corps of Rais, had made representations to the Dey without success. The French Commissary at length complained in favour of the Portuguese officers. He represented that all the usual laws were violated with regard to them, and that the Dey had himself complained, that at Naples his Rais were obliged

obliged to work. The Dey replied, that he would always be happy to do any thing that should be agreeable to the First Consul's agent; but that in the present case he had strong reasons, known only to himself, for treating the Portuguese as he had done.

Yesterday, at three quarters past eleven in the morning, the horizon being very cloudy, the air hot, and the sea somewhat agitated by a light south wind, a dreadful earthquake was felt here. The shock was so violent that every one thought, for more than forty seconds, he should be buried under the wreck of the houses vertically destroyed. A great number of inhabitants hurried through the city gates. Several houses were damaged; almost all have crevices. At six leagues from Algiers, on the side of Belida, a village of 20 houses was destroyed, and all its inhabitants perished. The Aga went out with his troops to proceed to the spot. Two English sail of the line felt the shock strongly at thirty miles from land. Several shocks were again felt in the night and on the morning of the 8th. All the European families are encamped in the fields under tents.

Letters from Hamburg state, that the Magistrates of that city took possession, on the 3d instant, at the desire of the French Minister, of the Cathedral and dependencies belonging to the Chapter of Bremen, subject to his Britannic Majesty, in his quality of Elector of Hanover. The Dean and Canons of the Chapter are to preserve their revenues for life.

From Holland we learn, that a fortnight since there had been presented to the Batavian Government an Address subscribed by 50 merchants of Amsterdam, praying that the law of the 26th of February last, prohibiting the importation and sale of English and other foreign manufactures, after the first of January next, should not be carried into execution. No arrangement has yet taken place upon this interesting subject.

On the 14th of June a Convention was signed at Berlin, between Prussia and the Batavian Republic, in virtue of which his Prussian Majesty renews, in favour of Holland, the sovereignty of Sawenger, Huissen, and Malbourg.

In a Treaty signed at Paris on the 19th of August, 1798, between Citizen Talleyrand, on the part of the French Government, and Messrs. Zeltner and Jenner, on the part of the Helvetic

Government, there is the following article:

Art. 3. The French Republic guarantees the Independence of the Helvetic Republic, and the unity of its Government. And in case that, the Oligarchy should attempt to overturn the actual Government of Helvetia, the French Republic engages, on the requisition of the Helvetic Republic, to give it every kind of assistance, and to resist the attacks of its internal and external enemies.

BERNE, Dec. 3.—The activity of the measures adopted to re-establish order in the small Cantons, where fresh troubles had broken out, has been happily successful. Tranquility is perfectly restored in that country; yet the marching of French troops thither continues.—The Helvetic Government has received the official intelligence from its Envoy at Ratisbon, that the preliminary negotiations have already been set on foot respecting the indemnities claimed by Switzerland for the loss of its possessions in Germany, which promise complete success.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.—The differences between the English and the Turks, at Alexandria, have risen to such a height, that the English General has demanded certain forts, which had been resigned to the Turks, to be put again into his possession. The Turks refuse to yield to his demand. The English are, however, still securely masters of Alexandria.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 27.—Yesterday, between twelve and one o'clock, this city was thrown into the greatest consternation by an earthquake. The shocks, which succeeded each other for ten minutes and a half, were so violent, that almost all the chimnies were thrown down; several houses and some churches also tumbled to pieces; that of St. Nicholas, and the famous tower of Goltza, are nothing but heaps of ruins. The earth burst open at several times, and a greenish water, which diffused a sulphurous odour throughout the whole city, spouted up through the fissures. At five o'clock the phenomenon was renewed, but the shocks were less violent, and occasioned no damage. Notwithstanding the great number of edifices thrown down, during the first commotion, no persons have perished, except a Jewess and her child, and two others. Prince Yspilanti, the new Hospodar of Wallachia, had just arrived;

rived; he had gone to church to offer up his prayers, and the most violent shocks were felt just at the moment when he was about to kiss the Gospel.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.—According to the last intelligence from the frontiers of Turkey, the earthquake of the 26th of October has occasioned more ravage than announced by the first reports—a great many people must have perished in consequence of this disaster. These ravages have extended as far as Constantinople. Between Silistria and Rostock a considerable track of land has been entirely swallowed up, and transformed into a lake. A mountain has had a similar fate; before it sunk down, a water somewhat like milk spouted up from it. The towns of Krajowa and Widdin have sustained considerable damage. The castle of Bucharest, which was built by the Romans, presents nothing but ruins. The Prince and the inhabitants quitted the town, and are encamped in the plain. This phenomenon is ascribed by naturalists to the excessive heat which took place last summer.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—We have received here from Peterwarradin, news of the earthquake which was felt at Constantinople. The first reports were exaggerated, but it is not the less true that Constantinople has experienced a violent shock. The letters from Peterwarradin are in substance as follows: "The earthquake felt here, and throughout Syrmium, on the 26th of October last, extended throughout Servia, Bosnia, and the other Turkish provinces, to the banks of the Black Sea. It was very violent at Constantinople. The greater part of the houses situated in the neighbourhood of the Seraglio, and a great part of the buildings and mosques in the suburb Galata, have been thrown down. The earthquake lasted more than thirty minutes. The rocking and shocks were continual; the Seraglio was shaken, and suffered much. The Grand Seignior fled to the principal mosque, formerly the church of Saint Sophia, whither the people repaired *en masse*, because that mosque is deemed indestructible."—A fresh incident has occurred, which gives rise to many rumours. The union of the Duchy of Parma to France, though it was easy to foresee it, has produced nevertheless a strong sensa-

tion. Our Court claims that, Sovereignty in virtue of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which establishes in favour of the House of Austria the reversion of Parma and Placenza. How could Spain give to another Power territories which had devolved to Austria by an anterior Treaty? It is hoped that the Imperial Court will receive an indemnity from France.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—The brother of Prince Ruspoli resides here. He has received from England letters from the Prince, who was nominated by the Pope to the dignity of Grand Master of Malta. Prince Ruspoli, by these letters, signifies to his brother his refusal of that dignity, and explains the reasons why he refuses it.

His Imperial Majesty has again given orders to reduce his army to the measure of the peace establishment.

RATISBON, Dec. 2.—The Imperial Plenipotentiary has not yet acceded to the definitive Conclusion of the Deputation. That accession will probably not take place until the interests of the Grand Duke of Tuscany have been finally arranged.

Five women were lately tried at Patna, in Hindostan, on charges of Sorcery, and, being found guilty, were put to death. The Governor General, on being informed of the circumstance, ordered all the principal persons who composed the tribunals to be apprehended, and arraigned before the Circuit Court of Patna, on charges of the murder of these women, and the Court adjudged them to suffer death. It appeared, however, that this custom had prevailed time immemorial; several of the witnesses remembered numerous instances of persons having been put to death by the Brahmans for sorcery, and one of them in particular proved that his own mother had been tried and executed as a witch—the Government, therefore, pardoned the offenders; but, to prevent the recurrence of circumstances so disgraceful to humanity, a Proclamation has been issued, declaring, that any one forming a tribunal for the trial of persons charged with witchcraft, or aiding or encouraging in any act to deprive such persons of life, shall be deemed guilty of murder, and suffer the penalty attached to that offence.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER 22.

THE Dutch ship the *Vryheid*, from Amsterdam for the Cape and Batavia, laden with stores, and having 380 soldiers and passengers on board, was lost on Monday near Hythe. Only 12 persons were saved.—It appears, that upwards of 450 persons have lost their lives by this melancholy event. Many women were thrown on shore whole bodies were perfectly naked. It appears that it is customary with Dutch women, at sea, to undress themselves in time of danger.

27. About nine in the morning, Captain William Codling, late of the brig *Adventure*, condemned to death for the crime of attempting to defraud the Underwriters, by scuttling and endeavouring to sink that vessel, was conducted out of the gaol of Newgate, to proceed to undergo the last extremity of his sentence at the Docks at Wapping.—The cart was covered with black; he ascended it with much firmness and fortitude, and all the way to the place of execution was devoutly engaged in prayer.—He was accompanied by the Clerk to the Ordinary of Newgate.—The convict appeared about 40 years of age, of middle stature, and of a florid and prepossessing countenance.—After hanging the usual time, the body was put in a shell, and landed at Wapping New Stairs, in order to be delivered to his friends. The banks of the River were thronged, and every shroud and yard of the ships within view of the execution were crowded with spectators.

28. As a foreign Gentleman was driving his curricie in Hyde Park, the traces broke, and the animals taking fright, ran furiously with the curricie into the Serpentine River, where they got to the depth of seven feet in the water. The groom had jumped out of the curricie: but the owner was in imminent danger of his life, when a spectator plunged into the river, and caught hold of the skirts of his coat. Both the horses were drowned.

29. In the Court of King's Bench, a person named Humlin, a tin man at Plymouth, was brought up to receive sentence, having been prosecuted by the Attorney General for attempting to bribe the Right Hon. Henry Adlington. It appeared, that the de-

fendant, having received information that the office of Landing Surveyor at Plymouth was vacant, wrote to Mr. A. offering to give him 2000*l.* if he would procure him the place; and proposing to enter into a bond to any amount to keep the matter secret.—The defendant suffered judgment to go by default, and the Court sentenced him to be confined three months in the Marshalsea prison, and to pay a fine of 100*l.*

One Johnson, a smuggler, who was confined in the Fleet Prison on a capital charge, effected his escape. About four years since, this man and another made their escape from the New Jail in the Borough, where they were confined for obstructing some Revenue Officers: in the New Jail they presented pistols to the keeper, and having gained the outer door, mounted horses, which were in readiness, and rode off. At the time of the expedition to the Helder, Johnson made a tender of his services to Government: his knowledge of the Dutch coast (from his smuggling connexions) was thought of consequence, and his offer was accepted: his conduct in this service procured him the favour of several of the Ex Ministers, and of Sir Ralph Abercrombie in particular. About six months ago, he was lodged in the Fleet Prison for debts to the amount of 11,000*l.* Some of the Revenue Officers from Sussex, about a fortnight since, came to see him in the Fleet: they recognized him; and swore he was at the head of the party of smugglers who, in June last, kept the Revenue Officers at Southwold in custody, while others of their party made off with their smuggled goods. On being examined by the Lord Mayor, he was ordered to be detained for a capital felony; but Johnson, a second time, effected his escape by cutting away the upper panncis of his prison door. He climbed over the wall which surrounds the prison, notwithstanding its great height, and the arrangement of the spikes, with facility, by means of a rope-ladder, and instantly rode off on a horse in waiting for him at Fleet-market. He had previously sent out of the Fleet his papers and linen.—A reward of 500*l.* is offered for his apprehension; but he has reached France.

DEC. 7. As some men were repairing a pump belonging to the Boy and Cup public house, in Lobster-lane, Norwich, they discovered, 27 feet below the surface on one side of the well, a Gothic entrance, not a room, ten feet by eight, which probably belonged to a monastery.

A few days ago, as Mary Wills, a little girl about eleven years old, was working a spinning-jenny, in a woollen manufactory at Plymouth, a spike of the devil caught a finger of her right hand, and before it could be stopped, tore off all the fingers, sinews, and muscles of her right arm, up to the elbow, and broke the bones. The arm was amputated, and the child is likely to recover.

Hatfield, the Impostor, has been taken at a house called the Lamb and Flag, about seventeen miles from Swansea. He went to BUILT, in Brecknockshire, on the 11th inst. and at the inn met a Gentleman of the town, to whom he had a year and a half since made himself known as a Captain in the Navy. They spent the evening in great conviviality at the inn, and Hatfield prevailed on his guest to give him cash for a bill on his banker, in London:—in the morning, he saw himself advertised in the papers, and decamped without the ceremony of a reckoning.

9. One Gibbs, a dyer, in Maiden-lane, carrying home a pint of porter, slipped down, and, falling with his head on the pewter pot, was killed on the spot.

A Lady, named Stratton, lately died at Winwick, Huntingdonshire, in the 107th year of her age; she retained the full possession of all her faculties for some time after her hundredth year.

An arrangement has been made by the Excise Office, in virtue of a former Act of Parliament; by which all publicans are to make an entry of 'ne casks, &c. in which they deposit their malt liquors; and the brewers are in future to be placed in a situation similar to the distillers, by being obliged to send permits with each delivery of porter, &c.

Revenue.—Account of the Total Net Produce of all the Permanent Taxes, in the years ending the 10th of Oct. 1801 and 1802 respectively:—In the year ended 10th of Oct. 1801, 22,936,409l. 14s. 11½d.—In the year ended 10th Oct. 1802, 25,199,088l. 14s. 0½d.

13. At night, a post-chaise driver coming from Dartford with a return chaise, drove into the water at Westminster-bridge, to wash the horses; but the tide being high and on the return, forced the horses and coach through one of the arches. A sailor, who was an inside passenger, and the post-boy, were with difficulty saved by some watermen. One of the horses was drowned.

14. At Bow-street, Hatfield was brought up for examination: at his request, his irons were taken off.—Mr. Taunton, Solicitor for the bankruptcy, produced the Gazette where it was recorded on the 15th of June last; and the Chancellor's order for extending the time of appearance to the 18th of September; but stated, that he did not appear: he also produced a bill of exchange for 30l drawn in the name of Hope, supposed to have been written and negotiated by the prisoner. A copy of the register of the prisoner's marriage, under the name of A. A. Hope, with the Beauty of Buttermere, was likewise produced. The prisoner was very reserved in his replies; and on his complaining of the inconvenience of his situation, Mr. Taunton said he would undertake to allow him a guinea and a half per week, for the present. He was remanded to Budevell.

16. In the Court of Common Pleas, a cause of some interest was tried, on account of its being one of the transactions in which Hatfield was concerned. The plaintiff, Mr. Nucelli, is a merchant in the City, and the defendant, a Mr. Denys, a merchant, at Tiverton. Hatfield having become acquainted with the defendant, prevailed on him to enter into partnership with him, and shortly after H. having come to London, formed an acquaintance with the plaintiff, and induced him to transfer 5000l. Three per Cents. to the credit of Messrs. Denys, of Tiverton. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for 5661l. 17s. 6d. being the value of the principal at the time of the transfer, and the interest thereon.

By letters from Dublin of the 4th, it appears that the tempestuous weather of Wednesday and Thursday se'n-night, and the unremitting rains, had produced disastrous consequences near the metropolis. Several walls and other work had been materially injured.

jured by the flood; and the roads near Belfast were so much inundated, as to prevent the mails from proceeding. The bridges of Ringsend, Lucan, and Celbridge, have been destroyed; and many other accidents have arisen from the same cause in various parts of the country.

Mr. Bellamy, an Officer of the army, convicted of forgery in Ireland, has been executed.

The Admiralty Board having discovered, during the late visitation of the dock-yards, that persons had contrived to get appointed as Warrant Officers on board some of his Majesty's ships, who had not been brought up in the navy: their Lordships have therefore established the following regulations, to be observed as part of the Standing Orders of the navy:—No person to be appointed a Purser, who has not served two years as Secretary or Clerk to a Flag Officer, or Captain's Clerk of his Majesty's ships.—No person to be appointed Gunner, who has not been rated a Petty Officer of some description, for the space of two years out of the four years necessary to be served, before he can be examined.—No person to be appointed Boatswain, who has not served four years, two of which must be in the capacity of Boatswain's Mate, or Yeoman of the Sheets.—No

person to be appointed Carpenter, who has not served a regular apprenticeship to a Shipwright, and for the space of two years after the apprenticeship as Carpenter's Mate, or Carpenter's Crew, on board his Majesty's ships. or in his dock-yards, and produce a certificate from the Master Shipwright, of his being properly qualified, &c.; and each of these persons must produce certificates of their good conduct, before they can be considered eligible to receive an appointment.

Cancers:—Olive oil boiled in a tin-
ned vessel, at three or four short intervals, until it assumes the consistence of a salve, is used with great success in Turkey, in the cure of cancers:—the part is rubbed with the ointment.

In cases of a *bite from any poisonous animal*, it is recommended to bind the part above the wound with sheet-lead, and to use volatile alkali. Lunar-cautic, or the oxide of silver from the nitrous acid, is a certain and effectual antidote, as when mixed with the venom of the viper, it renders it innocent.

At a Special Sessions, lately holden in Halifax, a cause was tried between a Clergyman and the keeper of a toll-gate, wherein it was determined by the Sitting Magistrate—"That a Clergyman, going on duty, is every where exempt from the payment of toll."

MARRIAGES.

THE Rev. Frederick Hotham, son of Baron Hotham, to Miss Hodges, of Hampstead-place, Kent.

Captain John Giffard, of the royal navy, to Miss Carter, daughter of Sir John Carter.

Lord Southampton to Miss Seymour, second daughter to Lord R. Seymour.

Joseph Weld, esq. to Miss Charlotte

Stourton, fourth daughter of Lord Stourton.

William Squance, of Torrington, Devon, esq. to Miss Read, of Porchester Lodge, Hants.

Sir Charles Anderson, bart. rector of Lee, in Lincolnshire, to Miss Fanny Nelthorpe.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Ainslie to Miss Neville.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

NOVEMBER 10.

AT Stamfordham, aged 69, William Scott, M. D. one of the coroners for the county of Northumberland.

13. Robert Aldersey, esq. one of the Benchers of the Inner Temple.

15. At Kendall, Mr. George Romney, the celebrated painter. (An account of this Gentleman in our next.)

Lately, Mr. Robert Nathaniel Dyer, lieutenant in the royal navy.

17. At Frostenden, in the county of Suffolk, the Rev. Christopher Smear.

19. Mrs. Maude, of Wensley, widow of Thomas Maude, esq. of the same place.

Mr. John Homer, of Bucklebury.

20. Mr. Burton, of Portman-street, Portman-square, in his 68th year.

Kowles Scudamore, esq. justice of peace for the county of Gloucester, and the oldest barrister in England, in his 91st year.

At

At Aſhe, near Overton, Hants, Benjamin Langlois, eſq. of Cork-ſtreet.

John Charles Berthon, eſq.

22. At Newbury, J. Merriman, eſq. aged 56.

24. Mr. J. Lightfoot, ſtock-broker.

25. Mr. John Hepworth, of York, one of the ſheriffs of that city.

Edward Huſſey Montagu, earl of Beau-lieu. He was born in the year 1720, married, in 1745, Iſabella, dutcheſs dowager of Manchester, by whom he had two children, both ſince dead.

29. At Bath, Thomas Williams, eſq. of Temple Houſe, Berks, M. P. for Great Marlow

30. At Cartigan, Mr. Edward Savage, late of Briſtol.

D.C. 1. Mr. John Reynolds, brother to Mr. Reynolds, the dramatift.

At Bath, Helen, counteſs of Selkirk.

Mr. Egerton Hammerton, late of Liverpool.

At Weſton Houſe, near Guildford, William Maſt Godſhall, juſtice of peace for Surrey, in his 82d year.

2. At Oundle, Imer Pywell, eſq. late a lieutenant in the navy.

3. At Bath, Sir Thomas Fletewood, bart. of Martin Sands, Cheshire.

4. Alexander Dyer, eſq. of Tillygreig.

5. Richard Ayton Lee, eſq. of Ingoldſthorpe, in the county of Norfolk.

6. Mr. Roger Kemble, in his 82d year. Very early in life he ventured upon theatrical boards. He married Miſs Ward, the daughter of Mr. Ward, a contemporary with Quin, on the London ſtage, and who afterwards became the Manager of a very reſpectable provincial company of performers. By this Lady, who has the miſfortune of ſeeing her venerable aſſociate in life drop into the grave before her, he had a numerous train of children, to whom he gave all the advantages of education, which it was in his power to beſtow, and whom he had the pleaſure of ſeeing arrive at an height of fame and fortune, by the fair exertion of induſtry and genius. Mr. R. Kemble poſſeſſed a very good underſtanding, and was well acquainted with life. He was a reſpectable actor, though he never appeared more than once on a London ſtage, when he performed *The Miller of Mansfield*, in the Haymarket Theatre, for the benefit of his ſon Stephen, and diſplayed good ſenſe and unaffected humour.

7. At Buckingham, Mrs. Thomas, relict of Benjamin Thomas, eſq. late marſhall of the King's Bench priſon.

Mr. James Steuart, writer, at Edinburgh, in his 82d year.

9. John Simpſon, eſq. of Launde Abbey, Leiceſterſhire.

Lately, at Warrington, Mr. Thomas Lowndes.

10. Dr. John Butler, biſhop of Hereford, in his 85th year.

11. William Frazer, eſq. in his 75th year, who held the office of under ſecretary of ſtate from 1765 to 1789.

Lady Dundas, relict of Sir Lawrence Dundas, and mother of Lord Dundas.

12. At Hertford, Charles Townley, eſq. aged 57.

13. At Chelſea, Captain Thomas Baillie, late clerk of the deliveries of his Maſteſty's ordnance, and formerly lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hoſpital.

14. At Camberwell, Mrs. Dodd, wife of the Rev. Richard Dodd, rector of Cowley, Middleſex.

Stamp Brookſbank, eſq. Cheſterfield-ſtreet, May-fair.

At Leith Terrace, Mr. William Woods, late of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. He performed ſeveral years on the Edinburgh ſtage, both tragedy and comedy, with great applauſe.

15. William Biddle, eſq. of Weſt-square.

16. John Hunter, eſq. a director of the Eaſt India Company.

Lately, at Fairview, in Ireland, in his 96th year, the Rev. Robert Henry, fifty-seven years miniſter of the diſſenting congregation of Caſtledawfon.

19. At Acton, in his 80th year, Samuel Wegg, eſq. ſenior bencher of Gray's-inn, vice-preſident of the Royal Society, and juſtice of peace for Middleſex and Eſſex.

At Plumſtead, in his 67th year, Lieutenant-General William Johnſtone, of the royal artillery.

27. Thomas Cadell, eſq. alderman of London for the ward of Walbrook, and many years an eminent bookſeller in the Strand.

DEATHS ABROAD.

SEPT. 20. At Jamaica, Captain Bartlet, commanding the royal volunteers.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR DECEMBER 1802.

Bank Stock	per Ct. Confs.	per Ct. Navy	New per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn. 10 diff.	Imp. 3pr Ct	Imp. Ann.	India Stock, Scrip	India Bonds, Bills.	Irish Omn.	Irish 5per Ct.	Engliff Lott. & Bank.
27	66 1/2	83	100 1/2	19 9-16		10 1/2	66 1/2	11 1/2					
28	66 1/2	83 1/2	100 1/2	19 9-16		10 1/2	66 1/2	11 1/2					
29	66 1/2	83 1/2	100 1/2	19 9-16		10 1/2	66 1/2	11 1/2					
30	66 1/2	83 1/2	100 1/2	19 9-16		10 1/2	66 1/2	11 1/2					
1	65 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2	65 1/2	11 1/2	20 1/2				
2	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2	65 1/2	11 1/2	20 1/2				
3	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2	65 1/2	11 1/2					
4	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
5	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
6	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
7	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
8	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
9	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
10	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
11	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
12	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
13	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
14	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
15	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
16	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
17	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
18	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
19	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
20	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
21	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
22	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
23	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
24	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							
25	66 1/2	83 1/2	99 1/2	19 9-16		11 1/2							

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Confs the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

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June 22 to December 27, 1802.

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APPLETON, Thomas, Wigan, Lancashire, dyer, Aug. 14.
 Arthy, Elliot, Liverpool, master and mariner, Sept. 7.
 Ashby, John, Huddersy, Leicestershire, baker, Sept. 18.
 Allen, Joseph, St. Mary-Axe, London, merchant, Sept. 18.
 Adams, Joseph, Brompton, Kent, butcher, Oct. 2.
 Annesley, Abraham Levy, Chiswell-street, merchant, Oct. 23.
 Augarick, Francis Joseph, and Alancant, Francis Joseph, Oxford-street, hosiery and hatters, Oct. 23.
 Ainsworth, James, New Seaford, Lincolnshire, mercer, Nov. 27.
 Aplin, Oliver, Banbury, Oxfordshire, scrivener, Dec. 7.
 Andrus, John, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, ironmonger, Dec. 14.

B.

Brewer, Edward, Cricklade, Wiltshire, money-scrivener, July 3.
 Braint, Joseph, Monkgate, Yorkshire, butter and bacon factor, July 3.
 Bali, George, Launceston, Cornwall, dealer in spirits, July 3.
 Bowen, Joseph, Swansea, marmar, July 6.
 Bulfield, William, Lancashire, shopkeeper, July 10.
 Barratt, John, Walsfield, gardener and seedman, July 10.
 Banks, Thomas, Hill House, Sedgley, Staffordshire, carpenter, July 10.
 Bishop, William Yealand Conyers, Lancashire, merchant, and Bishop, John Joseph, Leighton Hall, Lancashire, merchant, July 17.
 Bradley, Samuel, the younger, Leicester, grocer, July 20.
 Bettger, William, Vauxhall, tailor, July 27.
 Barker, Richard, Wellingborough, Northampton, common carrier, Aug. 3.

Brooks,

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Brooks, Thomas, Gainsborough, grocer, Aug. 3.
 Beaumont, William Francis, Mitre-court, Cheap-side, wine and brandy merchant, Aug. 7-
 Brown, John, Goldsmith-street, warehouseman, Aug. 17. Superfeded Oct. 9.
 Behenna, Richard, late of Penryn, Cornwall, then of London, maltster, Aug. 21.
 Boulton, John, St. Martin's-lane, Middlesex, upholster, Aug. 21.
 Bolinbroke, James Bernard, and Bolinbroke, Mary-Anne, Norwich, woollen-draper, Sept. 7.
 Burman, James, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, grocer, Sept. 11.
 Brett, George, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, grocer, Sept. 14.
 Beetzler, John, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, brazier and corn-merchant, Sept. 25.
 Beedzler, John, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, brazier and corn-merchant, Sept. 28.
 Breamwhite, John, the younger, Rochland, Nortolk, shopkeeper, Oct. 5.
 Bevington, Timothy, Worcester, draper, Oct. 12.
 Bridgman, John, Church court, Lothbury, merchant, Oct. 12.
 Biddulph, John, Staffordshire, cordwainer, Oct. 12.
 Brotherton, John, Manchester, grocer Oct. 16.
 Brome, William, Melford, Suffolk, stay-maker, Oct. 16.
 Britt, William, Loddon, Nortolk, shopkeeper, Oct. 23.
 Blunt, Thomas, Godalmin, Surrey, money-scrivener, Nov. 9.
 Bennet, William, Greenfield-street Mile End, merchant, Nov. 9.
 Button, Amy, Reading, Berks, innkeeper, Nov. 16.
 Bird, Henry, Clifton, Gloucestershire, shoemaker, Nov. 16.
 Brogi, Francis, Thanet-place, Strand, Italian merchant, Nov. 16.
 Bennett, Joseph, Blackman-street, Suney, carpenter, Nov. 16.
 Barrat, Phineas, Strand, goldsmith, Nov. 20.
 Ball, James, Taunton, Somersetshire, hawker, Nov. 20.
 Bird, John, Park-street, St. George, Hanover-square, butcher, Nov. 20.
 Burbage, Samuel, Fenny Stratford, Buckinghamshire, innholder, Nov. 23.
 Broadbent, John, Molesey, Lancashire, broker, Nov. 27.
 Blogg, William, Pall-Mall, architect and auctioneer, Nov. 27.
 Bentfield, Bacon, Yarmouth, liquor-merchant, Nov. 27.
 Barns, John, Rochford, Essex, dealer, Nov. 27.
 Baxter, John, Middle Temple, merchant, Nov. 30.
 Bowman, John, Water-lane, London, brandy-merchant, Dec. 11.
 Bird, Joseph, Houndditch, hatter, Dec. 18.
 Bartlett, John, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, baker, Dec. 18.
 Bowman, John, ~~Carford~~ Carford, John, and Bowman Thomas, Poplar, seed-crushers, Dec. 18.

C.

Cochran, William, Liverpool, merchant, June 26.
 Cox, Robert, Worcester-place and Kennet Wharf, Upper Thames-street, paper and rag-
 merchant, June 26.
 Cottingham, John, Liverpool, merchant and broker, June 29.
 Campbell, Matthew, and Teasdale, William, Manchester, grocers, July 3.
 Coulhard, Ann, Orchard House, Cumberland, innkeeper, July 6.
 Chilcot, William, Lamb street, Spital-fields, plumber, July 10.
 Collishaw, Charles, Wyche-street, cabinet-maker, July 10.
 Carter, Thomas, the younger, Waltham Holy Cross, Essex, corn-chandler, July 10.
 Crisp, Jonathan Tabor, Banbury, Oxfordshire, wholesale clothier, July 17.
 Compton, Edward, Cholderton Lains, Southampton, farmer, July 31.
 Columbine, Francis, Columbine, David, Columbine, David, the younger, and Columbine,
 Peter, the younger, Norwich, merchants, July 31.
 Cartwright, John, Newton Wakefield, dealer and chapman, July 31.
 Cannon, Methusalem, Plymouth, grocer, Aug. 7.
 Crofner, Henry, Bridge, Kent, linen-weaver, Aug. 10. Superfeded Oct. 9.
 Crean, Edward, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, carpenter, Aug. 17.
 Clark, Christopher, Buckingham-street, Strand, victualler, Aug. 21.
 Calderwood, John, Clarence-place, Pentonville, Middlesex, warehouseman, Aug. 21.
 Cleasby, Stephen, Austin-frers, London, merchant, Sept. 18.
 Cox, James, John-street, Minories, painter and glazier, Oct. 9.
 Clark, Daniel, Liverpool, master-mariner, Oct. 23.

Cawthorn,

I N D E X.

Cawthorn, Samuel, York, grocer, Oct. 26.
 Cockerell, Michael, Walpole, Suffolk, shopkeeper, Nov. 6.
 Clark, William, Newport, Isle of Wight, perfumer, Nov. 6.
 Champion, William, Worktop, Nottinghamshire, cheesemonger, Nov. 9.
 Chapman, John, Yarmouth, linen-draper, Nov. 9.
 Chaplin, Thomas, Kingston-upon-Hull merchant, Nov. 9.
 Clark, James Union-court, Broad street, insurance broker, Nov. 13.
 Curtis, Michael, and Scott, James Henry Alexander, Wadling-street, wine-merchants, Nov. 20.
 Cook, Benjamin, North Audley-street, baker, Nov. 27.
 Corbett, Hugh Woodney, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 27.
 Crook, Obadiah Thomas, Weybridge, Surrey, timber-dealer, Dec. 4.
 Carr, George, the younger, Friday-street, Staffordshire warehouselman, Dec. 11.
 Clarke, William, Arundel street, Strand, merchant, Dec. 14.
 Calvert, Francis, Richmond, stable-keeper, Dec. 14.

D.

Danaster, John, New Alresford, Southampton, grocer, July 3.
 Duffin, Michael, and Duffin, Henry, Stratford-upon-Avon, linen drapers, July 6.
 Dogson, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, spirit-merchant, July 17.
 Dennis, John Beltrand, St. Andrew's-hill, Doctors Commons, wine and brandy merchant, Aug. 3.
 Davis, Isaac, and Solomon, Moses, Union-court, Broad-street, merchants, Aug. 7.
 De Mendes, Abraham, Pavement, Moorfields, Aug. 10.
 Dance, John, Oxford street, orange-merchant, Aug. 24.
 Da Costa, Hannanel Mendez, the younger, Orange-street, Bloomsbury, grocer, Oct. 2.
 Dalton, James, Deptford, bricklayer, Oct. 5.
 Davey James, East Anstey, Devonshire, yeoman, Oct. 9.
 Davis, Henry, Portsea, Southampton, merchant, Oct. 19.
 Dring, William, and Dring, David, Brighthelmstone, shopkeepers, Nov. 9.
 Dullunrz, Mary, and Baker, Anne, Sackville-street, milliners, Nov. 9.
 Dunsford, Martin, Tiverton, Devonshire, merchant, Nov. 27.
 Dewis, William, the younger, Bedworth, Warwickshire, silkman, Nov. 27.
 Durand, John Nicholas, Milman-street, Bedford-square, merchant, Nov. 30.
 Drintord, Thomas, Philpot-lane, London, wine-merchant, Dec. 21.

E.

Easto, Robert, Weybread, Suffolk, butcher, Aug. 7.
 Elliott, George, and Pickard, George, Wood-street, Cheapside, velvet, ribbon, and fancy-trimming manufacturers, Aug. 17.
 Emmet, John Henry, Browne, James, and Browne, Francis, Old Jewry, wine-merchants, Aug. 24.
 Easterby, George, and Macfarlane, William, Canada Wharf, Rotherhithe, Surrey, merchants, Oct. 5.
 Ethrington, David, York, merchant, Oct. 30.
 Eicks, Henry, Gloucester, sugar-refiner, Nov. 6.
 Eldridge, Thomas, Old-street, victualler, Nov. 30.

F.

Faulkner, Thomas, of Manchester, Faulkner, William, and Gibson, John, of Queen-street, Cheapside, merchants, June 26.
 Freeman, John, Fleet-street, hat-manufacturer, July 3.
 Furniss, Mark, White, John, and Styling, Robert, Sheffield, silversmiths, July 3.
 Formby, John, Newburgh, Lancashire, blacksmith, July 13.
 Forbes, Colin, Chichester-tenns, Chancery-lane, baker, July 13.
 Fowler, William, Kingston-upon-Hull, shopkeeper, July 17.

I N D E X.

Fulton, Alexander, Clapham, Surrey, coal merchant, July 17. Superfeded Nov. 27.
 Fisher, William, Cambridge, woollen-draper, July 20.
 Froome, John, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, currier and leather-dresser, July 31.
 Fox, Jonathan, and Fox, William, Pavement, Finsbury, merchants, Aug. 28.
 Fenwick, Thomas the elder, and Fenwick, Thomas, the younger, Boston, Lincolnshire, drapers, Sept. 17.
 Farthing, Robert, Blakeney, Norfolk, merchant, Sept. 25.
 Fawcett, Thomas, Chiswell-street, Moorfields, refiner, Sept. 25.
 Fallon, Patrick, Edward-street, Portman-square, hatter, Oct. 5.
 Furtado, Isaac Ribico South-street, Finsbury-square, merchant, Nov. 9.
 Fowler, William, Shefford, Bedfordshire, coal-merchant, Nov. 20.
 Fowler, William, Shefford, Bedfordshire, and Haynes, Matthew Samuel, Greville-street, Hatton Garden, merchants, Nov. 20.
 Fearhead, Elizabeth, Tunstall, Suffolk, grocer, Nov. 27.
 Flower, Thomas, and Cooper, John, Whitechapel, umbrella-makers, Nov. 30.
 Fleming, George, Leyland, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturer, Dec. 12.
 Frankland, Francis, Cheap-side, warehousman, Dec. 18.
 Fisher, John, Bristfield, Thornhill, Yorkshire, white-clothier, Dec. 25.

G.

Grant, John, Laurence Poultny-lane, merchant, July 31.
 Geddes, Alexander, Mark-lane, London, merchant, Aug. 7.
 Garforth, Thomas, Bramhope Olley, Yorkshire, corn-merchant, Aug. 24.
 Grove, Peter, Snarebrook, Essex, baker, Sept. 18.
 Gillatt, John, Hawkefworth, Joseph, and Gillatt, William, Sheffield, common brewers, Sept. 21.
 Gowland, Thomas, the younger, White Lion-court, Birchin-lane, merchant, Oct. 12.
 Gale, Curwen, Tower-hill, London, merchant, Nov. 2.
 Gilman, Thomas, Norwich, linen-draper, Nov. 2.
 Gill, William, Wakefield, Yorkshire, ironmonger, Nov. 2.
 Gibbs, John, Wrotham, Kent, corn-chandler, Nov. 27.

H.

Hurrell, Thomas, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, tailor, June 26.
 Haslam, Arthur, Westthoughton, Lancashire, shopkeeper, June 29.
 Hinwood, James, Canterbury, vintner, July 6.
 Halfhide, James, the elder, Halfhide, James, the younger, and Halfhide, Edward, Merton, Surrey, callico-printers, July 8.
 Hope, Peter, Liverpool, merchant, July 10.
 Houkton, John, Digbeth, Birmingham, baker, July 24.
 Harvey, Henry Hill, Tokenhouse-yard, broker, July 27.
 Hancock, George, Exeter, leather breeches maker, July 31.
 Hedges, Richard, Shrewsbury, druggist, Aug. 3.
 Hardy, Joseph, Leadenhall-street, silversmith, Aug. 7.
 Heale, John, Beckington, Somersetshire, baker, Aug. 10.
 Holder, William Compton, Ross, Herefordshire, money scrivener, Aug. 10.
 Hazelhurst, William, Rack-hill, Hatton-garden, engraver, Aug. 14.
 Herton, Thomas, Laurence Poultny-hill, London, dry-faktor, Aug. 17.
 Heald, William, of Wakefield. Heald, Thomas, of ditto, Heald, Richard Henry, of ditto, Heald, Joseph, of King street, London, and Foster, Richard, of Wakefield, merchants, Aug. 21.
 Harding, John, Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell, victualler, Aug. 28.
 Hughes, John, Worcester, butcher, Sept. 28.
 Horton, James, Islington-road, mealman, Oct. 12.
 Heatley, Andrew, Bishopgate-street, broker, Oct. 26.
 Hodgson, Luke, Cow-lane, London, apothecary, Oct. 26.
 Harrison, William, the younger, Newport-street, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, commission-agent-broker, Oct. 30.

Haynes,

I N D E X.

Haynes, Matthew, Newington, Surrey, haberdasher, Nov. 2.
 Haywood, Joseph and Cotterell, Joseph, Bromley-park, Staffordshire, farmers, Nov. 16.
 Hill, James Cysgarne, Lombard-street, jeweller, Nov. 16.
 Hamby, William, Great Bell-alley, Coleman-street, merchant, Nov. 20.
 Hore, James, Inner Temple, scrivener, Nov. 20.
 Henderson David, the younger, Bernard-street; Russell square, merchant, Nov. 30.
 Holloway, John Peter, St. Swithin's-lane, wine-merchant, Dec. 4.
 Hill, James, Newgate-street, linen-draper, Dec. 7.
 Holloway, John Peter, and Curtis, Michael, London, merchants, Dec. 7.
 Humphreys, William, the elder, and Humphreys, William, the younger, Old Fish-street, grocers, Dec. 18.
 Hill, George, Oxford-street, linen-draper, Dec. 25.

J.

James, John, Hatton-garden, dealer, July 10.
 Jenkins, Walter, Bristol, broker, July 10.
 Johnston, Robert, Johnston, James, and Johnston, William, St. Swithin's-lane, merchants, July 17.
 Jackson, Thomas, Manchester, silk-manufacturer, July 24.
 Jackson, Samuel, Liverpool, cheesemonger, July 31.
 Jackman, James, Exeter, linen-draper, Aug. 21. Superfeded Dec. 14.
 Isdell, Nicholas, Hambledon, Southampton, surgeon and apothecary. Oct. 19.
 Jowett James, Rhodes Green, Yorkshire, coal-miner, Oct. 23.
 Jones, David, Commerce row, Surrey, baker, Nov. 2.
 Johnson, William Glen, Bond-court, Walbrook, London, merchant, Dec. 11.
 James John, the elder, Nottingham, cotton-spinner, Dec. 11.
 Jones, John, Princes street, Spital-fields, underwriter, Dec. 18.
 Jawskey, Thomas, Sunderland, Durham, innkeeper, Dec. 21.
 James, Launcelot, Middle-row, Holborn, linen-draper, Dec. 21.

K.

Kegeler, Bernhard, Newport, Salop, linen-draper and mercer, July 21.
 Kendrick, John, the elder, Birmingham, bellows-maker, Aug. 10.
 Keetley, Thomas, Sandiacre, Derbyshire, timber-merchant, Sept. 4.
 Knight, Joseph, the younger, Cannock, Staffordshire, mercer, Sept. 7.
 King, John, Portland-place, banker and merchant, Nov. 9.
 Ketland, James, New City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, merchant, Nov. 23.

L.

Longford, Thomas Stringer, Chester, upholsterer, June 29.
 Lloyd, Henry, Kington, Herefordshire, baker, July 3.
 Longfellow, William, Horsforth, Yorkshire, clothier, July 13.
 Lambett, Thomas, West Grinstead, Sussex, shopkeeper, July 13.
 Lanchester, Ann, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, dealer, July 17.
 Lucas, Sebastian, the younger, Birmingham, plater, July 20.
 Lonsdale, Edward, York, linen-draper, July 31.
 Lloyd, John, Woolwich, Kent, victualler, Aug. 17.
 Last, John, All Saints, South Lymham, Suffolk, shopkeeper, Aug. 21.
 Leaver, Thomas, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 11.
 Lock, Philip, Aveing, Gloucester, clothier, Sept. 18. Superfeded Nov. 30.
 Leaver, Thomas, Manchester cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 18.
 Lowe, James, Little Bolton, Lancashire, butcher, Sept. 21.
 Lewis, Thomas, Bedford Street, Covent-garden, druggist, Oct. 2.
 Lambard, John, Fenchurch street, flour merchant, Oct. 5.
 Lawrence James, Eltham, Kent, baker, Oct. 19.
 Loggin, William, and Slater, Robert, Newgate-street, linen-draper, Oct. 19.

I N D E X.

Lang, Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 6.
 Lake, William, Bishopsgate-street, merchant, Nov. 6.
 Levy, Samuel, King-street, Tower-hill shop-feller, Nov. 9.
 Leach, James Askew, Jewry-street, Aldgate, wine and brandy merchant, Nov. 13.
 Leplatier, Robert, Ho well-street, Shoreditch, potatoe-dealer, Nov. 16.
 Lukin, George, and Nere William London, merchants, Nov. 16.
 Lewis, Timothy, Newport Monmouthshire, coal-merchant, Nov. 23.
 Lund, William, Virginia-street, builder, Dec. 11.
 Lewis, John, Manchester, joiner, Dec. 14.
 Lane, Benjamin, Birchun-lane, London, insurance-broker, Dec. 23.

M.

Milner, Joseph, Yarmouth, Norfolk, druggist, June 29.
 Marshall, John, Workington, Cumberland, linen-draper, July 27.
 Maltby, Thomas, and Maltby, George, Size-lane, merchants and copartners, July 31.
 Mallison, George, and Sheard Josiah, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, dyers, Aug. 31.
 Morgan, Francis, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 11.
 Macfarlane, William, Bethnal-green, merchant, Sept. 18.
 Maize, John, Abbey, Cumberland, grocer, Nov. 2.
 Mills, Daniel, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 20.
 Moyser, Joseph, Sutton-upon-Derwent, Yorkshire, and Beal, George, millers, Nov. 20.
 Morris, John, Shadoxhurst, Kent, horse dealer, Dec. 7.
 Mason, Isaac, Deptford Bridge, Kent, upholster, Dec. 11.

N.

Nesbitt, Harriet Deborah, Nesbit, Louisa Sophia, and Nesbitt, Frances, Piccadilly, milliners, July 31.
 Naylor, William, Liverpool, timber merchant, Aug. 21.
 Nightingale, George, Leadenhall-street, carver and joiner, Sept. 25.
 Nix, James, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, breeche-maker, Oct. 23.
 Newman Samuel, Fishbury square, merchant, Nov. 27.
 Neave, Thomas, and Neave, Moses, Bickton, Southampton, millers, Nov. 27.
 Nowell, Nicholas, Fleet-street, haberdasher, Dec. 11.
 Nash, Thomas, Warwick street, Golden-square, plumber and glazier, Dec. 25.

O.

Osboldston, Alexander, Bruton street, worsted-man, Nov. 9.

P.

Parker, William Wood, Church street, Borough, lighterman, June 29.
 Ponser, William, Red Lion-street, Spital fields, silk-weaver, July 10.
 Parflee, John, Holt, Norfolk, bookbinder, July 13.
 Panter, Richard, and Panter, George, Heyrod, Lancaster, dealers, July 20.
 Procter, John, the elder, Lancaster, common brewer, July 24.
 Procter, John, the younger, Lancaster, merchant, July 24.
 Pentry, William, Sledmere, Yorkshire, corn factor, Aug. 11.
 Phelps, Samuel, Grosvenor-place, merchant, Aug. 24.
 Pync, Thomas, Southwark, victualler, Aug. 31.
 Potter, William, Bath, upholster, Sept. 4.
 Page, John William, Wood-street, London, merchant, Sept. 11.
 Prager, Joseph, Norfolk-street, Strand, broker, Sept. 18.
 Palmer, William, Bristol, victualler, Sept. 21.
 Powell, James, Villiers-street, Strand, merchant, Sept. 21.
 Pope, William, Wood-street, London, merchant, Sept. 25.

I N D E X.

Pilling, Ofwald, Livezey, Lancashire, miller, Oct. 5.
 Platt, George, Deglu, Yorkshire, merchant, Oct. 5.
 Puckett, John, Weymouth, merchant, Oct. 19.
 Peck, Robert, Wakefield, wool-stapler, Oct. 23.
 Proffer, William, Back-hill, Hatton garden, Middlesex, whitesmith, Nov. 6.
 Peck, Robert, Wakefield, wool-stapler, Nov. 6.
 Prager, Mark, Finsbury place, grocer, Nov. 20.
 Payne, Joseph, New-street, Birmingham, upholsterer, Nov. 23.
 Prangnell, John, Whitecross-street, smith, Nov. 27.
 Parton, William, Ringswood, Warwickshire, corn-factor, Nov. 27.
 Phillips, James, Totnes, Devonshire, shop keeper, Dec. 4.
 Probert, James, Leadenhall-street, victualler, Dec. 18.
 Pickover, Harris, Ipswich Suffolk, woollen-draper, Dec. 21.
 Pearson, John, Selby, Yorkshire, grocer, Dec. 25.

R.

Rochester, Thomas, Canterbury-row, Newington, coal-merchant, June 26.
 Roß, John, the elder, Roßs, George, Thompson, Thomas, and Altham, James, Parliament-street, dealers in wine, June 26.
 Richardson, Thomas, Manchester, merchant, July 24.
 Rogerson, Thomas, Oxford-street, linen draper, Aug. 17.
 Ribbans John, Colchester, wine merchant, Sept. 14.
 Roberts, Edward, Bedford-court, Covent-garden, woollen-draper, Sept. 28.
 Robinson, Samuel, Sheffield, scissor-smith, Oct. 19.
 Rawkins, James, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, hatter, Nov. 16.
 Ryle, John Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, Nov. 27.
 Rider, Thomas, Southampton, inn-holder, Nov. 27.
 Roers, Isaac, Dover, hoyman, Dec. 4.
 Roberts, James, Ashford, Kent, silversmith, Dec. 11.
 R chardson, Richard Jacob, London-street, meechant, Dec. 11.
 Rushman, James Conrad, Bridge-street, Westminster, mercer, Dec. 25.

S.

Smith, William, Cirencester, linen draper, June 26.
 Syers, Thomas, Manchester, Stationer, June 29.
 Stanbank, Christopher, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly, printseller, July 3.
 Smith, George, Barnsley Silktone, Yorkshire, grocer and tallow-chandler, July 10.
 Sun terland, James, Sandall Magna, Yorkshire, corn-dealer, July 13.
 Siamam, William, Birmingham, butcher, July 24.
 Scott, Timothy, Coleman street, London, dealer, July 27.
 Sunderland, William, Wakefield, grocer, Aug. 3.
 Smallwood, William, Greenfield-street, Whitechapel, upholder, Aug. 7.
 Seally, William, the younger, Rettendon, Essex, farmer, Aug. 10.
 Selt, Stephen, Halfporth, Suffolk, corn-merchant, Aug. 14.
 Simpson, Daniel, Broad-street-buildings, London, warehouseman, Aug. 21.
 Stott, James, Macclesfield, Chester, inn-keeper, Aug. 24.
 Simpkins, Thomas Archer, Old Swan-lane, Upper Thames-street, lighterman and coal-merchant, Sept. 25.
 Solly, Richard Heaton, St. Margaret's, at Cliff, near Dover, merchant, Oct. 2. *Superfeded*
 Oct. 23.
 Shire, Thomas, Cleobury Mortimer, druggist, Oct. 5.
 Share, Elizabeth, and Share, Thomas, Cleobury Mortimer, Salop, druggists and grocers, Oct. 5.
 Stanbury, John, Charlotte-street, Black-friars-road, baker, Oct. 12.
 Schotel, Bartholomew, Mansion-house-street, London, merchant, Oct. 30.
 Schlotel, Bartholomew, Mansion-house-street, London, merchant, Nov. 2.
 Salomonson, Solomon, New-street, Bishopgate-street, merchant, Nov. 6.
 Sandoz, Charles, Richmond-buildings, St. Anne's, Solio, watchmaker, Nov. 9.

Scymour,

I N D E X.

Seymour, Henry, Maidenhead, Berks, coal-merchant, Nov. 9.
 Sutcliffe, John, York, chemist, Nov. 9.
 Smith, John, Wakefield, hatter and hosier, Nov. 13.
 Spencer, Richard, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 16.
 Stanley, John, Weatheroak Hill, King's Norton, Worcestershire, farmer, Nov. 16.
 Sheldon, Daniel, Wood-Greet, warehouseman, Nov. 16.
 Stretch, Thomas, Grafton-street, St. Pancras, grocer, Nov. 20.
 Sims, Joseph, Honeycombe and Washanger, Gloucestershire, dealer, Dec. 4.
 Stanley, John, Fleet-market, London, brandy-merchant, Dec. 4.
 Sealey, Richard, Bruncliffe, Yorkshire, spirit-merchant, Dec. 4.
 Suart, Hugh, Knuzden Brook, near Blackburne, whitster, Dec. 11.
 Stapleton, Thomas, Sheerness, shopkeeper, Dec. 18.
 Smallpiece, Thomas, Manchester, druggist, Dec. 21.
 Severe, John, Scarborough, Yorkshire, vintner, Dec. 25.
 Sturrock, James, Abingdon-street, Westminster, master-mariner, Dec. 25.

T.

Tatlock, James, Finch-lane, London, broker, June 29.
 Tawell, John, Kingston-upon-Thames, maltster, July 3.
 Thomas, Thomas, Streatham-street, Bloomsbury, jeweller, Aug. 17.
 Tyne, Thomas, Southwark, victualler, Aug. 28.
 Turnbull, John, Forbes, John, Crawford, Robert Allen, and Skene, David, Broad-street, London, merchants, Aug. 28.
 Tagg, Mary, Bath, grocer, Sept. 11.
 Tomkinson, Richard, Tomkinson, John, and Solis, Daniel Frederick, Liverpool, merchants, Sept. 25.
 Tuck, William, Islington, cowkeeper, Oct. 5.
 Truste, William, Fore-street, Cripplegate, shoemaker, Oct. 9.
 Taylor, John, Manchester, merchant, Oct. 19.
 Trippas, William, St. Martin's-le-Grand, bookseller, Nov. 6.
 True, Thomas, Stainford, Lincolnshire, draper and haberdasher, Nov. 9.
 Twist, Richard, Upper Titchfield-street, paper-manufacturer, Nov. 9.
 Turn, William, Floore, Northamptonshire, baker, Nov. 20.
 Tinnin, Joseph, Brompton, Cumberland, linen-draper, Nov. 23.
 Torrance, George, Jermyn street, merchant, Nov. 23.
 Taylor, William, Harwich, ship-builder, Nov. 27.
 Tetter, Alexander John James, Bentinck street, Soho, feather-merchant, Nov. 30.
 Tremlet, John, Exeter, draper, Dec. 11.
 Taylor, John, Worcester, draper, Dec. 11.
 Tunnecliffe, Ralph, Long Stratton, Norfolk, draper, Dec. 18.
 Tarn, William, Bishop-Wearmouth, Durham, painter, Dec. 18.

V.

Vincent, James, Wapping Walk, cheesemonger, Nov. 6.

W.

Wheatley, John, Mark-lane, corn-factor, June 26.
 Wilson, Bingley, Thornhill Lees, Yorkshire, lime-burner, July 3.
 Woodcroft, Thomas, and Woodcroft, John, Sheffield, comb-manufacturers, July 17.
 Westlake, Jacob, Hampreston, Dorsetshire, maltster, July 20.
 Whitley, Thomas, Making Place, Seyland, Halifax, merchant, July 24.
 Weston, Richard, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, liquor-merchant, Aug. 10.
 Warner, Avery, Mailborough, Wiltshire, stocking-manufacturer, Aug. 14.
 Wrighton, Thomas, Doncaster, mercer and woollen-draper, Aug. 17.
 Wilkin, Robert, and Daniel, George, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants, Sept. 28.
 Whately, John, Bankside, Southwark, colour-manufacturer, Oct. 2.

Wheldale,

I N D E X.

Wheldale, William, Oxford-street, linen-draper, Oct. 23.
 Welsborne, Charles, Evesham, Worcestershire, grocer, Nov. 13.
 Williams, Thomas, and Pondered, William, Little Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, tin-plate-workers, Nov. 13.
 Wimpenny, John, E land, Halifax, innkeeper, Nov. 16.
 Ward, Joseph, Brentwood, Essex, publican, Nov. 16.
 White, Thomas, White-yard, Rosemary-lane, cooper, Nov. 16.
 Wigstead, William, Charing cross, stationer, Nov. 23.
 Wigzell, Thomas, Bowling-green-lane, Middlesex, carpenter, Nov. 27.
 Warwick, William, Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell, jeweller, Nov. 27.
 Williams, Thomas, and Field, Mary, Aldersgate-street, packers, Nov. 27.
 Whitby, John, Holmes Chapel, Chester, cornfactor and dealer in beer, Nov. 30.
 White, John, Old Broad street, London, merchant, Dec. 11.
 Worthington, Thomas, Manchester, merchant, Dec. 21.

Y.

Yeates, John, Portsmouth, coal-merchant, July 10.
 Younghusband, William, Colchester, draper, Dec. 11.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE CUTS.

Old Houses lately pulled down in Butcher-row	Frontispiece.
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Bust of Warren Hastings, Esq.	ibid.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS, FROM JUNE 27, 1862, TO DECEMBER 26, 1862.

Bread per Quar- tern.	Flour per Sack.	Wheat Sup. per Quarter.	Beef per Stone of 8 lbs.		Mutton, per Stone of 8 lbs.		Lamb, per Stone of 8 lbs.		Veal, per Stone of 8 lbs.		Pork, per Stone of 8 lbs.		Sugar, per Cwt.		Candles, Store & per Doz.		Hops, in Bags.		Coals & Nags Man.		Wills End.		
			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.			
June 27 to July 4	4	4	50	63	6	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	5	4	6	11	4	10	6	39	6	40	6
July 4 to 11	11	45	50	66	7	5	8	4	10	5	25	4	16	5	4	10	6	10	6	40	9	41	6
11 to 18	10	50	56	61	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	17	10	6	4	10	6	41	3
18 to 25	25	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
25 to Aug. 1	10	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
Aug. 1 to 8	10	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
8 to 15	15	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
15 to 22	22	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
22 to 29	29	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
29 to Sept. 5	5	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
Sept. 5 to 12	12	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
12 to 19	19	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
19 to 26	26	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
Oct. 26 to 3	3	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
3 to 10	10	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
10 to 17	17	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
17 to 24	24	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
24 to 31	31	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
Nov. 31 to 7	7	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
7 to 14	14	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
14 to 21	21	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
21 to 28	28	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
Dec. 28 to 5	5	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
5 to 12	12	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
12 to 19	19	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0
19 to 26	26	50	58	71	7	5	8	6	5	4	5	8	6	4	1	16	10	6	4	10	6	41	0

* Moulds are generally 1s. per dozen advance on Stores.

+ Delivered in town at 9s. advance on the above price.

(To be regularly continued every Volume.)

